

A Comprehensive Dictionary of
PSYCHOLOGICAL
and
PSYCHOANALYTICAL
TERMS

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‘ ‘ ‘

"The question is," said Alice, "whether you can make words mean so many different things."

"The question is," said Humpty Dumpty, "which is to be master—that's all."

‘ ‘ ‘

NEW YORK

LONDON

TORONTO

A Comprehensive Dictionary of
PSYCHOLOGICAL
and
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TERMS

A GUIDE TO USAGE

BY

HORACE B. ENGLISH
The Ohio State University

AND

AVA CHAMPNEY ENGLISH

1 1 1

Ad-i-ad-o-cho-kin-e-sis
Is a term that will bolster my *uesis*
That 'tis idle to seek
Such precision in Greek
When confusion it only increases.

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LONGMANS, GREEN AND CO.

LONGMANS, GREEN AND CO., INC
119 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18

LONGMANS, GREEN AND CO. LTD
6 & 7 CLIFFORD STREET, LONDON W 1

LONGMANS, GREEN AND CO
20 CRANFIELD ROAD, TORONTO 16

231682

A COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOANALYTICAL TERMS

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OF OMISSION) WITHOUT OBTAINING SPECIAL PERMISSION OF AUTHOR OR
PUBLISHER. ACKNOWLEDGMENT SHOULD TAKE THIS FORM AS A MINIMUM
English and English, *A Comprehensive Dictionary of Psychological and
Psychoanalytical Terms* (Longmans Green).

FIRST EDITION APRIL 1958
REPRINTED NOVEMBER 1958
DECEMBER 1959

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CATALOG CARD NUMBER 57-10524

Printed in the United States of America

Preface

The extraordinary growth of psychology has brought with it a profusion of new terms and many potentially confusing shifts in the meaning of old ones. Even the latest unabridged dictionaries inadequately represent the language of psychology. The scholar, scarcely less than the neophyte, needs a guide to current and to historical technical usage.

This dictionary has been prepared in the belief that knowledge of the conventional or accepted meanings of words can decrease friction in the processes of *communicating facts and ideas*. A dictionary cannot spare the reader the task of discerning how a particular author uses a term, but it can indicate what usages are available. It can prevent needless confusion and controversy about terms. It can help to stabilize terminology. Above all, it can help us to say just what we mean more clearly—and less pretentiously.

It is a common opinion that a dictionary is merely a record of frequently used meanings. This is wrong on two counts. In the first place, since every use of a term in a new context gives it a new meaning, there are as many meanings as there are contexts. The task of the dictionary is thus to be representative, to set forth nuclear definitions that stand for the myriad individual meanings. The nuclear definitions emerge from a kind of cluster analysis. For some terms a single meaning—a G factor, as it were—can represent the individual usages. For others, analysis brings to light several clusters of meaning. A particular art is required to phrase a definition that will represent, not just a single author's meaning, but the "center of gravity" of a whole cluster.

In the second place, goodness of terminology is not merely statistical, even in this refined sense; it is psychological and social. Our goals are clarity of thinking and effectiveness of communication. Misleading terminology does not become better by being widely diffused; it merely does greater damage.

A lexicographer should not essay the role of a King Canute vainly attempting to sweep back a tide of usage. When a term or a meaning has attained a certain currency, into the dictionary it must go despite any lexical imperfections. This does not mean, however, that the lexicographer need be the "harmless drudge" of Dr. Sam Johnson's derisive self-description; he may assume a more positive role as critic, interpreter, and guide.

It is now more than thirty years since the beginning of my work with psychological dictionaries. That experience has given me certain perspectives about the growth trends in our professional vocabulary which I have thought I should share with colleagues. In editorial comments, duly distinguished from the definitions proper, I have tried to show where and why certain usages lead to confusion; when possible, I have suggested a better usage. These comments are aimed at terminological issues. Thus the comment on **reinforcement** is concerned, not with the validity of the empirical hypotheses that have been so named, but with lexical and semantic difficulties.

Within such limits, however, I have exposed my opinions with perhaps indecent plainness. I have been openly critical of the morbid fascination of "prestige" terms designed rather to show that one belongs to the proper inner circle than to express a clear idea. In the face of the neologistic fertility that plagues psychology and certain neighboring disciplines, I have not hesitated to suggest terminological contraception, or even—dare we say?—verbocide. And I emphatically refuse to follow the example of a certain admirable psychiatric dictionary in helping writers to *find* fancy terms, presumably with a view to using them. (E.g., the entry "love of knowledge" refers you to "epistemophilia.") If they are widely used, the lexicographer must condone the crime by defining these monstrosities; but to encourage their use is to compound the felony.

Condensed statements of an empirical theory often masquerade as definitions. When the pseudo definition is then given a name that refers to undoubted facts, it becomes what I have called theory-begging, a variant of the logical fallacy of question-begging. I have probably overlooked more instances of such theory-begging than I have detected, but I have thought it my duty to warn of this insidious error whenever found. (For brief discussions of these and related points see the articles **arbitrary definition**, **bogus erudition**, **neologism**, **rational coinage**, **theory-begging**, **traditional terminology**.)

Full agreement with such frankly subjective comments is hardly to be expected. If they help to clarify issues, that is enough.

I cannot hope that my theoretical and systematic biases have been entirely suppressed even in the definitions proper. But I have been at great pains not to load the terminological dice so that those of another theoretical persuasion should have no acceptable way of expressing their different views. A definition is not thought of as a way of closing an argument, but rather as a way of making certain that people are talking about the same thing.

SCOPE

The aim has been to include all terms frequently used in a special or technical sense by psychologists. These are, first and foremost, the terms which denote mental and behavior phenomena, and the concepts and constructs used in ordering these phenomena. (But words whose meanings seem to be merely those of everyday speech, such as *bite* and *sorrow*, are ordinarily omitted.) Where their reference is not self-evident, terms naming psychological laws, theories, theorems, tests, procedures, and instruments are identified.

How far to go afield into other disciplines for terms that are often used technically by psychologists is a most difficult problem. One must somewhere draw a line, but in most cases decision can only be arbitrary. It is to be hoped that users of this book will find a helpful selection of definitions from mathematics, from the natural and the social sciences, and from medicine.

Psychoanalysis or depth psychology, although logically a school of psychology, has pursued until recently an independent course of development and has evolved its own vocabulary. Like psychologists, psychoanalysts have been notably productive of new concepts and of new terms to name them.

Such terms must obviously be defined in the vocabulary of those who use them. The matter is not quite so simple, however. Many psychoanalytical terms are standard psychological expressions given a new meaning. On the other side, more and more psychologists are borrowing—and modifying—psychoanalytical terms. Clearly a considerable interchange of both concepts and terms is under way.

Accordingly, meanings from both disciplines have been given for many terms. Where it has seemed possible to do so without elaborate explanation or theorizing, the relationship between usages has been stated. More detailed articulation of the two vocabularies is perhaps premature, and in any event beyond the scope of a defining dictionary. It is to be hoped, however, that the inclusion of both in one dictionary will facilitate interfertilization and be of value to scholars in both fields.

Most psychiatric terms are descriptions or interpretations of psychological phenomena, hence they belong in this dictionary. The Standard Nomenclature of the American Psychiatric Association has been followed in applicable instances, but it has been necessary to define also such obsolescent terms as *dementia praecox* and the working expressions of psychiatrists not included in the official nomenclature.

Commonly used symbols, abbreviations and initials used as abbreviations, and the commoner combination terms are included. Foreign terms are covered only when at least half-naturalized in English. Pronunciation appears only for words that seem likely to give some trouble. Inflected forms and parts of speech are indicated when they are irregularly formed.

In the effort at comprehensiveness an extensive search was made of the literature. Inevitably, however, many terms will be missing. It is consoling to remember that

noninclusion of a term will not prevent its continuing use, provided it meets a need. Nonetheless, it is hoped that omissions will be called to the editor's attention.

TREATMENT

This is a defining dictionary, a collection of meanings, not an encyclopedic compilation of facts. The line is difficult to draw, since meanings in the last analysis refer to facts. Factual material has been included, therefore, whenever a brief and noncontroversial illustration seemed likely to make the meaning clearer or more easily understood. Such material must, however, be recognized as merely illustrative.

Sources are not routinely identified but the specialized terms or usages of a branch of science, a school, or an individual are so labeled. Meanings of a term are stated in the language of those who use it. Thus a term used chiefly by those adopting a mentalistic point of view receives a mentalistic definition. If it is used also by behaviorists, a second definition in behavior language is given. (See the article **traditional terminology**.) Agreement with the point of view is not implied. Nor does a definition imply factual existence of the phenomena or the soundness of the theory it refers to. For example, **psychokinesis** means "the direct influence by a subject on a physical system without any known intermediate physical instrumentation," even though a majority of psychologists seriously doubt the existence of such an influence.

The degree of technicality needed in a definition depends on who is to use it; one man's overtechnicality is another's exact and economical statement. To take a prime example, certain statistical terms appear only in contexts where the high specialist alone has any concern with them. They can be more accurately and briefly defined in specialized technical language. Statistical terms that are found in more general psychological writings, on the other hand, deserve definition in terms the non-statistician can understand. The same principle holds in other specialties.

Two statements of a meaning are sometimes given, a relatively simple one for the layman, a second more accurate and technical for the specialist. The result is that bristling technicalities are found cheek-by-jowl with rather basic English. Perhaps the juxtaposition may show the possibilities of simpler writing. Jargon has been eliminated whenever it has been detected.

STRUCTURAL PLAN

Alphabetization. For a condensed statement of how this dictionary is organized see Explanatory Notes on page xii. A further statement about word order may be made. The proper alphabetization of terms compounded of more than one word is troublesome. They should be found where the user is most likely to seek them. Intensive use of other technical dictionaries, however, as well as our own struggles, has convinced me that no satisfactory rule for placement of compound terms can be formulated. Placement is therefore somewhat arbitrary or subjective; I hope it will not usually seem whimsical.

In general, a compound is entered under the most distinctive of its components. Nouns, being usually more distinctive than adjectives, are given preference as the entry word. But in many entries, such as **abient behavior** (or **response**), it is the adjective that is the distinctive word, and in others, such as **quota sampling**, distinctiveness depends on the user's purpose. The only safe rule seems to be: *if you do not find a term where you first look for it, turn to a synonym, to a variant spelling, or to another distinctive word of a compound term*.

Cross-referencing and grouping. Wherever possible, related terms should be brought together for definition and comparison. Listing them under the most distinctive word of a compound often does just that: e.g., **generalization/response** and **generalization/stimulus** are contiguous. More often the iron law of alphabetization causes related terms to be entered on widely separated pages. Extensive use of cross-referencing has therefore been made in order to bring together terms that need to be defined in relation to each other. An example is the article **person**, with its comparison of organism, self, psyche, and other related terms. Words that are thus explained or defined under another heading are printed in small capitals.

A list of general articles which define a group of terms or which comment on problems of terminology in various areas of psychology appears on pages xvii-xxii.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We acknowledge with thanks the permission of authors and publishers to quote or freely paraphrase certain definitions from the following works:

- KURTZ, A. K., and EDGERTON, H. A. *Statistical Dictionary*. New York. John Wiley and Sons, 1939.
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At various times the following have assisted in compiling the dictionary: Margit Badt, Claude Bartlett, Ronald Johnson, Pi Yu Ko, Edward Ostrander, Donald L. Papin, Marie Zimmerman; and Drs Mary Beam, William Brett, Marion E. Hook, Edwin C. Lewis, and J. P. Smith.

Professional colleagues have been most generous in counsel and other assistance. Nearly all my associates in the Department of Psychology have been drawn upon, but the help of Drs. H. A. Toops, Donald Meyer, R. J. Wherry, and G. A. Kelly calls for special acknowledgment. In addition, so many psychologists throughout the country have given of their counsel that it is a real embarrassment to know how to acknowledge them all. If any are missing from the following list who should be there, let it be put down to poor record keeping rather than lack of gratitude.

Dorothy Adkins	S Diamond	M H. Krout	J R. Royce
R. A. Alexander			J. L. Rubins
R. M. Allen	Robert Fisher	R. T. Lennon	Harry Ruja
G. Allport	Joshua Fishman		E. R. Ryden
Anne Anastasi	I. S. Fufeld	N. Maier	
	Ericka Fromm	S S. Marzolf	Herbert Saltzstein
R. Bauernfeind		W. J. McKeachie	L. G. Schmidt
S. J. Beck	M. S. Gadel		Harold Schlosberg
E. G. Borng	Cecil A. Gibb	T. M. Newcomb	Charles Simon
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Charles Collins		E. S. Primoff	W. S. Verplanck
Isidor Chein	M. Jackson		W. Van Spankeren
A. W. Combs	B. T. Jensen	V. Raimy	
Stuart Courtis	R. S. Jones	D. Rapaport	Lucien Warner
Lee Cronbach		G. Razran	Leroy Wolins
	J. R. Kantor	D. Rife	P. T. Young
H. P. David	Ethel Kavin	H. D. Rinsland	
H. A. Delp	W. R. Knievel	S. D. Robbins	Sheila Zipf
Don Devoe	May Krantz		

The Board of Consulting Editors has been most helpful in matters of general policy. Had it been possible to make fuller use of their wisdom, a better book would have been possible.

The grant by The Ohio State University of a quarter's tenure of a research professorship has greatly facilitated completion of the book.

Dorothy U. Lewis and Virginia R. Terris of the Longmans Green editorial staff have been of invaluable assistance, especially in maintaining consistency of style and form.

To my wife Ava C. English who, as assistant editor, labored for three years over the growing manuscript, goes much of the credit for such clarity as we have achieved. Her insistent demand that a definition be made to mean something straightforward often contributed also to correctness. The definitions of musical terms are almost wholly her responsibility.

A PLEA FOR COLLABORATION

"Ignorance, madam, sheer ignorance" was Dr. Sam Johnson's explanation of a flagrant error. I must plead the same excuse for many errors of commission and omission. But I hope readers will not let these errors stand uncorrected. I shall welcome extensive critical comments setting us right, but shall also be grateful for two or three lines on a postcard calling attention to errors of any kind. Communications will be acknowledged, and used for the improvement of later editions.

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October, 1957.*

General Articles

Listed below are articles containing material that has bearing considerably beyond the entry term. Most of these general articles define or compare a group of related terms. Others contain comment on terminological problems, either for psychology in general or for a special area of psychology.

ability	deficiency/mental	heterosexuality
accuracy	degenerate	homosexual
achievement quotient	depth psychology	hydrophobophobia
acquired behavior	desire: <i>n</i> and <i>v</i> .	identification
act	determine	idiophrenic
adiadochokinesis	development	illusion
adjustment	diathesis/traumatophilic	image/mental
affect	differentiate	immoral
age	disposition	implicit
aggressiveness	distal vs. proximal	incentive
agoraphobia	drive	indecency
agrammatism	dualism	information
aim	eclecticism	innate
algnesia	ego	instinct
analytical psychology	emotion	intellectual
anger	entropy	intelligence
anthropomorphism	equivocation	intelligence quotient
antisocial	evaluation	interest/doctrine of
anxiety	event	introversiön
applied psychology	experience	irradiation
aptitude	experiment	leadership
arbitrary definition	factor analysis	learning/laws of
Aristotelian classification	factor/group	learning theory
association	factor theory	libido
attitude	factuality/levels of	love
attribute	false negative	luminance
audiogenic	false positive <i>see</i> false	male
avoidance motive	negative	mathematical model
awareness	family	psychology
awareness/unconscious	fiducial limits	matter
behavior	field theory	maturation
behavioral	figure-ground	meaning
bogus erudition	<i>folie à deux</i>	measurement
centile <i>see also</i> partile	formal culture or discipline	mechanism
centralist psychology	formalism <i>see also</i>	mechanomorphism
chance	eclecticism	medical practice
class <i>see also</i> rank	formication	mental
clinic	forms/comparable	message
cognition	function	method
color primaries	functional disorder	mind
conceptual nervous system	fundamentals/psychological	miscegenation
conditioned response	<i>Geisteswissenschaftliche</i>	model
conditioning	<i>Psychologie</i>	mode/refined calculation
conscious	generalization/stimulus	molar behavior
consciousness	geneticism	monism
control/scientific	genotype	morals
covert behavior	Gestalt psychology	motion/apparent
cross-validation	goal	motivation
cyclothymic	gradient	movement
decibel	habit	narcissism
defense	heredity	nature

need	psychology/new	set/neural
neobehaviorism	psychosynthesis	set/organic
neologism	psychotechnology	sex
nerve	psychotherapy	sex education
nerve tissue	punishment	sexual anomaly
nervous system	quartile	sexuality
neural bond	questionnaire	sign
noise	race	signal
nonmoral	rank	significance/statistical
nonsocial	rational coinage	situation
Nordic race	reaction	somatic
object	reaction time	space
operational	reactive	sphere
operational definition	reductionism	stability/statistical
organism	redundancy	stimulation
organismic	reification	stimulus
overt	reinforcement	structure
paraphasia	reinforcement/primary	structure/mental
partile	relevance	subjective
pathology	reliability	superstition
pathopsychology	reliability coefficient	symbol
pattern	reorganization theory	symbolism
pedantry	repetition theory	teleological
peer, peer group	representative	tension
percept	response	test
perception	response class	test/subjective
performance	response instance	theory-begging
peripheral	response occurrence	therapy/client-centered
person	restlessness	theriomorphism
personality	reward	topology
personality function	role	traditional terminology
disorder	rule	trait
perversion	sample	transaction
phenomenology	scale	transfer
phobia	school	type
physical	science	unconscious
positivism	scientific psychology	unique
postulate	score	validity
practice	sect	value
prejudice	segregation	variability/quotidian
primary	self	variable
psychiatrist	self/perceived	variable/independent
psychic	sensation	variable/intervening
psychoan	sentiment	verbal
psychoanalysis	set	visceral
psychology/divisions and	set/motor	voluntary activity
schools of		xenoglossophilia

Explanatory Notes

Alphabetization: 1. All terms (including abbreviations and symbols) are arranged in one alphabetical list. Terms compounded of more than one word are alphabetized as though forming a single word, word-breaks being ignored. Symbols are entered as though spelled out in English: e.g., Σ as sigma. In general, the simpler of two spellings determines alphabetization: e.g., **esthetics**, not *aesthetics*. American spellings are given preference over British.

2. Phrases are usually entered under the *most distinctive* word, more often a noun than an adjective. A slant (/) indicates an inverted phrase. e.g., *hearing/colored*.

3. *If you do not find a term where you first look for it, turn to a synonym, to a variant spelling, or to another distinctive word of the phrase.*

Source Labels: Restricted usage by a school, individual, or branch of science is marked by an italicized label, in parentheses, preceding the definition. (If the restriction applies to only one meaning, it follows the number prefixed to that meaning.) Foreign terms are similarly labeled.

Definitions: 1. Relatively distinct meanings of a term are preceded by arabic numerals. Occasionally, highly distinct meanings appear in separate entries. Distinct aspects of a single meaning are set off by letters.

2. Only one part of speech is defined unless the others have distinct meanings. If, for instance, you don't find *torpid*, try **torpor**.

Cross References: 1. **Bold face type** (in addition to distinguishing entry words and their inflected forms—respectively at the beginning and at the end of the article) indicates that the term so printed is technically used and is defined in its proper alphabetical place. (But technical terms in the definitions of other terms are not always in bold face.) An asterisk before a word indicates that entry is made under that word: e.g., **film** ***color** under **color/film**. An equals sign (=) means that two terms are virtually equivalent. Note that the cross-referring word will not always have the same inflectional form as the entry. E.g., the cross-referring word in many places is the adjective **abnormal**, whereas the entry is the noun **abnormality**.

2. SMALL CAPITALS are used within an entry to show that this term is defined (or informally explained) there instead of in its own alphabetical position. E.g., the entry **Hering theory of vision** refers you to **color theories** where (the) **HERING THEORY** (printed thus) is defined and compared with others.

Usage Notes and Comments: An arrowhead (➤) indicates that the discussion or explanation that follows is not strictly a part of the preceding definition. The symbol ¶ divides discussions of a single meaning into paragraphs. Where the discussion applies to several meanings the regular paragraph indentation is used.

Abbreviations

<i>abbr</i> —abbreviation, -ated	<i>fr</i> —from	<i>prefd</i> —preferred
<i>abstr n</i> —abstract noun		<i>prep</i> —preposition
<i>adj</i> —adjective	<i>gen</i> —general	<i>pron</i> —pronounced,
<i>adv</i> —adverb	<i>genet</i> —genetics	pronunciation
<i>advert</i> —advertising	<i>geom</i> —geometry	<i>psychiat</i> —psychiatry, -tric
<i>ambig.</i> —ambiguous	<i>Ger.</i> —German	<i>psychoan</i> —psychoanalysis *
<i>Amer</i> —American	<i>Gk.</i> —Greek	<i>psychol</i> —psychology
<i>anal.</i> —analysis, analytical	<i>gram.</i> —grammar	<i>psychopathol</i> —psycho-
<i>anat</i> —anatomy		pathology
<i>Ant</i> —antonym	<i>hist</i> —historic(al)	<i>psychophys</i> —psychophysics
<i>anthrop</i> —anthropology	<i>human eng</i> —human	<i>psychophysiol</i> —psycho-
<i>anthropom.</i> —anthropometry	engineering	physiology
<i>approx.</i> —approximate		<i>psychother.</i> —psychotherapy
<i>archeol</i> —archeology	<i>i e.</i> —that is	
<i>aud</i> —audition	<i>indiv psychol</i> —individual	<i>recom.</i> —recommended
	psychology	<i>Ror</i> —Rorschach (test)
<i>beh.</i> —behavior, behaviorism	<i>info theory</i> —information	
<i>biol.</i> —biology	theory	<i>s, smg</i> —singular
<i>bot</i> —botany	<i>ital</i> —italic	<i>sociol</i> —sociology
<i>Brit</i> —British		<i>soc sci</i> —social science
	<i>L</i> —Latin	<i>sp</i> —spelled
<i>cap.</i> —capitalized,		<i>specif</i> —specifically
capital (letter)	<i>math.</i> —mathematics	<i>speech pathol</i> —speech
<i>chem</i> —chemistry	<i>meas</i> —measurement	pathology
<i>colloq</i> —colloquial	<i>mech.</i> —mechanics	<i>Stan Psychiat</i> —Standard
<i>commun</i> —communication(s)	<i>med</i> —medicine	Psychiatric
<i>comp</i> —comparative	<i>metaph</i> —metaphysics	(Nomenclature) **
<i>Contr w.</i> —contrast(ed)	<i>morph</i> —morphology	<i>stat</i> —statistics, -ical
with		<i>structural psychol</i> —structural
<i>Cp.</i> —compare	<i>n</i> —noun	psychology
	<i>N B</i> —note well	<i>syn</i> —synonym(s), -ous
<i>Distg. fr</i> —distinguish(ed)	<i>neurol</i> —neurology	
from		<i>tech</i> —technical
<i>econ</i> —economics	<i>obs</i> —obsolete	<i>theol</i> —theology
<i>educ</i> —education	<i>obsoles</i> —obsolescent	<i>theor</i> —theoretical(ly)
<i>e g</i> —for example	<i>ophthal</i> —ophthalmology	<i>topol</i> —topological,
<i>elec</i> —electricity		topology
<i>embryol</i> —embryology	<i>parapsych</i> —parapsychology	
<i>eng</i> —engineering	<i>pathol</i> —pathology	<i>v</i> —verb
<i>esp</i> —especially	<i>pers n.</i> —personal noun	<i>Var</i> —variant
<i>esth</i> —esthetics	<i>philos.</i> —philosophy	<i>vis</i> —vision
<i>etymol</i> —etymology	<i>philos of educ.</i> —philosophy	<i>viz</i> —namely
<i>exper</i> —experiment(al)	of education	<i>vs</i> —versus
	<i>phys</i> —physics	
<i>factor anal</i> —factor analysis	<i>physiol</i> —physiology	<i>w.</i> —with
<i>Fr.</i> —French	<i>pl</i> —plural	
	<i>pop.</i> —popular (usage)	<i>zool.</i> —zoology

* See article **psychoan.** for explanation of use of this abbreviation

** See article **Standard Psychiatric Nomenclature.**

Key to Pronunciation

Pronunciation is given only when a word presents difficulty.

a at, lap	k kill, seek	th then, father
ā able, cane	l let, ball	u up, son
ā air, fare	m me, trim	ū use, cute
á art, far	n no, tin	u put, book
b bed, rob	ng long, bring	ü rule, move
ch chin, much	N as in <i>Fr. bon</i>	v vat, save
d did, bad	o hot, top	w will, way
e let, ten	ō open	y yet, you
ē eat, see	ô order, all	Y as in <i>Fr. lune, Ger. fur</i>
èr earn, term	œ as in <i>Fr. deux</i> or <i>Ger. König</i>	z zero, haze
f fat, off	oi oil, boy	zh leisure, measure
g get, bag	ou out, now	ə occurs only in un- accented syllables and represents the sound of
h how, ahead	p pet, tap	a] as in about
H as <i>ch</i> in <i>Ger. ach</i>	r run, dear	e] as in open
i is, pin	s say, pass	i] as in <i>sanity</i>
ī ice, bite	t top, it	o] as in <i>lemon</i>
j jam, joy	th thin, both	u] as in <i>focus</i>

A single stroke (') marks the primary stress, a double stroke (") the secondary.

A

A: 1. any number (*cp.* *x*, any value). 2. = **amplitude**, esp. the maximum amplitude of a wave (*cp.* *a*). 3. (*C Hull*) = **reaction** or **response** ***amplitude**. 4. (*Ror.*) a response scored as **animal content**. 5. (not *ital*) = **albedo**.

Å = **angstrom unit**.

A₀₀₁: (*Ror*) code for a report of seeing in the inkblots objects derived from, or connected with, the body of an animal.

a: 1. the **amplitude** of a wave at any moment 2. an incentive substance, e.g., a food pellet.

a-: prefix meaning *without, lacking, not, absent from, deprived of*. (Preferably used only in words of Greek or Latin origin.)

a₁, a₂, a₃ . . . a_n: successive observations or measurements of same variable.

AA or **A.A.** = 1. **achievement** ***age**. 2. **Alcoholics Anonymous**.

abac (ā'bak, or pronounce as four letters, a-b-a-c): a type of computing diagram designed to decrease the labor involved in statistical analysis ➤The several values of the variables that are related in an equation are projected by lines across the graph so that the points of intersection indicate the values of the function corresponding to the values of the variables.—*Syn.* **net table**.—*Distg. fr.* **nomograph**.

abasement: *n.* humiliation; degradation.

abasia (ə-bā'zhə): see **astasia-abasia**.

ABBA order: counterbalanced order when just two conditions, A and B, are to be compared

abdominal reflex: a concave bowing or bending away of the belly when stroked.

abducens (ab-dū'senz). the VIth cranial nerve, which innervates the external rectus muscle of the eye.—*Syn.* **ABDUCENT NERVE**

abduction: *n.* movement of a limb away from the axis of the body. ➤*Contr. w.* **ADDUCTION**, movement toward the axis.

ABEPP = American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology, created by the **APA**.

aberration: *n.* departure from the normal or typical, esp. if somewhat unexpected or severe; a difference from the normal.

aberration/chromatic: (*optics*) the separation of the component rays of a mixed light due to the fact that different wave lengths are bent different amounts as they pass through a lens. ➤When white light passes thus through a lens, it is spread out in a band of all the colors of the spectrum. A lens can be corrected to prevent chromatic aberration

aberration/mental: 1. (*pop.*) a temporary

lapse from normal behavior. 2. mental disorder, kind not specified

aberration of light: (*optics*) passage of light through an optical system (lenses, translucent bodies, etc.) by any pathway other than the most efficient, particularly, passage in such fashion that the rays do not converge upon one point

aberration/spherical: (*optics*) the distortion of light rays due to the curvature of a lens

abient behavior or **response** (ab'i-ənt): literally, behavior that goes away from something; behavior tending to remove the organism from exposure to a stimulus, whether by retreat from the situation or by such action as removes or cancels the stimulus.—*Syn.* **avoidance behavior**, **WITHDRAWAL BEHAVIOR**, **defense reaction** (all more limited).—*Ant.* **adient behavior**. —*n.* **abieny**, the property of responses that remove an animal from a situation or stimulus

abilities/primary mental or **PMA:** 1. hypothetical units, various combinations of which constitute all distinguishable abilities; the elements that make up the ability patterns; specifically 2. the seven unit traits, derived by L. L. and T. G. Thurstone by factor analysis, which together are held to account for most of the variance in ability. These units are called **Verbal Comprehension (V)**, **Word Fluency (W)**, **Number (N)**, **Space (S)**, **Associative Memory (M)**, **Perceptual Speed (P)**, and **Reasoning or Induction (R)** or **(I)**. The **PMA TEST** measures these seven traits.

ability: *n.* actual power to perform an act, physical or mental, whether or not attained by training and education. ➤**GENERAL ABILITY** is concerned with all sorts of tasks, but especially those of a cognitive or intellectual sort *Syn.* **intelligence**. **SPECIAL ABILITY** has to do with a defined kind of task. Each special ability should, when possible, be so defined as not to overlap with other special abilities

Ability implies that the task can be performed *now*, if the necessary external circumstances are present, no further training is needed **APTITUDE** (which formerly carried implications of *innateness*) has now been specialized in technical writing to refer to the fact that the individual can be brought by a specified amount of training to a specified level of **ability**, either general or special, but usually the latter. **CAPABILITY** is the maximum effectiveness a person can attain with optimum training **CAPACITY** is

a loose synonym for ability or for APTITUDE, often with implications of innateness, it is sometimes a synonym for CAPABILITY (latter *prefd*). TALENT is a high degree of ability or of aptitude. GIFT and ENDOWMENT are popular terms for high ability, largely innate. COMPETENCE is fitness either for a particular kind of task or fitness in general (GENERAL ABILITY). Ability is sometimes contrasted with personality but, in the broader sense of that term, ability is a part of personality—See also skill, achievement. The several kinds of special abilities are listed under the qualifying word, e.g., mechanical ability.

ability/general: see general ability.

ability grouping: (*educ*) subdividing a group of pupils into smaller groups of relatively equal ability, either in some one subject or in general ability.—*Syn.* homogeneous grouping, SECTIONING ACCORDING TO ABILITY. ➤In the TWO-TRACK PLAN, two levels of ability in any given school grade are recognized; in the THREE-TRACK PLAN, three levels, etc. It is now recognized that ability alone is an inadequate basis for assignment to school classes.

ability/initial or /final: the ability of a learner at the beginning or at the end of a specified period of study or practice.

ability test: a test of maximum performance designed to reveal the level of present ability to function ➤*Cp.* aptitude test, which is designed to reveal the probable future level of ability to function after a given amount of further maturation and learning; and achievement test, which is designed to reveal how much the testee has learned. All three are tests of maximum performance, but the emphasis lies respectively upon present level, probable future level, and past achievement.

abiogenesis (ab'i·ō·jen'ə·sis): *n.* origination of life out of nonliving matter.—*adj.*

abiogenetic (-jə·net'ik).

Abklingen (ap'kling·ən): *n.* (*Ger.*) the fading out of a tone; by extension, the fading out of any other sensation.

ablation: *n.* surgical removal of a bodily part or organ.

abmodality: *n.* (*stat.*) variation from type; variation from some measure of central tendency.

abnormality: *n.* 1. departure from the norm, however defined.—*Syn.* NONNORMALITY (*prefd*). 2. (*stat*) departure from the *mean *interval of a distribution.—*Syn.* deviation (*prefd*). 3. extreme and harmful departure from the usual, or from a condition of integration or adjustment.—*Syn.* pathology, morbidity, disease.

➤The effort to restrict the term abnormality to its purely quantitative meanings, as in (1) or (2), is unlikely to succeed. A

beneficial departure from the norm is not easily accepted as abnormal, in popular usage abnormal means distorted, if not morbid, and abnormal psychology is firmly fixed as meaning the study of pathological departures from the usual—*adj.* abnormal, which is also used with the definite article as an abstract or collective noun.

abnormal psychology: the division of the science of psychology that investigates disordered behaviors, deficiencies in behavior capacities, and the persons exhibiting them. ➤The effort to construe the word abnormal statistically, and thus to bring marked superiority also under the category abnormal psychology, has not succeeded.—*Syn.* psychopathology.—See psychology/divisions and schools of, IX.

aboral (ab·ō'rəl). *adj.* away from the mouth.

aboulia = abulia.

abreaction (ab'ri·ak'shən): *n.* 1. (*psychoan*) eliminating or weakening a complex, or lessening the emotional tension caused by conflict and repression, by reliving—in feeling, action, or imagination—the situation that originally caused the conflict.—*Syn.* catharsis, which is now less commonly spoken of. 2. loosely, the relief of emotional tension by thinking about the originating situation—*v.* abreact.

abscissa (ab·sis'ə): *n.* (*math*) 1. the horizontal reference axis of a two-dimensional chart.—*Syn.* X AXIS, BASE LINE. 2. the shortest distance of a point *P* along a line parallel with the *X* axis to the vertical axis (or *Y* axis) of a two-dimensional chart.—*Syn.* *x* DISTANCE, *x* VALUE.—*Ant.* ordinate.—See axis.

abscission (ab·sizh'ən; -sish'-): *n.* separateness or distinction between two dynamic interacting systems. ➤E.g., two waterfalls in the same river are interactive, and both are constantly changing, yet, despite the changefulness, they maintain distinctness, or abscission. *Distg. fr.* categorical difference, which obtains between stable objects (such as knife and spoon). Modern theory tends, however, to conceive of a stable object as merely a slowly changing dynamic system, so the distinction between abscission and category is only relative.

absence: *n.* a short period (often found in epilepsy or hysteria) of apparent unconsciousness, characterized by suspended or merely automatic activity and by amnesia for events during the period.

absent-mindedness: *n.* a habitual tendency to be so absorbed with one's thoughts as to be unaware of one's surroundings. ➤*Distg. fr.* daydreaming (the absent-minded person is thinking); and *fr.* the tendency to withdraw from contact with reality as in schizophrenia.—*Cp.* abstrac-

tion (3), a temporary absent-mindedness
absolute: *adj.* 1. completely independent of anything else, or of something that might be expected to be of influence, logically unconditioned, not relative—*n.* 2. a thing or value that does not vary with time or in relation to circumstances ➤Eg, a moral injunction that is considered to hold at all times and in all places is a moral absolute.

absolute error: see *error/absolute*.

absolute impression: an unanalyzed judgment that assigns an object to a place in a quantitative series without explicit comparison with other members of the series e.g., the absolute impression, *a bright day*, which rests only on an implied and vague standard of comparison—*Distg. fr. comparative judgment* and from *absolute judgment*.

absolute judgment: in a series of comparisons of paired items, the judgment that is sometimes made about the first of a pair without waiting for the second of the pair to be shown ➤*S* clearly makes his judgment on the basis of the way the series as a whole is running; he "knows" what is coming next. The term is a misnomer, as the judgment is comparative, not absolute. ANTICIPATION JUDGMENT is more descriptive—*Distg. fr. absolute impression* and *absolute judgment procedure*.

absolute judgment procedure: a psychophysical method (now little used) in which each stimulus of a series is judged by itself without an explicit standard for comparison. Essentially it uses the *absolute impression*.—*Distg. fr. absolute judgment*.—*Syn. METHOD OF SINGLE STIMULI*.

absolute limen or threshold: see *threshold/absolute*.

absolute measurement: 1. obtaining a quantitative representation of a thing or a variable by means of units or subdivisions derived from the variable itself ➤*Contr. w. RELATIVE MEASUREMENT*, which requires comparison with other variables. Most measurements in psychology are relative.—See *absolute *scale*. 2. measurement without regard to the plus or minus sign.

absolute pitch: see *pitch/absolute*.

absolute scaling: transforming the obtained values of a set of observations into a scale that permits direct comparison with a set of observations on a different scale

absolute sensitivity: sensory *acuity (1) measured by the minimum stimulus value that is just barely perceptible; the *absolute *threshold*.

absolute value: see *value/absolute*.

absolute zero: see *zero/absolute*.

absolutism: *n.* 1. the doctrine that there is a reality complete in itself, not depending in any way upon anything else, self-contained and unconditional 2. the tendency to think

in terms of *absolutes* (2), i.e., of things, principles, laws, or relationships that do not change with time and circumstances—*Syn. ABSOLUTIST (OR ABSOLUTISTIC) ATTITUDE*.—*Ant. relativity attitude*.

absorption: *n.* 1. high level of attention to one object, with inattention to others.—*Syn. abstraction* (3), which emphasizes the withdrawal of attention from other objects, whereas absorption emphasizes the focusing of attention 2. attention to autistic thoughts to the exclusion of reality—*v. absorb*.

abstract (ab'strakt) *adj.* 1. characterizing any quality of something considered apart from the thing itself, or from the other qualities with which it is associated; and pertaining to terms that refer to such a quality. ➤The basic idea is separation, distinctness, selection. See *abstract idea*. 2. lacking the necessary or judicious relation with concrete reality, inapplicable to a concrete or practical situation, excessively separated from relationship with things or with other qualities ➤*Abstract* in this sense means much the same as *impracticable*. But its further extension to mean *abstruse* or *difficult* is unnecessary and improper.

abstract (ab'strakt': note accent): *v.* 1. to consider a quality apart from the object, or apart from other qualities with which it is actually found, to separate, mentally or in words, a quality or aspect of a thing from its concomitants. He *abstracted* the color as the only relevant characteristic—*n. abstraction*. 2. to make a brief noncritical summary of the contents of a book or other writing.—*n. abstract* (ab'strakt).

abstract ability: the ability to comprehend relationships and to react, not merely to concrete objects, but to concepts and abstract symbols.

abstract attitude: see *concrete attitude*.—*Syn. CONCEPTUAL ATTITUDE, CATEGORICAL ATTITUDE* (neither *prefd.*).

abstract behavior: see *concrete attitude*.

abstract idea or quality: an idea considered apart from its application to, or embodiment in, a particular instance: e.g., honesty, considered apart from specific honest acts or persons, is an abstract idea or quality. ➤Since it is impossible to *abstract* (i.e., "draw away") the abstract idea without having experienced more than one instance, the *abstract idea* is also a *general idea*, and the often-used term *abstract general idea* is somewhat redundant.—*Cp. concept*.

abstract intelligence: see *intelligence/abstract*.

abstraction: *n.* 1. the process of selecting or isolating a certain aspect from a concrete whole, as a part of the process of evaluation or communication. ➤*Distg. fr. analy-*

sis, in which the totality is broken up (mentally) into all its parts, whereas **abstraction** deals with the isolation of one part—*Syn* **abstracting**.—*adj.* **abstractive**. 2. an idea or concept resulting from the process of abstracting, a verbal statement that utilizes abstract terms—*Syn* Sometimes used derogatorily for an idea that has lost relationship with concrete facts a mere *abstraction*. 3. attention to one's own thoughts, with failure to attend to what goes on about one.—*Syn* **absent-mindedness**, which is a habitual way of acting.

abstraction factor: (*W. C. Halstead*) a hypothesized unit factor of ability that underlies the total ability to comprehend similarities, to compare, and to classify.—*Syn* **A FACTOR**.

absurdities test: one in which the task is to detect the **absurdity** in a given picture or writing

absurdity: *n* something that is contradictory (usually quite obviously) to accepted fact or general truth—*adj.* **absurd**.

abulia (ə·bū'li·ə; -bu-): *n* diminished ability to will effectively, or to make up one's mind.—*Var.* **aboulia**.—*adj.* **abulic**.

academic: *adj.* 1. (usually cap) related to the Platonic philosophy. 2. having to do with formal schooling, particularly with those aspects involving study of books. 3. unrelated to practical issues, theoretical (derogatory). 4. pertaining to ideas and abstractions

academic aptitude: see **aptitude/academic**.

academic persistence: see **persistence/academic**.

acalculia (ā'kal kū'li·ə; ak'al-): *n* a form of aphasia characterized by loss of ability to carry out even very simple mathematical calculations—*Syn* **NUMBER BLINDNESS**

acatamathesia (ə kat'ə·mə·thē'zhə): *n*. impaired ability to comprehend perceived objects or situations, esp. inability to comprehend the meaning of speech

acataphasia (-fā'zhə): *n* a sensory aphasia characterized by loss of power to use the phrasing and sentence structure of common speech—*Syn* **aphasia/syntactical**.

acathexis (ak·ə·thek'səs): *n* lack of **cathexis**.

accelerate: *n* see **acceleration/educational**.

acceleration: *n* 1. speeding up 2. rate of increase in change—*Syn* **UNIFORM** or **CONSTANT** or **ZERO ACCELERATION** means that there is the same amount of increase from one time unit to the next, e.g., when a wheel revolves three times in the first second, six in the next, nine in the third, twelve in the fourth. **POSITIVE A** means that, with each successive time unit, the amount of in-

crease increases, e.g., when the speed of revolution in successive seconds is 3, 6, 10, 15, 21 **NEGATIVE A** is still acceleration, there is an increase (not a decrease) in rate of change which is less with each unit of time, e.g., when the number of revolutions in successive seconds is 21, 26, 30, 33, 35, 36.

Distg fr. **DECELERATION**, in which the speed decreases **Deceleration** also may be **POSITIVE**, **NEGATIVE**, or **CONSTANT** **CONSTANT DECELERATION** is illustrated by the series 36, 35, 34, 33; **POSITIVE DECELERATION** by the series 35, 34, 32, 29, 25; **NEGATIVE DECELERATION** by the series 35, 30, 26, 23, 21

acceleration/bodily: the increase in the speed with which an individual is transported through space.—*Syn* The motion may be **ANGULAR** or **RADIAL**, as well as forward or backward.

acceleration/developmental: growth in some function at faster than normal rate; or the attainment of a higher level of development in some function than others of the same age have attained—*Ant* **retardation**.—*pers. n.* **developmental accelerate** (see **acceleration/educational**).

acceleration/educational: any process whereby a pupil makes educational progress faster than is usual, whether measured by advancement in school grade (*Amer*) or standard (*Brit*), or by actual educational achievement.—*Syn* The means to such faster progress are many; the term **acceleration** should not be restricted to faster progress by grade-skipping

An **ACCELERATE** is a pupil who has made faster progress than usual or expected **Confusion** arises when the functions referred to are not carefully defined A child of **mental *age (MA)** two years above his **chronological *age (CA)** is a **DEVELOPMENTAL ACCELERATE** If he is assigned to a class one year in advance of his CA, one year behind his MA, he is **accelerated** in respect to CA, **retarded** in respect to MA. Most children of superior intelligence are educationally retarded in relation to their aptitude—somewhat so if progress is measured by educational achievement, severely so if it is measured by grade placement. On the other hand, most pupils of low scholastic aptitude are actually accelerated in grade placement (but not in achievement) in relation to their ability.—*Syn.* **GRADE ACCELERATION**.—*Ant.* **retardation**.

acceleration/scholastic = **acceleration/educational**.

accent/subjective: rhythm read into a series of impressions (the beats of a metronome, a group of parallel lines) whose units lack **objective (3)** differences, also, metaphorically, for any nonobjective emphasis.—*Cp* **ictus**, which may be objective or subjective.—*Syn.* **SUBJECTIVE RHYTHM**.

acceptance: *n.* 1. a receptive or positive attitude toward an idea or judgment; an approving reception.—*Syn.* belief. 2. an attitude or a relationship that recognizes the worth of a person without implying approval of particular behaviors, and without implying personal affection ➤ In counseling, an ACCEPTANCE REMARK conveys interest in, and understanding of—but not agreement or disagreement with—the counselee's statement, even when the latter expresses hostility or negative feeling

acceptance/region of: see critical region.

acceptance therapy: a term for release therapy, proposed as more descriptive

accessible: *adj.* 1. open to approach or entrance; get-at-able 2. (*K. Lewin*) of a region in the life space that is open to psychological freedom of movement, or that can be reached either by locomotion or communication. 3. ready to respond, or to respond overtly, to social stimuli. ➤ A patient is inaccessible when he does not respond in any overt way to words or other social stimuli.

accessory: *adj.* additional or contributory. ➤ Said especially of those parts of a sense organ which help to make reception of a stimulus more efficient, as distinguished from the essential parts

accident: *n.* 1. an event whose causes are unknown and therefore unpredictable 2. an event whose causes lie outside the system to which the event belongs. ➤ If the cause of an event becomes known and understood, it is seen to form part of the system, hence, the effect is no longer to be called an accident. Meaning (2) is thus merely a more precise statement of (1). Since an event may belong to many systems of greater or less comprehensiveness, it may be accidental in relation to one system, nonaccidental in relation to a more comprehensive one. **Determinism** is the doctrine that in a final sense no event is accidental, i.e., without cause.—*Cp.* chance. 3. an event that was not intended or desired, especially one in which there is damage to persons or property.

accidental: *adj.* 1. pertaining to an accident; characterizing an event as an accident 2. unpredictable ➤ This is properly a corollary of (1) but has itself come to be a defining meaning of the term

accidental error: an unpredictable departure from the true value of a measurement ➤ In practice, the mean of a large series of measurements of whatever is being measured is taken to be the true value; the accidental error is the difference from this mean when all controllable factors have been eliminated or allowed for It is assumed to be due to random or chance factors, whether in the person making the measure-

ment, in the measuring instrument, or in the thing or process measured.—*Distg. fr.* constant *error or systematic *error.—*Syn.* chance *error, variable error, random error.

accident proneness: special susceptibility to accident. ➤ Accident proneness may be conceived of as highly general, i.e., found in many sorts of situations, or as rather specific to such situations as driving automobiles or tending machinery The term merely describes, it does not explain Some accident proneness is said to be in a category of INTENTIONAL or PURPOSEFUL ACCIDENTS, that is, of "accidents" that satisfy some need of the individual.

acclimation (ak'le-mā'shən) *n.* 1. adaptation to climate. 2. adaptation to continuous (as against repeated) stimulation. 3. figuratively, mental and social adjustment to a new social environment.—*Syn.* ACCLIMATIZATION (ə-kli'mə-ti-zā'shən).

acclimatization = acclimation.

accommodation: *n.* 1. movements that prepare a sense organ for receiving impressions distinctly, esp., 2. adjustment of the focus of the eye for different distances ➤ The HYDRAULIC THEORY OF ACCOMMODATION asserts that this is accomplished by a properly balanced transfer of fluid, brought about by the ciliary muscle, from the front to the peripheral regions of the lens (or the reverse) 3. the effect of a new experience in modifying the schema by which a person perceives or thinks 4. = accommodation/social. 5. = adaptation/sensory (not recom).

accommodation/absolute: (*vis*) accommodation (2) of either eye separately.

accommodation/binocular: accommodation (2) of both eyes for a given distance.

accommodation/consensual: the simultaneous accommodation (2) of both eyes upon stimulation of either one

accommodation/social: changes, in one or more of the parties to a social or interpersonal conflict, that reduce or eliminate the conflict: e.g., conciliation, compromise, giving in, revising the conception of the interpersonal relationship or of the nature of the conflict, etc ➤ There is usually an implication that the accommodation is made for the sake of social harmony

accommodation time: the time elapsed from the beginning of stimulation to the achieving of visual accommodation.

accomplishment quotient: *obsoles* for achievement quotient.

accomplishment test = achievement test.

accretion (ə-kre'shən) *n.* growth by addition. ➤ This is the term for growth in non-organic structures. The changes in an organism are never merely additive, the multiplication of cells and the increased size of

organs and tissues always involve a change in structural pattern and in the dynamic interaction of functions

accretion learning: the acquisition of highly unrelated facts or responses by dint of frequency of association.

acculturation: *n* 1. the processes whereby children learn the behavior patterns characteristic of their social group, esp. of the larger social group or culture. 2. the processes, witting or unwitting, whereby individuals assume the behavior patterns of an in-group sufficiently to be accepted into the group or to get along in it without friction, etc. 3. acquisition, through contact, by peoples of one culture of cultural elements from another: e.g., the adoption of firearms and horses by the American Indian.—*Cp* diffusion, assimilation/cultural.—*adj* accultural.

accuracy: *n* 1. correspondence between a statement (or a measure) and a fact, thing, or event 2. in testing, the ratio between the number of items correct and the number attempted

➤*Syn.* Correctness is correspondence with standards or requirements. Precision is measurement utilizing fine units. It is possible to be precise, yet neither correct nor accurate. Accuracy is freedom from all error, reliability from variable errors (but not necessarily from constant errors). Unless characterized as absolute, accuracy is relative and refers to the degree of correspondence.—*adj* accurate.

accuracy compulsion: (*Ror.*) a tendency of the subject to be overly accurate with regard to the form qualities of the content: to make many corrections, to reject many of his own associations, to be helplessly dissatisfied with each response he gives and yet unable to improve it.

accuracy score: 1. the number or proportion of test items that are correctly answered by the subject. 2. the degree of accuracy attained in performing a task.

accuracy test: see test/accuracy.

accurateness: *n.* the abstract quality of being accurate.

acoenesthesia (ä"sen·es·thē'zhə): *n.* loss or lack of the normal perception of one's own body.—*Var.* acoenesthesia.—See cenesesthesia.

ACE (test): the American Council on Education test of intelligence, designed for higher secondary school and college students

acetylcholine (as"ə·təl·kō'lēn): *n* a substance released during activation of some or all nerves, and known to be related to the excitation of somatic muscles and some types of glands

achievement: *n* 1. success in bringing an

effort to the desired end 2. the end gained; the thing accomplished 3. the degree or level of success attained in some specified area (esp. scholastic) or in general.

achievement/academic or /scholastic: the attained ability to perform school tasks. It may be general, or specific to a given subject matter

achievement age: achievement described in an age equivalent.—See age/achievement.

achievement battery: a collection of tests designed to measure the level of skill or knowledge attained in several areas of activity. ➤Used especially, but not exclusively, for tests of academic achievement. Each test or subunit of the battery covers a particular area of achievement

achievement drive: the tendency to work with energy and persistence at something deemed important; ambition manifested in action. It is a scoring category in TAT tests.

achievement quotient or **AQ:** the ratio between the actual level of scholastic performance and that which is expected. Actual performance is measured by achievement age or educational *age, expected performance alternatively by chronological *age or mental *age. ➤The two methods of computation are by no means equivalent. The synonym accomplishment quotient is similarly ambiguous. Since these ratios tend to be unreliable, the easiest solution is to use neither the ratio nor the terms. The relation of school achievement to mental level (MA) may be phrased in terms of underachievement and overachievement (which see), of school achievement to chronological age in terms of acceleration or retardation.

achievement test: a measure of proficiency level gained by testing the performance actually displayed in a given field: e.g., journeyman's skill in plumbing, third-grade level in arithmetic (or other school subjects). ➤See educational *age. An achievement test is a kind of ability test. It is so constructed as to bring to light the relative excellence of the individual's past learning.

Achilles jerk: the reflex ankle jerk stimulated by a gentle tap on the Achilles tendon.

—*Syn.* ANKLE REFLEX, ACHILLES TENDON REFLEX.

achondroplasia (ä·kon"drō·plā'zhə): *n.* defective development of the ends of the long bones, producing a peculiar type of dwarfism.

achromatic (ak"rō·mat'ik): *adj.* 1. lacking in chroma, i.e., in hue and saturation; of a "colorless color," a visual datum on the dimension running from black through gray to white. 2. of a lens system corrected for

chromatic 'aberration.—*n* **achromaticity** (ə·krō'mə tīs'ə tī)

achromatic color: a visual quality characterized by its degree of brightness or lightness, and showing no hue or saturation: e.g., gray, white, clear, silver.

achromatic color response or **C'**: a Rorschach category for reports mentioning black, gray, white, or lack of color.—*Distg. fr* **achromatic response**.

achromatic response: a Rorschach category for reports mentioning texture or anything that is described as **achromatic**. ➤*Fc, c, C'* are all achromatic response coding symbols, thus, this category is more inclusive than **achromatic color response**.

achromatic stimulus: a visual stimulus that characteristically evokes an **achromatic color**.—*Syn.* **NEUTRAL (COLOR) STIMULUS** (not *prefd.*), **ACHROMATIC LIGHT**. **achromatop(s)ia** (ə·krō'mə tōp'(s)i·ə): *n.* vision in which all lights are seen as achromatic, i.e., without hue.—*Syn.* **ACHROMATISM** (*ambig, not recom*), **total color blindness** (which see).

acme: *n.* 1. the peak or height of feeling; culmination 2. the climax of orgasm.

acmesthesia (ak'mes-thē'zhə): *n.* perceiving sharp points by touch but without feeling pain.—*Var* **acmaesthesia**.—*Syn* **ACUESTHESIA**.

acne: *n.* a chronic inflammatory condition of the skin of the face, back, and chest, marked by many pimples ➤It is prevalent between puberty and age 30, and is often aggravated during menstruation or gastrointestinal upsets

acoasm (ak'ō·az·əm): *n.* an auditory hallucination in which indefinite sounds, such as ringing or hissing, are heard.—*Var.* **acouasm, acousma** (ə·kuz'mə)

acoenaesthesia = **acenaesthesia**.

acoria (ə·kō'ri·ə): *n.* a sensation of hunger that is not relieved by taking food.—*Var.* **akoria**.

acou-, -acousia, -acousis: combining forms meaning *hearing*

acoumeter (ə·ku'mə·tər) = **audiometer**.—*Var.* **acumeter**.

acousma = **acoasm**.

acoustic: *adj.* concerned with sound waves. ➤*Cp.* **auditory**, concerned with hearing, although the two are sometimes used as synonyms

acoustics (ə·kū'stiks) *n.* 1. (*pl.*) the qualities of a room, hall, etc., that affect the distinctness with which sounds are heard or transmitted 2. (*sing.*) the science of sound (usually limited to the physics of sound)—*Distg. fr* **audition**.—*adj* **acoustic**.

acquaintance index or **volume**: a list of all the persons an individual remembers as

having spoken to, or as having spoken to him, during a certain period

acquaintance with: knowledge gained by personal experience ➤*Contr v* **comprehension**, which is gained indirectly or through verbal means

acquired behavior or **response** = **ACQUIRED BEHAVIOR DIFFERENCES**. ➤Strictly speaking, there is no behavior that is merely acquired, every behavior depends on both inheritance and acquisition through experience. Therefore, the qualifying adjectives, **innate** and **acquired** respectively, can refer only to the *differences* in behavior—the differences between the behavior of one individual and of another, or between behavior in childhood and in adulthood, etc. Whether one talks or not is a question not of heredity alone nor of experience alone, but of both; the differences, however, in manner or amount of talking may be ascribable *primarily* to heredity (in which case they may be called **INNATE BEHAVIOR DIFFERENCES**), or they may be ascribable *primarily* to experience (in which case they may be called **ACQUIRED BEHAVIOR DIFFERENCES**) The shortened forms **INNATE BEHAVIOR** or **ACQUIRED BEHAVIOR** should be used only when the context makes fully clear that only *differences* are meant.—See **character/acquired**, **heredity**, **maturational**, **learning**.

acquired character or **characteristic**: see **character/acquired**.

acquisition: *n.* 1. gaining, adding, or incorporating something on the part of an organism; or that which is gained. ➤For psychology the term is a loose synonym for **learning** or **maturational**, or both It includes the addition of new ideas or information, and the gaining of new modes of response or alteration of old ones 2. an increase in the strength of the tendency to respond after the administration of a reward.—*v* **acquire**.

acquisitive: *adj.* having a strong desire to possess or to hoard—*n* **acquisitiveness**.

acro- (ak'rō-) combining form meaning *topmost* or *extremity*; hence, the crown of the head, or the fingers and toes, or a high place e.g., **acromegaly**, a disease of the extremities, **acrophobia**, a fear of high places.—See **neologism**.

acromegaly (-meg'ə·li) *n.* a form of hyperpituitary gigantism characterized also by increased size of hands, feet, face, and some internal organs.—*Var.* **acromegalia** (-mə·gā'li·ə)—*adj* **acromegalic** (-mə·gal'ik)

acromicria (-mik'ri·ə): *n.* underdevelopment of extremities and skull as compared to development of other body organs

acromicria/congenital = **mongolism**.

acroparesthesia (-par'es-thē'zhə): *n.* recurrent numbness, esp. of the extremities

acrophobia: *n.* pathological fear of being in high places—See **phobia**.

act: *n.* 1. a psychological unit in the continuous interplay between a living organism and its environment, a unit of psychological activity; a concrete instance of what an organism or a person does. ➤The continuous interplay may be described as either conscious process or behavior. 2. (*neobehaviorism*) a set of behaviors having a unity defined by the kind of effect they have upon the external world. ➤Eg, eating is composed of the separate behaviors of moving the jaws in sundry ways, salivating, and swallowing, but it has unity insofar as it leads to ingesting food. Different ways of eating are then considered equivalent acts. It is difficult to stipulate how "effects in the external world" are to be distinguished without implying that they are purposive—for which reason many of this school prefer to speak of **molar behavior** (thus emphasizing merely the complexity of a set of related behaviors) and to define what constitutes the unity of the set in terms of correlation of occurrence. 3. (*act psychology*) an integration of cognition, feeling, and conation as inseparable aspects, not separable parts, in a person's interaction with environment. ➤This is the usage also of many who would not class themselves as **act psychologists**. The emphasis upon the unity of the act distinguishes act psychology from stimulus-response psychology.

For many psychologists, **act** is the fundamental concept of psychology; it is correspondingly difficult to define. It is a unit of behavior, of conduct, of what a person does. But how does this unit differ from the unit of physiological activity? The two chief answers—**dualism** and **emergentism**—are clearly metaphysical. It is too often forgotten that the denial of a distinction—**monism**—is no less so.

If we turn from the effort at a fundamental definition to its actual use in context, **act** is distinguishable from a number of other terms. They are here treated in relation to act; in their own proper places they are further discussed.

Action is properly an abstract name for the fact of acting; but (esp in the plural) it is often merely an untechnical term for act. Sometimes it carries an implication of volition or intent. It is also used for a complex of acts: walking is an **action** composed of the *acts* of stepping.

Activity is a general name for the functioning of an organism, including the physiological as well as the psychological (in whatever way these are to be distinguished). As a collective noun, activity often has a

quantitative modifier. intense *activity*, intermittent *activity*.

Behavior, originally a collective term for acts and still so used, received a specially limited meaning in **behaviorism**. The emphasis upon integration of cognition, feeling, and conation was pushed aside as meaningless, and the fundamental identity of behavior with physiological activity—a flagrantly metaphysical doctrine—was asserted. Yet concretely, a specific behavior refers to the same event as an act, and act psychology—and in general stimulus-response psychology—use the term so, without the limitations introduced by behaviorism.

Conduct is an act or action judged by social standards, particularly by moral standards.

Movement is applied to the change of position of a bodily part as a result of organic functioning. Usually there is no necessary reference to environment. In contrast, an act always implies a changed relationship between organism and environment, and the act is usually named for its consequences outside the organism. By some, however, this difference is denied; movement is considered to be the executive aspect of an act, or simply to be the act.

Reaction is also a synonym; but whereas act somewhat emphasizes the role of the organism, reaction emphasizes that the act is elicited by an event outside the organism, the stimulus. Reaction is more naturally used for very simple acts.

Response refers sometimes to the whole act, but sometimes to parts of the act, generally with the implication that such parts are separable and at least relatively independent. e.g., a motor or glandular *response*, a perceptual *response*, less often, a thinking or affective *response*.

act: *v.* to do, to operate; to function; to perform; to respond to environment; to behave.—See **act** *n.*

ACTH: *n.* adrenocorticotrophic hormone: a hormone produced in the pituitary which acts on the cortex of the adrenals. ➤It is used in the treatment of various diseases, and experimentally in some psychological disorders.

acting out: manifesting the purposive behavior appropriate to an older situation in a new situation which symbolically represents it ➤*Cp.* **transference**, which is a form of acting out; and **catharsis**, which attributes curative value to acting out under certain conditions.

action: *n.* 1. an abstract term for the fact of acting. 2. = **act**. 3. behavior with volition or intent. 4. organismic movements correlated with conscious process. 5. a unified sequence or complex of acts or behaviors. 6. any physiological process.

➤ This use is rare, but is implied in combinations, such as heart *action*, *action current*.—See *act n.*

action current: change in electric potential of a nerve or muscle during physiological activity.—See EEG, EDR.—*Syn.* **action potential.**

action/law of determined: the Gestalt theorem that an object moves only within the limits prescribed by the whole field of which it is a part

action/mass = mass activity.—See also **mass action theory.**

action potential: the measure, in terms of electric potential, of the **action current**; often used as a synonym for the latter.

action quotient = activity quotient.

action research: use of scientific research principles for the study of actions that are aimed at a comprehensive goal ➤ Generally, the research is done by some of the participants in the program of action. In **action research** the activities studied are undertaken in the hope of achieving certain useful results, and the research is designed to effect improvement in the ongoing process, not merely in some future process. In pure experiment, by contrast, activities are prescribed primarily to obtain data that may be analyzed for scientific or technological generalization. When, however, practical programs of action are modified in such fashion as to facilitate research analysis, the distinction is one of degree

action-specific energy: see **energy/action-specific.**

action/stream of: the never-ceasing succession of acts and activities of a living organism. Emphasis is upon the connectedness or continuity of action rather than upon the distinguishable **action units** in the flow.—*Cp* **consciousness/stream of.**

action system or mechanism: 1. the efferent nerves and the muscles or glands participating in a specific response 2. the entire set of **organismic** or **personal** structures involved in accomplishing a certain behavioral result—e.g., the visual and kinesthetic receptors, the nerves, the muscles, and the brain structures involved in kicking a football ➤ Emphasis is upon the executive aspect, but some reference to the cognitive factors guiding execution may be included. The term is generally used where fairly complex activities, with alternative means to the same end, are involved.—*Cp* **disposition, habit, sentiment**, all of which are action systems in this sense

action unit: a unit of behavior, an episode that begins with a specific need and ends in goal achievement.—*Syn.* **act.**

activation: *n.* making active or reactive; preparing for action ➤ Used of one organ

or system acting upon another, and therefore distinguished from **stimulation**, which should be restricted to external influence. The **LEVEL of ACTIVATION** of the whole system is the degree of tension.

activation theory (of emotion): the theory that defines emotion as one end of the continuum of **activation**: when the several organismic systems are interacting vigorously with each other, we have emotion, when there is little interaction, we have sleep

active: *adj.* 1. acting; working; functioning 2. causing action; pertaining to a cause of action 3. characterized by much activity or movement or change 4. of an attitude or role characterized by spontaneity, initiative, vigor. 5. pertaining to, or resembling, the behavior of the male in sex activities, hence, of malelike activities in **homosexuality**. *Contr. w* **reactive.**

active analysis or active psychotherapy: see **therapy/active.**

activism: *n.* 1. (*educ*) the doctrine that **activity** is necessary to learning 2. the set of doctrines on which **activist psychology** is based.—See **psychology/divisions and schools of, V.**

activist psychology: see **reactive.**

activity: *n.* 1. anything an organism does or that happens within an organism; anything requiring expenditure of energy by an organism 2. a bodily process or group of processes as studied in physiology, a **physiological function**. ➤ In this sense it contrasts with **behavior**, or **act**, which designates a psychological function. This would be a useful meaning if it could be consistently maintained—which is unlikely. 3. a group of responses possessing at least a low degree of organization toward a specific result, generally with the implication that the character of the behavior is determined more largely from within the organism than by stimulation. e.g., the **activity** of putting a meal on the table.—See **activity under act.** 4. (*educ*) an organized behavior, approved by the teacher as contributing to the child's development, but engaged in by the child because of intrinsically satisfying elements or because it leads to a goal sought by the child. ➤ This actually covers many classroom behaviors organized about traditional subject matter, but the term usually refers to behaviors organized about some other focus.—*Cp* **activity school.** 5. (*educ*) large-muscle overt bodily activity, in contrast with small-muscle, or covert, activity.

activity analysis or inventory: list of the acts actually performed by a given person or in a given type of situation or job. ➤ The list is intended to be as objective and as free from theory as possible, a mere un-

varnished description. It is often a summary of **activity sampling**.

activity cage: a revolving wire drum, like the familiar squirrel treadmill, provided with a mechanical revolution-counter to measure certain movements of the animal, or any analogous instrument—*Syn* ACTIVITY WHEEL

activity concept: a generalization that learning takes place only when the person is active. ➤ This is too often misunderstood to imply the necessity of overt activity

activity cycles: rhythms, or regular variations, in the amount of bodily activity displayed over a period of time

activity drive or need: 1. the tendency of an animal to engage in physical activity, even in the absence of extra-organic stimulus 2. tendency of an animal to exercise any of its capacities muscular, sensory, or intellectual; tendency to be active

activity/extracurricular: see **extracurricular activity**.

activity/learning: see **learning process** (2) and (3).

activity/mass: see **mass activity**.

activity quotient: the ratio of activity words to qualitative words in a person's speech or writing; in practice, the ratio of the total number of verbs to the total number of adjectives ➤ This ratio is proposed as a measure of emotionality—*Syn*. ACTION QUOTIENT

activity rating: the proportion of a person's time given to quiet activities in relation to total activities

activity sampling: a technique for determining exactly what a person does at a given task or during a given time ➤ Emphasis is upon objective and relatively detailed description, often including the time order in which responses are made. A **behavior check list** may or may not be used

activity school: one in which the learning of the pupils is organized around their purposeful pursuit of certain activities or projects rather than around the traditional subjects and skills—See **activity** (4).

activity wheel = **activity cage**.

actone (ak'tōn): *n.* 1. (*H. A. Murray*) an adaptive act that is peculiar to the individual or to the specific occasion. 2. a single reflexlike simple response.

actor: one who acts or performs; a person in *active* relation to environment—*Syn*. person (which see)

act psychology: 1. (*F. Brentano*) the point of view that every psychic or mental phenomenon "intends," i.e., refers to, an object other than itself, and that the referring (not the object) is the distinctive subject matter of psychology The act of referring may take the form of cognizing, liking-disliking, or

evaluating. 2. the view that psychology studies the act, or that special kind of act called a psychic act—See **act**, esp. (2). ➤ If explicit attention is given to the actor as well, act psychology combines with **personalism**. If attention is given to the object of the act as a special kind of object, act psychology joins with **phenomenology**. Act psychology may be **reactive** (in which case it merges with stimulus-response psychology), but it is more often the doctrine of those viewing psychology in active terms—See **psychology/divisions and schools of**, III.

act/pure-stimulus or r: (*C. Hull*) an act that does not bring the organism nearer the goal but sets up the **proprioceptive** stimuli that actually initiate **operant** response ➤ This is Hull's substitute for many of the processes others call **instrumental ideas**.

act regression: a reversion to a previously **extinguished CR** when a barrier is interposed in the road of a CR related to the extinguished CR.—See **extinction**.

actual: *adj.* 1. existing in fact, as opposed to the potential, possible, or theoretical. 2. existing in the present, as opposed to the future and the past ➤ *Cp.* **real**. In several European languages, the word cognate with **actual** has the second meaning, this has influenced the meaning of the English word in combinations that are translations of foreign terms—See also **actual** ***neurosis** for a different meaning.

actuarial: *adj.* 1. pertaining to the probability statistics employed in insurance; hence, 2. of generalizations that embody and state relationships in terms of probability or relative frequency of occurrence. ➤ An actuarial principle takes the form: *Thirty persons in a thousand show this behavior. Distg fr scientific law.* While probability statistics are generally employed in the formulation of laws, the law itself is stated in **categorical absolutes**: *All cats have fur.*

actuarial table: a tabulation showing the proportion of people in a population who reach *x* years of age.—*Syn*. MORTALITY TABLE

acuesthesia (ak'yü-es-thē'zhə) = **acmes-thesia**.—*Var* **acuaesthesia**.

acuity: *n.* sharpness or keenness of perception.—See also **acuity/sensory** and **acuity/visual**.—*Cp.* **sensitivity**.—*adj.* **acute**.

acuity grating: a block of alternate black and white lines very close together, used to determine the **minimum separable**—that is, how far apart the retinal image of two objects must be to be seen as two.

acuity/sensory: 1. the ability to respond to **sense data** of low intensity, duration, or extent. ➤ Included is the ability to respond to "something there" when one is

unable to discriminate *what* is there. 2. the degree to which the subject can distinguish between sense data that differ in intensity, extent, duration, position, temporal order, or quality; = **sensory discrimination**. 3. the ability to distinguish details of a sensory pattern, to resolve a sensory pattern: to hear the second overtone, to see the small speck of red in a fabric.—*Cp* **visual *acuity**.

acuity/visual: the ability of the human visual mechanism to distinguish small spatial separations or intervals between portions of the visual field. The closer two points can be distinguished as two, the higher the acuity. ➤ Many kinds of test objects are used to measure acuity, the most familiar being the **Snellen (letter) chart**. Visual acuity is determined not by one but by many factors in the visual mechanism: e.g., myopia, diplopia, astigmatism all affect it adversely. ¶ The commonest statement of visual acuity is in terms of a ratio between the distance at which the tested eye can make a given discrimination and that at which a normal eye can make it. Thus, $20/15$ means that one can see at 20 feet what a normal eye can see at 15 (better-than-normal vision); $20/20$ means normal visual acuity; $20/40$ means that one can see at 20 feet what a normal eye can see at 40, etc. ¶ Note that acuity has a somewhat special meaning in visual acuity, since it is restricted to the discrimination of space intervals, whereas in other uses it refers to discrimination of stimuli of low quantity—See **acuity/sensory**.

acumeter (ə-kū'mə-tər) = **audiometer**.

-acusia, -acusis: combining forms meaning *hearing*.

acute: *adj* 1. keenly sensitive, either to thought or to sensory impressions. 2. of pains of great sharpness and intensity. 3. of a disease or symptom with sudden onset and of relatively short duration: *acute* hallucinosis. ➤ *Contr. w* **CHRONIC** conditions, which are long-persisting **SUBACUTE** is applied to intermediate forms.—*n.* **acuity** for (1); **acuteness** for (2) and (3).

acute brain disorders: (*Stan Psychiat.*) a symptom complex due to temporary, reversible, diffuse impairment of brain tissue function: e.g., the disordered behavior due to overuse of barbiturates.

AD or **A.D.** = **average deviation** (see **deviation/mean and variability**).

Ad. (*Ror.*) scoring code for parts of living animals.

-ad. (*anat.*) suffix to indicate *toward, in the direction of* ➤ This suffix is often preferable to **-al** or **-ic**, which are general and vague. E.g., **cephalic** may mean *pertaining to, forming part of, characteristic of, or in the region of, the head*, **cephalad** means more

specifically *toward the head, on the head side* **Dextral** means almost anything *pertaining to the right side*, **dextrad** means precisely *toward the right side*.

adaptability: *n* ability to make appropriate responses to changed or changing circumstances.—*Syn.* **docility**.—*adj.* **adaptable**.

adaptation: *n* 1. originally, change in structure or behavior that has survival value; now, more generally, any beneficial change to meet environmental demand. 2. settling down to the conditions for work or learning, with the elimination of unnecessary preparatory behavior. 3. = **social *adaptation**. 4. = **sensory *adaptation**. 5. the progressive lessening of clearness of an object steadily attended to ➤ This is a phenomenon of **attention**. *Distg. fr.* the receptor phenomenon of **sensory *adaptation**. 6. a confusing synonym for **habituation**.

See also **adaptability**, and discussion under **adjustment**.—*adj.* **adaptive**, **adaptive** (*prejd*), usually referring to the effects of adaptation, **adaptational**, to the processes.—*v.* **adapt**, to modify something as a means to **adaptation** (1); reflexively, to change oneself for better **adaptation** (1). (The noun is preferably spelled **adaptation**, not *adaptation*.)

adaptation board: a test in which pegs must be placed in holes in such a way as to copy a pattern presented in a different spatial orientation.

adaptation/brightness: decrease in the brilliance of objects due to increase in the general illumination of the visual field; reduced responsiveness to a given brightness level due to intense general illumination. ➤ The reduced responsiveness lasts for some time after the intense illumination is reduced.—*Syn.* **PHOTOPIC ADAPTATION**, **LIGHT ADAPTATION**—See **adaptation/sensory** (2).

adaptation/chromatic: 1. the process whereby the visual mechanism reaches equilibrium when stimulated by chromatic light; the gradual lessening of sensitivity to hue and/or saturation consequent upon continued stimulation by chromatic stimuli. 2. the alteration of hue and/or saturation due to prior exposure to light of another wave length.—*Syn.* **CHROMATIC** (or **COLOR**) **FATIGUE**.—*Cp.* **adaptation/sensory** (2) and **Purkinje phenomenon**.

adaptation/darkness or **/dark**: see **dark adaptation**.

adaptation level or **AL**: (*H. Helson*) the hypothesized neutral point or region of organic functioning at which stimuli coinciding with **AL** are indifferent or ineffective, stimuli above **AL** have a given character, and stimuli below **AL** have an opposite or complementary quality. ➤ **AL**

represents the pooled effect of three classes of factors. (a) stimuli immediately responded to, or in the focus of attention, (b) stimuli having background or contextual influence, and (c) residuals from past experience with similar stimuli. Quantitatively, AL is a log mean of these three classes of factors, weighted according to relevant dimensions of effectiveness, e.g., size, nearness, intensity, quality, affective value, significance, etc.

adaptation/negative: 1. reduced responsiveness of sensory function consequent upon continued stimulation, esp. 2. the raising of the sensory threshold by continued stimulation. 3. the gradual weakening of the motor response as a result of continued stimulation. ➤ This phenomenon is not merely, though it may be in part, the result of reduced sensory responsiveness. Muscular fatigue and many other factors also contribute. 4. = *experimental *extinction (*prefd*). 5. = adaptation (5).

adaptation/photopic=adaptation/brightness (*prefd*).

adaptation/scotopic = dark adaptation (*prefd*).—See adaptation/sensory (1).

adaptation/sensory: 1. the maintenance of sensory effectiveness under changing conditions of stimulation, = POSITIVE ADAPTATION, esp. DARKNESS ADAPTATION, whereby the eye partially maintains acuity under reduced illumination. 2. reduced responsiveness of sensory function consequent upon continued stimulation, = NEGATIVE ADAPTATION. ➤ *Distg. fr* refractory phase, which is a phenomenon of the nerve rather than of the sense organ.

The two meanings are almost opposite in reference to the sensory function, but not in reference to adaptation (1). Reduced responsiveness is in many cases adaptive. Thus, reduced responsiveness to odors is usually helpful, and brightness *adaptation (which is reduced responsiveness) is adaptive quite as much as its opposite, DARKNESS ADAPTATION (which is the maintenance of responsiveness).

adaptation/social: 1. accepting and meeting the usual demands of society, and of one's personal relations with others, without undue strain or friction. 2. the processes by which a group or institution comes into such relation with its environment as to survive and prosper.—*Cp.* adaptation (1).—*Syn* adjustment/social (*prefd*).

adaptation time: the time from the beginning of a continuous and steady stimulation to the moment when no further change in sensory responsiveness occurs.

adaptation/visual: see visual adaptation.

adapted information: (*J. Piaget*) conversational remarks that show adaptation to

the point of view of a specific hearer or hearers and are designed for exchange of thought. ➤ Said to be a sign of growing maturity in childhood.

adaptation: a corruption of adaptation.

adaptive: *adj.* pertaining to improvement, or to that which aids adjustment or adaptation, esp. adaptation (1).—See adaptation (1-4).

adaptive behavior: any behavior that helps the organism meet environmental demands.

➤ Two criteria frequently implied are capacity to profit from past experience, and capacity to initiate new and more complex experiences.—*Syn.* adaptation (1), adjustment.

adaptometer (ad'ap'tom'ə'tər): *n.* a device for measuring degree of sensory *adaptation (2).

addend (ad'end; ə'dend'): *n.* a code number for each category of a variable such that the sum of the numbers for every possible combination of categories constitutes a distinctive code number for the combination. ➤ Thus, suppose we categorize individuals as adult or nonadult, male or non-male, high-scoring on a test or non-high-scoring. If we assign a code number of 1 to adult, 2 to male, 4 to high-scoring, every possible combination of the three categories can be represented by a unique number: 1 for adult but not male or high-scoring, 3 for adult male, but not high-scoring (adding 1 and 2); 6 for male, high-scoring, but not adult (adding 2 and 4); 5 for adult, high-scoring, but not male (adding 1 and 4); 7 for all three categories (adding 1, 2, 4). Addends may also be used for combinations of categories of more than one variable. The addends are not magnitudes but merely a convenient coding device.

addiction: *n.* slavery to a pernicious habit, esp. the taking of certain drugs.—See drug addiction.

Addison's disease: a chronic debilitating disorder of the adrenals.

additional score: (*Ror*) content reported as an afterthought, or content withdrawn after being given.—*Contr w.* main score.

addition facts: the 100 statements of the possible combinations, two at a time, of one-digit numbers, from $0 + 0 = 0$ to $9 + 9 = 18$, including permutations.

additive: *adj.* capable of being treated by the arithmetical process of addition; or of a result reached by addition. ➤ Perhaps the commonest error in science is the adding of things that cannot be added. There are several mathematical restrictions on adding (e.g., the units must be of the same category). And there is the restriction that things can be added only for a given measuring purpose, or if they are alike in re-

spect to some dimension cabbages and kings can be added only if the purpose is to find the number of heads in an aggregate The ADDITIVE ASSUMPTION, that any two can be added to any other two to make four, is usually unwitting.

additive *W*: (*Ror*) an inkblot response in which the subject reports details which he eventually combines into a whole response.

adduction: see **abduction**.

adenoids: *n pl.* spongy tissues between the back of the nose and the throat If enlarged, they interfere with breathing and lead to lowering of the behavior level

adenoma (ad'ə-nō'mə) *n* one kind of tumor.

adequate response: see **response adequacy**.

adequate stimulus: see **stimulus/adequate**.

adhesion principle: name given by K. Lewin to the non-Gestalt conception of psychological causation that one event brings about the revival of a second because they have been stuck together—*Cp* contiguity, cohesion.

ad hoc hypothesis (ad' hok'). (*L. ad hoc: for this purpose, for this case only*) a hypothesis designed to account for the discrepancy between a basic theory and a particular finding that could not otherwise be fitted into the theory >Such hypotheses need not be invalid, but if they are numerous the explanation loses simplicity.—*Cp* parsimony.

adiadochokinesis (ad'ī-ad-ō'kō-kin-ē'ses): *n* 1. inability to make rapidly alternating movements 2. incessant movement >Alas, all this struggle for a precise word, only to have it end up in a contradiction

Ad-i-ad-o-cho-kin-e-sis

Is a term that will bolster my thesis

That 'tis idle to seek

Such precision in Greek

When confusion it only increases.

adient behavior or response (ad'ī-ent)· behavior that exposes the organism to more of a given stimulus, either by approach or by action that maintains the stimulus >*Contr. w* abient behavior, which leads away from the stimulus—*Syn* POSITIVE BEHAVIOR (*ambig*), APPROACH-(ING) RESPONSE

adiposogenital syndrome (ad'ī-pō'sō-jen'a-tal sin'drō-mi)· obesity and child-like sex development in adolescence, caused by disorder of the anterior pituitary.

adjusted: *adj* 1. pertaining to **adjustment** (1, 2, 4). 2. (*stat*) corrected—See **smoothing**.

adjustment: *n* 1. a static equilibrium between an organism and its surroundings in which there is no stimulus change evoking

a response, no need is unsatisfied, and all the continuative functions of the organism are proceeding normally >Such complete adjustment is never attained, it is a theoretical end of a continuum of degrees of partial adjustment 2. a condition of harmonious relation to the environment wherein one is able to obtain satisfaction for most of one's needs and to meet fairly well the demands, physical and social, put upon one; = **RELATIVE ADJUSTMENT** (the only actual kind). 3. the process of making the changes needed, in oneself or in one's environment, to attain relative adjustment—*Syn* **adaptation, accommodation, conformity**. >**Adaptation** emphasizes modification to meet changed circumstances and flexibility in doing so, **accommodation** is social and suggests conciliation and compromise, **conformity** means the bringing of something into harmony with a standard or principle; **adjustment** emphasizes (more than does adaptation) the bringing of things into proper or harmonious relationship, perhaps more by skill or judgment than by mere flexibility. 4. (*stat*) = **smoothing**.—*adj.* adjusted, for (1), (2), (4); *adj.* adjusted, for (3).—*v* adjust, for (3) and (4).

adjustment/emotional: a state of relatively stable and moderate emotional responsiveness

adjustment/interpersonal: see **adjustment/social**.

adjustment inventory: see **inventory/adjustment**.

adjustment level: the degree to which an individual has effected a harmonious relation with his environment—See **adjustment**, esp (2).

adjustment mechanism: see **mechanism** (4).

adjustment of observations or of measurements: 1. correction of observed values to make proper allowance for disturbed conditions e.g. the allowance made in a mental-age scale for the fact that most of the seriously defective children were not included in the standardization 2. utilizing the principle of **least squares** to obtain the most probable value to represent a series of independent measurements of the same magnitude—See **smoothing**.

adjustment/personal = **adjustment** (2).

adjustment procedure or method: The subject adjusts a stimulus object until it seems to him equal (or in other prescribed relationship) to a criterion object. i.e. he reproduces the criterion, hence also called **METHOD OF REPRODUCTION** A threshold of the error is computed by taking the average deviation from objective equality, hence the name **METHOD OF AVERAGE (OR MEAN) ERROR**—Also *syn.* **ADJUSTMENT OF EQUIVALENT-STIMULUS METHOD** >In all these

terms, **procedure** (although less usual) is preferred to **method**.

adjustment scale: a scale for the rating of an individual's adjustment (2). ➤ Different kinds of reactions to certain verbally described standard or typical situations are given a descriptive or a numerical value. The situations are such as to require emotional and social responses. The rating can be made by self or others.

adjustment/social: 1. a person's harmonious relationship with his social environment—See **adjustment** (2). 2. the process of modifying the demands and the behaviors of persons interacting with each other so that they can achieve and maintain a certain desired relationship. The modification may be mutual or one-sided—*Syn.* **accommodation/social**.—*v.* **adjust**.

adjustment/statistical = **correction** (4). **adjustment/vocational**: see **vocational adjustment**.

Adlerian psychology: the body of doctrine set forth by A. Adler. Its essential principle is that behavior is controlled by an effort, usually unwitting, to compensate for deficiency or inferiority, whether physical, psychological, or social.

administration: *n.* 1. the determination of purposes and policies in an enterprise.—*Cp.* **management** and **executive**. In practice, administrative and executive functions are often combined, thus blurring a useful distinction. 2. the giving out of something, or the supervision of some activity *administration* of drugs, treatment, tests—*v.* **administer**.

adolescence: *n.* the period from the beginning of **puberty** to the attainment of **maturity**; the transitional stage during which the youth is becoming an adult man or woman ➤ A few authors speak of **adolescence** as beginning with the close, not with the initiation, of **puberty**. The period is defined in terms of development in many different functions which may be reached at different times. Hence only conventional limits may be stated, these are usually given as ages 12–21 for girls, 13–22 for boys.—*adj.* and *pers.* *n.* **adolescent**.

adolescent spurt: an acceleration in the growth rate, esp. in height, that occurs shortly before, or in the early years of, adolescence. It does not appear in all children.

adoption: *n.* the voluntary acceptance of a child of other parents as one's own; esp., such acceptance as sanctioned by a legal process.

adrenal (ad·rē'nəl)·*adj.* 1. located near the kidney. 2. pertaining to the adrenal glands or their secretions.

adrenal cortex: the outermost layer of the adrenal glands which is the source of **cortin**.

adrenal glands: endocrine glands, lying just above the kidneys, which produce **cortin** and **adrenalin**.—*Syn.* **ADRENALS**, **SUPRARENAL GLANDS**.

adrenalin (ə·drēn'əl·in): *n.* a hormone secreted by the central or medullary portion of the adrenal glands. ➤ Its chief effects seem to be stimulating the liver to production of blood sugar, increasing the coagulation rate of the blood, and increasing the sensitivity of the muscles to neural impulses, thus facilitating contraction—*Syn.* **EPINEPHRINE**, **ADRENIN**. Epinephrine is, properly, the hormone secreted by the adrenals; adrenalin and adrenin are names of proprietary products, but the three terms are often used interchangeably.

adrenals = **adrenal glands**.

adrenergic (ad'ren-er'jĭk)·*adj.* 1. acting like **adrenalin**. 2. characterizing the hypothesized action of certain nerve fibers that produce at their terminals a substance called **sympathin**, similar to **adrenalin**.

adrenin = **adrenalin**.

adrenocorticotrophic hormone = **ACTH**.

adult (ə·dult', ad'ult)·*adj.* fully grown or matured in all respects or in any specified respect. Human adulthood is generally attained in the early twenties.—*pers.* *n.* **adult**.—*abstr.* *n.* **adulthood**.

adult education: organized effort for furthering the culture or the vocational skill of mature persons, no matter at what point their schooling (in the usual sense) may have been interrupted.

adulthood: *n.* interpretation of children's behavior in adult terms.—*Syn.* **ENELICHOMORPHISM**.—*Cp.* **anthropomorphism**.

advantage by illness: the gratification secured from being ill. ➤ Eg, the ill person need not work—this is a direct, **PRIMARY**, or **PARANOSIC**, **GAIN**. **SECONDARY GAIN**, or **EPINOSIC ADVANTAGE**, is the gratification received from a neurotic illness, secondary to an original illness. Thus a person suffering from the deprivation of the close personal attention that in childhood characterized his relation with his mother may regain that relation by becoming ill.—*Syn.* **GAIN BY ILLNESS**.

advantage/principle of: Of two or more incompatible responses to the same situation, one has an advantage over the others and occurs more frequently.—*Cp.* **prepotent response**.

adversive movement: a rotation of the eyes, head, or trunk about the long axis of the body.

advice: *n.* in counseling, careful and considered recommendation to a counselee as to a course of conduct—*v.* **advise**.

advocacy (adv'və·kə'si). *n.* propaganda in which the propagandist's purpose is openly announced, and deliberate distortion is

avoided—*Cp* propaganda.—*v.* and *pers n* advocate.

Adx: (*Ror*) symbol for the response of seeing a part or detail (*d*) of an animal (*A*) where most persons would see the whole
 ➤Originally called OLIGOPHRENIC RESPONSE
-ae-: alternative spelling for *-e-* in many Greek or Latin words. Most words in *ae* are spelled *e* in this dictionary

aero- (ār'ō-, ā'ēr·ō-): combining form denoting *air*, *aerial*; or *gas*, *gasses*.

aero-otitis media (-ō·tī'tās mē'di·ə): traumatic inflammation of the middle ear initiated by a difference between the pressure within the middle ear and that of the surrounding air

aerophagia (-fā'ī·ə): *n* (*Gk.* for *air-eating*) automatic gulping of air—*Syn.* AEROPHAGY (-of'ə·jī).

aesthesiometer: see *esthesiometer*.

aesthetics: see *esthetics*.

etiology: see *etiology*.

A factor = abstraction factor.

affect (af'ekt): *n.* 1. a class name for feeling, emotion, mood, temperament.

➤Historically, three modes of mental function were usually distinguished: cognition, conation (or volition), and affect (more often called affection). Some writers, however, combined conation and affection. Many contemporary theorists hold that there is no separate affect-state, but only an affective or feeling aspect of a cognitive state or process. 2. a class name for a particular kind of feeling or emotion, generally one with a name: e.g., joy or excitement; practically = an emotion. 3. a particular instance of feeling or emotion; a single feeling-response to a particular object or idea. 4. a feeling-state or psychic tension, accompanied by noticeable bodily activity. ➤This probably refers to the same events as do (2) and (3). 5. = affection (1). 6. the general reaction toward something as liked or disliked—*Syn.* valence. 7. the dynamic or essential quality of an emotion, the energy of an emotion

Any combination of these meanings is likely to be found. ¶Note that the common verb *affect* (ə'fekt') differs in both pronunciation and meaning. *Distg.* also *fr* effect *n* and *v*—*adj* (also for affection) affective.—*v.* feel, emote.

affect/appropriateness of: the degree to which emotional responses are congruent with those normally to be expected in a given situation

affection: *n.* an artificial or assumed manner intended to impress.—*adj* affected.

affect conversion: see *conversion of affect*.

affect/displacement of: a shift of feeling or emotion from the object originally arousing it to some associated object ➤Psychoanalysts hold that in dreams the affect

often shifts to unimportant elements, even to an opposed object, as a result of the activity of the censorship; and in general that the displacement is a defense reaction whereby affect seems (to the subject or to others) to be aroused by a socially approved rather than a disapproved situation. Marked disparity between the affect and the ostensible cause is considered a sign of at least partial displacement.—*Syn.* AFFECTIVE DISPLACEMENT

affect/externally aroused: emotion resulting from factors exterior to the individual.

affect/fixation of: see *fixation* (2).

affect/floating: see *floating affect*.

affect hunger: craving for affection (2).

➤Since affect does not mean affection in this sense, AFFECTION HUNGER is preferred

affect/internally aroused: emotion resulting from internal factors

affect/inversion of: see *inversion of affect*.

affection: *n.* 1. a general term for feeling and emotion, as distinguished from cognition or volition.—See *affect* (1). 2. = love, esp in moderate degree or when lacking overt sex elements—*adj.* affective, affectional, pertaining to feeling; affectionate, manifesting love.

affection/masked: (*W Stekel*) a show of tender behavior that disguises hostility and hatred. ➤The term usually connotes a defense reaction against one's own unconscious hostility, but it may also refer to a conscious attempt to deceive.

affective (af·ek'tiv): *adj* pertaining to affect, feeling, or affection (1). ➤Often used in combinations: affective tone, affective *fixation, etc.—*Distg. fr* affectionate.

affective arousal theory: (*D C McClelland*) a theory that defines motive as the arousal of pleasure and pain, and that attempts to give an objective definition of these states

affective experience: an event in a person's life strongly colored by feeling, whether pleasant or unpleasant.

affective failure: inadequacy in emotional *adjustment.

affective flattening: see *flattening of affect*.

affective psychosis: a severely disabling disorder of mood or feeling, with resultant disturbance of thought and behavior congruent with the affect. The affect is disproportionate to objective circumstances. Manic-depressive psychosis and psychotic *depressive reaction are the chief forms—*Syn.* (*Stan Psychiat*) PSYCHOTIC AFFECTIVE REACTIONS.

affective ratio: (*Ror*) the ratio of the total number of responses to the colored inkblot cards (Nos VIII, IX, X) to the total number of responses to the achromatic cards

(Nos. I through VII). ➤The normal range is from 0.40 to 0.60. The affective ratio is a measure of the degree to which color increases responsiveness and is held to be an index of affectivity (1).

affective reaction type: (*psychiat.*) any disorder in which the principal symptoms are affective or emotional.—See **affective psychosis**.

affective tolerance: the ability to maintain a reasonably effective adjustment to emotive situations, personal control free from overreacting.—*Syn* AFFECT TOLERANCE (*prefd.*)

affective tone: 1. the generalized feeling tone of an experience. ➤The term is occasionally restricted to pleasantness-unpleasantness, more often it covers as well excitement, antagonism, optimism, etc. 2. the subjective aspect of acceptance-rejection behavior

affectivity (af'ek-tiv'ə-ti)· *n.* 1. the tendency to react easily with feeling and emotion ➤The general abstract noun should not, in the absence of data, be taken to imply a unitary generalized trait.—*Syn.* emotionality. 2. a highly generalized emotional experience, i.e., one that cannot be identified with any particular emotion. 3. the amount of feeling manifested at any particular time. 4. that property of the stimulus situation which evokes feeling. ➤An unfortunate extension of meaning.—*Approx syn* (for 4) EMOTIVE STRENGTH, emotivity.

afferent (af'ər-ənt)· *adj.* concerned with the transmission of neural impulse toward the central part of the nervous system.—*Contr. w.* efferent.

afferent influx: neural influx; afferent (neural) impulse. ➤Afferent influx is tautological.

afferent-stimulus interaction: (*C. Hull*) postulate that the interaction of stimuli produces behavior effects distinct from a mere summation of their results taken separately. ➤Thus postulate was believed by Hull to be a behavioristic parallel, for perception, of the gestalt principle

affiliative need: the need to be associated with another person or persons, whether for cooperative effort, companionship, love, or sexual satisfaction.—*Syn* AFFILIATION NEED, NEED FOR AFFILIATION.—*Cp.* social need, status need.

a fortiori (ā fôr-shi-ô'ri; -ri): *adj.* (*L.* from yet firmer ground) of a conclusion that follows with even greater logical necessity than another already accepted.

afterbrain = medulla.

aftercontraction: *n.* a muscular contraction occurring a noticeable time after the stimulation has ceased.

afterdischarge: *n.* a neural impulse con-

tinued after removal of the stimulus.—*Cp.* aftercontraction.

aftereffect: *n.* 1. any psychological phenomenon that follows removal of a stimulus, either immediately or after a brief delay. 2. = **afterensation**. 3. the hypothetical process whereby the satisfyingness of an act "works back" and strengthens the presumed psychoneural connections involved, and a similar process whereby dissatisfyingness has a weakening effect. ➤Some authorities postulate only a positive aftereffect.—See law of *effect.

aftereffect/figural: see **figural aftereffect**.

afterimage = **afterensation** (*prefd.*).

afterimage/memory: see **memory afterimage**.—*Distg. fr* afterimage.

after-only design: see **before-after design**.

afterpotential or aftercurrent: *n.* the action current that follows the spike.

➤This part of the action current is considered an index of rate of conduction in the fibers.

afterensation: *n.* sense impressions or sense data, usually coming in rhythmic pulses, after stimulation of eye or skin has ceased ➤In vision, they are POSITIVE if the image is brighter than the surrounding field, NEGATIVE if less bright. Usually, but not necessarily, the negative afterensation is roughly complementary in hue as well; but in preferred usage *negative* and *positive* as applied to the afterensation refer only to brightness relations. As afterensations are of peripheral origin, that term is preferred to the somewhat more common AFTERIMAGES, a term that suggests a central origin.—*Cp.* Purkinje afterimage.

agapism (ag'ə-piz-əm)· *n.* the doctrine that exalts the value of love, especially in its general nonsexual sense.—*adj.* agapistic.

AGCT or A.G.C.T. = Army General Classification Test.

age: *n.* 1. the length of time an organism has lived; unless qualified, = chronological age (CA) = life age.—See life *age. 2. = age equivalent, always with a qualifying expression: e.g., mental *age, education *age, carpal *age. 3. a stage or period in a person's life infancy, middle age, old age.—See development/levels of.

Conventionally, age of mammals is taken as beginning at birth unless otherwise stated. For young children it is stated in months, for others in years or years and months: e.g., 8-7 (not 8.7) for eight years and seven months. (If the decimal point is used, the figure following must be a decimal fraction of a year; but this is so often violated that ages so stated must be interpreted with caution. With children's ages, the error is not negligible.)

At the younger ages a serious miscalcula-

tion is apt to result if **ordinal** numbers (instead of **cardinals**) are used in calculating age. The first year is clearly the year *before* the first birthday anniversary. Equally clearly, the fourth year is the year before the fourth anniversary, i.e., it begins with the third birthday anniversary. However, it is commonly reckoned, even in some professional writings, to begin at the fourth anniversary—a 33% per cent error! It is, therefore, recommended that ages be stated in cardinal numbers. age 1, age 6, age 20, etc. In computing for IQ or in averaging, it is safer to convert all ages to months

age/accomplishment (*obsoles*) = **achievement** *age.

age/achievement: a given level of achievement (which see) stated as the age at which that level is normally attained. >Preferred for use only when the achievement has been measured by tests.—*Syn.* (when the achievement is in school subjects) **age/educational**.

age/anal: see **anal stage**.

age/anatomical: the level of development of bodily structures (if unspecified, of the bony structures) expressed as the life *age at which this level is, on the average, attained. >The **carpal** *age is often taken as an *index* of general bony development, but it should not be used as a direct equivalent

age/attainment: *obsoles* for **achievement** *age.

age/base or **/basal**: on an age equivalent test, the highest level at which a subject passes *all* the test items assigned to that level and passes (or is assumed to pass) all tests at a lower level. Additional credits are given for passes of items assigned to higher levels.—*Syn.* **BASAL** or **BASE YEAR**, **BASAL MENTAL AGE** (likely to be misunderstood)

age calibration: standardizing a test in age equivalents.

age/carpal: the level of bony development judged by the relative completeness of the calcium deposit in the carpal (wrist) bones as seen in X-ray photographs. The photographs are rated in terms of the age equivalent.—*Cp.* **ossification ratio**. >Carpal age is the commonest index of **anatomical** *age, but it should not be regarded as identical.

age/chronological or **CA**: the time elapsed since birth.—*Syn.* **age/life** (*prefd*).

age/conceptual: age reckoned from the presumed moment of **conception** as the zero point of development. >It is useful in considering the development of **prematures** or in extrapolating toward a **true** *zero score in developmental measures. The presumed moment of conception is some-

times calculated from the last day, sometimes from the first day, of the last menstrual period prior to pregnancy. If the day of copulation is reliably known, conception is reckoned to have taken place within 48 hours.—*Cp.* **ovulation** *age, **copulation** *age, **menstrual** *age.—*Syn.* **FERTILIZATION AGE**.

age/copulation or **/insemination**: the age of the fetus dated from the known day of copulation. This age is about 10 days shorter than the mean **menstrual** *age of the fetus

age/dental: measure of dental development reached by a particular child, based on the number of permanent teeth erupted, expressed in terms of the age at which the average child attains that level

age/developmental: 1. any measure of development, especially when stated in age equivalent. 2. a combination of all available age-equivalent indices of development.—*Cp.* **organismic** *age. 3. a measure of development in functions other than the intellectual. >This usage is arbitrary but common. The functions measured or estimated should be specified. **anatomic** *age, **emotional** *age, **social** *age, etc.—*Distg.* *fr.* **development/levels of**.

age/educational or **EA**: a pupil's average accomplishment in school subjects measured in terms of the average for a given life *age in school. >E.g., if a child performs school tasks at the level of 10-year-olds, his EA is 10 years. There is no accepted list of school subjects which are, or should be, included in the average, hence educational ages are often far from comparable. The EA should always be determined by achievement tests or similar procedures, otherwise it merely duplicates classification according to grade in school.—See **achievement** *age.

age/emotional: a measure of the person's development in emotion, by comparison with the average emotional development at a given life *age. >The concept is much more vague than would be expected from the term. There is presently no scale for emotional age analogous to those for **mental** or **educational** *age, and no substantial agreement on what emotional development consists of

age equivalent: the relative level of development in any trait or characteristic expressed as equal to the life *age at which the given level is normally or on the average attained. >Thus the anatomical development characteristic of 6-year-olds is designated as **anatomical** *age 6. See also **mental** *age, **educational** *age.—*Cp.* **age equivalent scale**.

age (equivalent) scale: a scale in which the units of measurement are the differ-

ences between successive age equivalents, each such difference being taken as if equal to any other. ➤ Thus a child whose anatomical development is like that of the average of 8-year-olds is said to be one year older anatomically than the child whose development is that of 7-year-olds. —Syn AGE SCALE.

age/fertilization = age/conceptional.

age-grade distribution or table: a table showing the number or per cent of children of each age in each school grade.

age-grade scaling: standardizing a test by reference to a population of children who are at the normal age for their school grade

age/grip: strength of grip in a child, as measured on a hand dynamometer, expressed in terms of the age at which the average child attains the same strength of grip.

age/growth: composite of various physical-growth measures, stated in an age equivalent.

age/height: measurement of height attained by a child, expressed in terms of the age at which the average child of the same sex reaches that height.

age/intelligence = age/mental.

age/life or CA: the time elapsed since birth, the length of time an organism has lived since birth, hatching, or some other agreed-upon beginning point ➤ With human beings, birth is taken as the beginning point unless otherwise specified.—Cp. conceptional *age. Life age is preferred to its synonym CHRONOLOGICAL AGE, since age equivalents are also stated in terms of chronology; but the abbreviation is CA, not LA See age for conventions of writing age numerically.

age/lunar: age expressed in lunar months of 28 days each.

age-mates: *n pl* the children of about the same age with whom a child associates, and from whom he commonly derives some of his standards. ➤ The use of peer group as a synonym has led to confused thinking.

age/maximal: in the administration of an age scale, the lowest year in which all tests are failed

age/maximal growth: the age at which a person reaches his greatest growth. Fractions of the total time taken to reach maximal growth are treated as equal units

age/menstrual: the age of the fetus calculated from the first day of the mother's last menstrual period prior to the onset of pregnancy.—Syn MENSTRUATION AGE.

age/mental or MA: the level of development in intelligence, expressed as equivalent to the life age at which the average child attains that level.—See age equivalent scale. ➤ The term should be quite

technically interpreted in terms of the results of a particular specified mental test (2). It is of very doubtful value where normal adults are in question.—Syn INTELLIGENCE AGE (more descriptive but uncommon). The abbreviation MA is preferred to M.A.

agenitalism: *n* lack of testes or ovaries.

➤ If the condition dates from an early age the secondary *sex characters do not develop normally.

age norm: 1. the representative performance or developmental status of children of a given age level in any measured characteristic, the norm (1) for a given age. 2. the chronological age at which a particular score is typically achieved

age/normal: (*educ*) the typical life *age for entering a school grade.

agent: *n*. 1. a person, thing, or force that acts, or is capable of acting, on something else.—See person. 2. a person who acts, or is empowered to act, for another. 3. in tests for telepathy, the person whose mental states are to be apprehended by the percipient.

agent/excitatory = stimulus.

age/ontogenetic = life *age.

age/organismic: the average of all measures of a child's development, scored in age equivalents. It usually includes mental *age, carpal *age, dental *age, height *age, weight *age, one or more kinds of educational *age, and social *age.

age/ovulation: the age of the fetus, calculated from the time when the egg is thought to have been discharged from the ovary

age/physiological: level of physiological development stated in terms of the age at which it is normally attained. ➤ It is often assumed to be measured by the ossification ratio, but this measures not physiological but anatomical *age. No very precise criteria for physiological age have been developed it is estimated, not measured. (An estimate based on whether the individual has entered or passed puberty is too limited.)—Cp. mental *age.

age-progress curve: a growth curve or learning curve showing improvement as related to life *age.

age ratio: the chronological age of the child at one testing divided by chronological age at a later testing. ➤ Since (in general) the first test score predicts better the second test score in proportion as the interval between tests is short, and also in proportion to the age of the child, the age ratio is a rough measure of the test's predictive power. Eg, prediction from ages 5 to 6 (ratio $\frac{5}{6}$) is likely to be better than from ages 3 to 4 (ratio $\frac{3}{4}$), but worse than from ages 8 to 9 (ratio $\frac{8}{9}$)

attitude cluster: a group of related attitudes which tend in any population to be **covariant**: i.e., scores on one attitude tend (in the population as a whole) to be accompanied by corresponding scores on the other attitudes ➤The several attitudes, however, are so independent that a particular person may be relatively high on one, low on the others

attitude/conceptual: see **conceptual attitude**.

attitude/concrete: see **concrete attitude**.

attitude/constancy: see **constancy attitude**.

attitude/ergic: see **ergic attitude**.

attitude generality: see **generality/attitude**.

attitude/object: see **stimulus attitude** (2).

attitude poll: see **opinion/public**.

attitude/private vs. public: A respondent in an attitude inquiry may manifest two contradictory attitudes one that is publicly avowed, the other held privately ➤E.g., a member of a certain church is publicly averse to dancing, though privately admitting he sees no harm in it Both attitudes are real An attitude is readiness to act, and this readiness takes into account the total situation In this case, the public attitude takes into account not only the dancing but also the other members of the church and its rules and principles

attitude scale: an instrument for eliciting from respondents indications of the **attitudes or opinions** they hold ➤Characteristically, the stimuli are verbal statements concerning some issue, principle, person, or object, with each of which the respondent expresses agreement or disagreement, but questions, and even nonverbal stimuli, may be used to elicit the responses that the attitude determines. ¶In the THURSTONE (type of) **ATTITUDE SCALE**, a number of statements represent different degrees of strength of the attitude. Thus the statement "All wars are totally unjustified" represents a stronger pacifist attitude than "Wars of defense, if unavoidable, are morally justified." Statements are selected to form a series of equal steps along the dimension of attitude-strength. The respondent indicates simple agreement or disagreement

The **Likert** (type of) **ATTITUDE SCALE** asks for degree of agreement with each statement, the statements themselves need not be equally spaced to show strength of attitude ¶In the **Guttman** or **Cornell Scale of Attitudes**, the statements are so composed that agreement with one implies agreement with all others "lower" on the scale, "higher" and "lower" being in terms

of attitude strength rather than logical inclusiveness.

attitude/social: 1. an attitude toward a social object 2. an attitude held in common by many persons 3. an attitude favorable to societal rather than individual ends. 4. an attitude that is communicable, = **VERBALIZED ATTITUDE** (more descriptive) 5. an attitude influenced by social factors. ➤This meaning makes a distinction where distinction scarcely exists; all attitudes are social in this sense If it is meant that the attitude is one absorbed from the social context, **CULTURAL ATTITUDE** would be more descriptive

The term **social attitude** is chiefly useful to make clear that one is not using it in the older sense of a mere posture or set. —See **attitude**.

attitude survey: an attempt to discover the attitudes that characterize any group of persons—See **attitude scale** and **survey**.

attitude test = attitude scale.

attitude type: (*C. Jung*) a classification of individuals according to their general way of reacting to stimuli, i.e., whether they turn response inward (**introversion**) or outward (**extraversion**).—*Syn* **GENERAL ATTITUDE TYPE**

attitude universe: the set of responses comprised in a given attitude ➤These responses are not similar in response quality but in terms of their congruence with the whole attitude A favorable attitude toward dogs may be manifested by feeding and petting a dog or by cursing a man who abuses a dog. Feeding and cursing in this case belong to the same attitude universe

attitudinal pathoses: (*F. C. Thorne*) those personality disorders in which the major symptom is a pathological pattern of attitudes.

attitudinizing: *n* assuming certain attitudes or postures in order to impress others ➤The use of this term to describe the **cataleptoid** positions of **catatonic** patients is unfortunate, since it is not known whether the postures are socially oriented

attraction: *n* a characteristic attributed to an activity or object when it is such that a person tends to engage in the activity or to approach and interact with the object ➤Although attraction is attributed to the object, it is actually an **interactive** property or relation, determined by the needs or desires of the person, as well as by the characteristics of the object or activity—*Syn* **positive valence**.—*Ant.* **negative valence**, **repulsion**.

attractive nuisance: (*law*) a hazard or danger having the property of attracting persons to it. e.g., the sign "Wet Paint"

attribute (a'trə-büt): *n.* 1. (*logic*) any quality or character that is predicated of a

subject. 2. (*metaph.*) an essential quality. 3. (*structural psychol.*) the simplest characters discovered by analysis of sensation. ➤Of these, quality and intensity are universally conceded; extensity, duration, local sign, and others are disputed 4. (*beh. theory*) an elementary dimension or property of sensory behavior (not of physical objects), defined by the kind of discriminatory response made by the subject ➤The reference is probably to the same phenomena defined in (3). The test for an attribute is that it remains invariant or constant when other attributes change, or (what comes to the same thing) that it has distinct thresholds from other attributes The discriminatory response which defines the attribute is, in the first instance, a human verbal response, all other discriminatory responses are operationally anchored to the verbal for their interpretation When we say an animal in an experiment shows such discriminatory responses, we define what he is discriminating by reference to what human beings call differences of color intensity, or pitch, or painfulness (i.e., differences in attributes).—*Syn.* dimension; also (when modified by context) variable.—*adj.* attributive.

attribute/tonal: see tonal attribute.

attrition: *n.* 1. a wearing away; hence, a loss or decline. 2. a loss in number of the elements of a population with the passage of time. ➤Generally the term is used for the loss in number of persons when no one specific cause for the loss is given Thus, one speaks of the attrition of the entering class in a university over a 4-year period. In therapy, the loss of clients who fail to complete a course of treatment is called attrition.—*Ant.* (for the scholastic instance) persistence/academic.

atypical (ā·tip'ī·kəl): *adj.* differing to a marked degree in one or more characteristics from others of a given class, not conforming to type ➤A relative term Among children in general, the blind child is atypical. Among blind children, the child born without eyes is atypical A blind rage (temper tantrum) is typical in early childhood, but its persistence is atypical.—*Syn.* anomalous.

A.U. or Å.U.: *abbr* for angstrom unit.

Aubert-Forster phenomenon (ō·bār'fēr'stər): Small near objects can be distinguished over a larger portion of the retina than larger more distant objects that subtend the same visual angle

Aubert phenomenon (ō·bār') apparent displacement of a vertical line in the direction opposite to the tilt of the head when viewed without other figural object in the visual field ➤With some persons only a slight displacement is found

A-U-D: a type of test item offering the choice, agree, undecided, disagree

audibility: *n.* that property of a sound by which it can be heard under given conditions ➤*Distg fr* intelligibility or discriminability of a sound' audibility requires merely that the sound be heard—*adj.* audible.

audibility limit: 1. the least sound that can be heard by an individual, the absolute *threshold for sound 2. the highest or lowest vibration frequency that can be heard as a tone the UPPER or the LOWER AUDIBILITY LIMIT ➤The RANGE OF AUDIBILITY is the tonal distance between these limits, which for normal ears may extend over 8 or even 10 octaves, or from about 20 to 20,000 cycles or double vibrations per second

audibility range: see audibility limit.

audible: *adj.* capable of being heard.

audience: *n.* an assembly of hearers or viewers reacting, usually passively, to a speaker or performer ➤Until the advent of broadcasting, a group in physical proximity was meant, and the performer was interacting with his audience

audile (ō'dil; -dīl) *adj.* ear-minded; of a person who tends to understand better by hearing than by seeing.—*Syn.* AUDITIVE—*n.* a person who is ear-minded.—*Syn.* AUDITIVE, auditory type.

audimutism (ō'di·mū'tiz·əm) *n.* muteness without deafness.—*Syn.* AUDIMUTITAS (-mū'ti-tās).

audimutitas = audimutism.

auding: *n.* a term proposed for listening to speech, as a parallel to reading.

audi(o)- (ō'di·ō-) combining form meaning related to hearing.

audio aid: any audible device used to supplement regular instruction; in practice, a recording of sounds—music, natural sounds, public addresses, etc ➤Often included in the classification audio-visual *aids. The audio aid should be integrated with, not substituted for, other means of instruction.

audio frequency: a measure, in wave frequency, of the range within which an instrument will emit audible tones.

audiogenic: *adj.* produced or caused by sound ➤AUDIOGENIC SEIZURES are convulsions brought on by prolonged exposure to intense high-frequency sounds (So far not observed in radio or TV listeners, but experimentally induced in rats, mice, and rabbits)

audiogram: *n.* a graphic record, for each ear separately, of hearing acuity at selected pitches throughout the normal range of audibility

audiographic illusion (-grav'ik): an error in sound localization that is a corollary of an

illusion of bodily position. ➤ If a subject, deprived of visual cues, is caused experimentally to have the illusion that the body is tilted in relation to gravity, sounds are localized as they would be if the body were actually so tilted

audiogyral illusion (-jī'rəl) an error in sound localization made by a subject who has been first blindfolded and then rapidly rotated

audiometer (δ'di-om'ə-tər) *n* an instrument for testing acuity of hearing ➤ Recent types make use of a vacuum-tube oscillator regulated to produce a series of tones at various points throughout the audibility range, each at various intensity levels above the normal absolute threshold. Measurements of hearing loss are obtained in terms of decibels or of percentage of normal sensitivity.—*Syn* ACU-METER, etymologically sounder but less common —*n* audiometry.

audio oscillator: an instrument that produces a continuous sound, and can be adjusted to emit any of a wide range of frequencies.

audition: *n* the sense, or act, of hearing. ➤ Properly, audition is the sense or capacity, hearing the act or process, but the distinction is not well observed

auditive: *n* a person who learns better by hearing than by seeing—*Syn* ear-minded person

auditory: *adj* pertaining to the sense by which one hears, or to the hearing process ➤ *Cp* aural, pertaining to the ear, otic, pertaining to the receptor cells for hearing in the inner ear, acoustic, pertaining to the sound vibrations, hearing, often used as a synonym but preferably referring to the process rather than to the sense —*n* audition. (The related verb *audit* has special meanings)

auditory acuity: sensitivity of hearing. ➤ It is measured by the physical intensity of sound waves The term is usually used as equivalent to the AUDITORY THRESHOLD, which is the stimulus energy that is heard in 50 per cent of the trials at a given pitch level

auditory flicker: see flicker/auditory.

auditory masking: see masking.

auditory nerve: that portion of the VIIIth cranial nerve which carries the neural impulse resulting from sound from the ear to the brain

auditory projection area: the region in the posterior portion of the superior temporal convolution to which proceed the nervous impulses set up in the inner ear by sounds —See sensory areas.

auditory regression: see recruitment of loudness.

auditory space: the area in physical space

within which objects can be localized by means of hearing.

auditory span: the number of letters, words, or numbers that can be immediately repeated after one hearing

auditory threshold: see threshold; auditory acuity.

auditory type: a person who is ear-minded. —*Syn* audile.

Aufgabe (ouf'ga be) *n.* (*Ger*, task) a task or problem, set up by instructions self-imposed or otherwise, which gives direction to mental process or behavior —*Cp* set.

aura (δ'rə) *n* 1. sensations or hallucinations preceding an epileptic seizure 2. (*parapsych*) alleged emanations from a person's body that are visible to others who are sufficiently "sensitive"

aural (δ'rəl) *adj* pertaining to the ear — See auditory.

auralize: *v* to utilize the auditory sense or auditory content in imagination or thinking, the auditory counterpart of visualize.

aural microphonic: the electric response generated in the cochlea when it is stimulated by sound waves It is combined with the action potential of the auditory nerve in the Wever-Bray effect.

aurist = otologist.

Ausfrage method (ous'fra·ge): a method of supplementary interrogation, in which the subject is freely questioned after he has rendered his protocol.

Aussage experiment or test (ous'sa·ge) a test of the ability to make a faithful report of what one has observed for only a brief interval

Austrian school: a group of philosophical psychologists, led by Brentano, who define the science in terms of acts rather than of content, and—like the functionalists—emphasize the mind-in-action ➤ Empirical psychology, applied as a name to this school, is apt to be misleading

autacoid (δ'tə·koid) *n.* a secretion passed into circulating fluid in the body and influencing other tissues ➤ Originally, autacoid was the group name for hormones and chalones, but hormone tends to replace the other two —*Var* autocoid.

autarchy (δ'tar·ki) *n* sovereign power. ➤ The term is sometimes applied to the period when no rules are imposed on the infant and all his needs are satisfied — *pers n* autarch.

authoritarian atmosphere: a descriptive term for the quality of personal relationships produced within a group by a leader who uses autocratic or authoritarian techniques —*Contr w* the democratic and the laissez-faire atmospheres.

authoritarian character: one who craves

unquestioning obedience and subordination
 ➤ This is the defining quality, but various other qualities are believed to be generally associated with it, such as a servile acceptance of superior authority, scorn for weakness, rigidity, rejection of out-groups, conventionality, desire to have everything clearly marked off and determined (intolerance of 'ambiguity'), cynicism

authoritarianism: *n* 1. the method of control of others in which one person sets the tasks, prescribes procedures, and judges results without permitting others to share in the decision process 2. belief in the principle of authority in social relations 3. belief in authority as a source of truth 4. a personal tendency to crave or demand obedience and subordination, or the complex of traits said to be associated with that tendency—See **authoritarian character**.

authoritarian personality: the whole pattern of personality characteristics said to be common to those of authoritarian character (which see)

authoritative imperative: (*psychoan.*) a directive from the superego which subconsciously directs the person's behavior

authoritativeness: *n* behaving in a peremptory, imperative, bossy manner. ➤ Such behavior is usually, though not necessarily, associated with authoritarianism (1).

authority: *n* 1. a relation between two or more persons such that the commands, suggestions, or ideas of one of them influence the others 2. = **AUTHORITY FIGURE**; the person who—by virtue of his status, role, or recognized superiority in knowledge, strength, etc.—exerts the influence in the authority (1) relation 3. a pronouncement by an expert 4. the credibility claimed for a pronouncement because of the expertness and reliability of its author

authority/social: 1. a relation in which the source of authority (1) is a social group or an institution 2. the acceptance of a code of conduct or a value system because it is held by a group (the **reference group**) with which the individual identifies himself, or because it is enforced by the group or institution regarded as having authority (1).

autism (*δ'tiz-əm*) *n* 1. a tendency in one's thinking or perceiving to be regulated unduly by personal desires or needs, at the expense of regulation by objective reality; apprehending the world as closer to one's wishes than it really is 2. finding pleasure in fantasies that represent reality in wish-fulfilling terms, even when these are not believed—*adj* autistic (which see for another meaning)

autistic: *adj* 1. characterized by autism. 2. of thinking directed unduly toward one-

self 3. characterizing a shut-in, introverted personality ➤ Usage (3) is becoming less common and is not recommended

autistic gesture: a muscular automatism, essentially the same as a tic but involving more muscles ➤ It is so named because the gesture is supposed to express symbolically a personal wish

autistic type: see **subjective type**.

aut(o)-: combining form meaning 1. *pertaining to the self*, or 2. *self-propelled*

autoanalysis = **self-analysis**.

autocatalytic curve = **logistic curve**.

autocatharsis: *n* a therapeutic technique in which the patient is encouraged to rid himself of disturbing unconscious elements by writing out his experiences or impressions

autocentric: *adj* self-centered

autochthonous (*δ'tok'thə-nəs*): *adj* 1. sprung from the soil, or of a people believed to have originated in a given area, hence, of the "original" inhabitants—*Syn* **native**. 2. of anything originating from within an organ or organism in relative independence of outside influence e.g., **appetites** (such as hunger) which depend on the metabolic changes of the body, inspirations and obsessive ideas, which seem to arise spontaneously—Suggested *syn.* **autogenic**, **self-generated**, **intraorganic**. For *autochthonous determinants of perception*, see **behavioral determinants**. 3. of an idea or impulse that seems literally to have come from outside, to be thrust upon one by some evil agency. ➤ Since in most cases the ideas are false, we may speak of **AUTOCHTHONOUS DELUSION**. This usage is a curious inversion of etymology and of the meaning of (2). An idea that breaks in upon a current of thought is first called autochthonous because it appears to come "from within," being suggested neither by association nor by passing events. But such ideas often seem so "foreign" that they are disowned, or attributed to demonological possession or other outside agency. The corollary is then mistaken for the defining attribute by persons using a term too alien for them to manage. This is a good example of why simpler terms are better.

autochthonous behavior or response: behavior activated by a stimulus that is regularly effective and belongs in the system of that behavior, or by a motive or drive regularly associated with the behavior—*Ant.* **allochthonous behavior**

autochthonous gestalt: a perceptual unity believed to arise from factors indigenous to the organism rather than to the stimulus factors: e.g., an objectively homogeneous pattern of dots seen as making a figure, or a rhythm imposed on the sound of a metronome

autochthonous idea: see **autochthonous** (3).

autocompetition: *n* the attempt to better one's own previous performance

autocriticism: *n* thoughtful and objective evaluation of oneself of one's ideas, ideals, or behavior

autoeroticism: *n* arousal and/or gratification of sex feeling by one's own acts or ideas without the participation of another person ➤ **Masturbation** is only one form of autoeroticism—*Cp* narcissism.—*Var.* **autoerotism**.—*Ant* alloeroticism.—*adj* autoerotic.

autoerotism = autoeroticism.

autogenic = autogenous.

autogenic reinforcement: a strengthening of the tendency to a certain response by factors within the organism, so that response is more vigorous, reliable, or rapid ➤ **Reinforcement** has here its earlier meaning and is not to be confused with the reinforcement of conditioned response theorizing

autogenous (ô toj'ô-nôz). *adj* self-generated, self-originated. — *Syn.* **AUTOGENIC** (ô'tô jen'ik), **endogenous**, which means originating within but has a somewhat more biological connotation—*Contr w* sociogenous, having a social origin—*n.* **autogeny**.

autohypnosis: *n* self-induced hypnosis.

autointoxication: *n* poisoning by uneliminated toxin generated within the body

autokinesis (-kô-nê'sôs) *n* 1. movement initiated by stimuli within the organism itself, i.e., by proprioceptive stimulation 2. a shift in judgment or perception as a result of set, attitude, or other subjective factors. —See **autokinetic effect**.—*adj* **autokinetic**.

autokinetic effect or illusion: the apparent movement of a small stationary spot of light seen in darkness The movement is usually a slow drift that may extend up to 20°—*Syn* CHARPENTIER'S ILLUSION

automatic: *adj* 1. operating by itself, not requiring constant oversight or human control 2. relatively independent of external stimulus the heartbeat is *automatic*. 3. of acts that occur without reflection, intention, or high degree of attention—See **automatic behavior**, **automatism**.

automatic behavior: acts that normally require intention and attention but are carried on without them, e.g., **automatic writing**. —*Syn.* **automatism** (1).

automatic speaking: speaking without voluntary control ➤ The speaker does not intend the meaning, if any, of the word sequences, often there is no apparent meaning.

automatic speech: words connected in a series (e.g., the alphabet, the number series, days of the week, etc.) that can ordinarily

be spoken automatically by most persons — *Contr w.* **propositional speech**.

automatic writing: 1. writing while attending almost wholly to the content rather than to the movements or the resulting handwriting 2. the writing of more or less meaningful material without the conscious direction of the writer ➤ The writing is generally done without the writer's seeing what is being written and while he is preoccupied with other affairs He does not know what he has written nor even that he has been writing—See **automatism** and **dissociation**.

automation: see **automaton**.

automatism (ô-tô-m'ô-tiz-əm) *n* 1. an act performed without reflection or intent, often without realizing that it is taking place ➤ The term is applied to reflexes and to thoroughly habitual acts, esp. those of language Often, however, it is restricted to acts performed without attention that normally require it, e.g., **automatic writing**. 2. (*P Janet*) a system of psychological and physiological phenomena, arising from a traumatic experience, that grows by annexing other phenomena originally independent ➤ These annexed behaviors are the secondary symptoms that mark the **neurotic**. This concept resembles, but is more restricted than, that of the complex (2).

automatism/sensory: the production of illusions or hallucinations during prolonged sensory fixation, e.g., the hallucinations seen in crystal gazing

automatization: *n.* the process whereby an act becomes routine, automatic, smooth and easy, without conscious effort or direction. ➤ *Distg. fr* **AUTOMATION**, which refers to making machinery do work without direct human control

automatograph (-mat'ô-graf) *n* a device for recording involuntary or undirected movements ➤ The JASTROW AUTOMATOGRAPH records movements of the hand when the fingers rest lightly on a plate—*Cp* **planchette**.

automaton (ô-tô-m'ô-ton) *n.* a machine that performs humanlike activities ➤ The expression *man is an automaton* is curiously circular—*n* **AUTOMATION**, the utilization of automata.

automorphic perception: the tendency to think of others as being like oneself, ignoring differences and emphasizing likenesses — *Cp.* **egocentrism**.

autonomic (-nôm'ik): *adj* 1. self-regulating; free from external control, characterizing a part of a larger whole that nonetheless has some relatively independent functions — *Distg. fr.* **automatic**.—*Syn* **autonomous**. 2. pertaining to the autonomic nervous system, which was formerly supposed to

be self-regulating, but is now known to be only relatively independent—See **nervous system**.—*n* **autonomic**, short for **autonomic nervous system**.

autonomic balance: normal interaction between the sympathetic and parasympathetic branches of the **autonomic nervous system**.

autonomic function: any physiological process under control of the **autonomic nervous system**.

autonomic locking: a continued tonic contraction of unstriated muscle long after the original excitation has ceased

autonomic nervous system: a major division of the **nervous system**, concerned chiefly with the largely automatic regulation of smooth *muscles and of glands ➤ While the activities of the autonomic are mostly not subject to voluntary control, the system is not independent of the brain and spinal cord; rather it is conceived as a peripheral distribution system for certain efferent impulses from the brain and cord. The autonomic system consists primarily of a chain of ganglia more or less parallel with the cord, together with fibers from the cord or brain to the ganglia (**preganglionic**), and other fibers from the ganglia to the tissues controlled (**postganglionic**). The autonomic has two major divisions: the **sympathetic** (or **thoracolumbar**) and the **parasympathetic** (or **craniosacral**), which act roughly in opposite ways, most organs receiving a nerve supply from both divisions. —*Syn* **vegetative nervous system** (not *recom.*), **autonomic**, **AUTONOMIC DIVISION**

autonomous changes: the progressive changes when a person is asked to make, from memory, repeated reproductions of what he had earlier observed. If he is asked for a series of drawings of the same object, or to tell a certain story many times over, the reproductions show a trend toward greater coherence and simplicity.

autonomous complex: (*C Jung*) a complex, first formed in the unconscious, which breaks through into the conscious at a later stage. ➤ In contrast, some constellations are said to be first formed in consciousness and then repressed

autonomy (ô-ton'ë-mi). *n.* independence; self-regulation ➤ **Autonomy** is ascribed to a part of a larger whole that has some relatively independent functions.—*adj* **autonomous**, **autonomic** (-nom'ik)

autonomy drive: (*A. Angyal*) the tendency for the individual to attempt to master the environment, to impose his purposes on it.

autonomy/functional: (*G Allport*) the tendency of a developed motive system to become independent of the primary drive from which it originated. ➤ The strength of the autonomous motive is conceived as no

longer dependent upon the primary drive
E.g., the motive of acquisition, said to be based originally on a hunger drive, may later become independent of hunger both as to objects sought and as to strength of motive —*Syn* **AUTONOMY OF MOTIVES**

autonomy/group: the property of a group of being free from institutional or outside control.

autonomy of motives = **autonomy/functional**.

autonomy/organismic: (*A Angyal*) the self-maintenance of any living being in virtue of its **intrinsic, endogenous powers** —*Syn* **homeostasis** (originally somewhat more limited, but now tending toward a broader meaning)

autophilia: *n* self-love, narcissism.

autophobia: *n.* 1. morbid dread of being alone. 2. morbid fear of self

autophony (ô-tof'ë-mi). *n* a pathological condition in which the Eustachian tube remains continuously open The sound of one's own voice travels directly from mouth to middle ear, producing an unpleasant rumble

autoplasty: see **alloplasty**.

autopsychic: see **allopsychic**.

autopsychoses: *n pl* mental disorders in which the person's ideas about his self or personality play a dominant part. ➤ This is not a formal class of psychoses.

autorivalry = **autocompetition**.

autoscope: *n.* a device to make minute and involuntary muscular movements visible, e.g., the dowsing (or divining) rod, the **automatograph**.

autosome (ô-tô-sôm): *n.* any **chromosome** other than those determining sex.

autosuggestion: *n.* 1. suggestion arising from oneself, specif, 2. the technique of trying to improve health or behavior by repeating verbal formulas till (supposedly) the induced belief effects the desired end: e.g., the Coué formula, "Every day in every way I am getting better and better"

autotelic (-tel'ik): *adj* pertaining to those traits closely bound up with the central purposes of an individual, esp self-preservation, self-defense, and self-development

auxiliary (ôg-zil'yë-ri) *adj.* 1. giving aid or support. 2. subsidiary or secondary 3. additional; supplementary

auxiliary ego: (*J L Moreno*) a person who consciously accepts another's expressions and purposes in order to strengthen and help him; hence esp, a secondary actor in a **psychodrama** who enacts the supporting roles from the standpoint of the major character. ➤ E.g., the auxiliary ego may enact the role of the father as seen by the person who, as a part of therapy, is enacting himself in relation to his father. The auxiliary ego must have considerable psychologi-

cal understanding of the person for whom he plays the supporting role.—*Cp.* alter ego.

auxiliary solution: (*K. Horney*) a partial and temporary solution to an intrapsychic conflict ➤Five such solutions are listed self-alienation, externalization of inner experiences, compartmentalization, automatic control of feelings, intellectualization.—*Cp.* defense mechanisms.

A-V = Allport-Vernon Study of Values.

availability principle: The more ready for functioning a response is, the more easily it can be called out.

avalanche conduction: neural conduction in which the impulse spreads out to many more neurons, thus producing an effect apparently disproportionate to the initial excitation.—*Cp.* irradiation.

average: *n.* 1. any one of several measures of central tendency. The three most widely used averages are the arithmetic mean, the median, and the mode. 2. = ARITHMETIC AVERAGE, a value obtained by adding all the values algebraically and dividing by the number of cases —*Syn.* mean (*prefd*) —*adj.* 3. typical or ordinary the average citizen. ➤This usage should never be employed if there is likelihood that a numerical significance will be attached to it.

average/abstract: an average that may be substituted for the individual items in subsequent calculations ➤This is a narrower concept than central tendency or representative measure The abstract average may be used in calculations in place of any individual value.—*Ant.* average/typical.

average/calculated: an average that depends upon the magnitude of all the observations in a series.—*Contr. w.* position *average.

average/concrete = average/typical.

average/descriptive: an average compiled from data that are inexact or incomplete, and thus are usable only as a rough estimate of the true central tendency.

average deviation or AD: see deviation/mean.

average error: see error/average.—*Distg fr.* average or mean *deviation.

average error procedure = adjustment procedure.

average/geometric or /harmonic: see mean.

average/guessed = mean/assumed.

average/position: a measure of central tendency that is defined by its location in a definite arrangement of the observations: e.g., the median which is the middle of ranked observations —*Contr. w.* average/calculated.

averages/law of: the principle that chance or random *error will occur as often in

one direction away from the true value as in the other direction; hence, that in an average of many observations such errors will tend to cancel each other ➤Thus the mean of many observations is often taken as the true value. 2. the generalization that, in a random series of observations, the mean value is likely to occur more frequently than any other. 3. the principle that the stability of any given statistic tends to increase as the number of items from which it is computed increases

average/typical: any average that is really representative of the variable. ➤Many averages are decidedly not. The mean of a distribution that has a wide range of scores, although it serves many purposes, does not actually typify the other scores. No average, moreover, can be typical if the distribution is bimodal. (Consider, e.g., the average score on femininity in a population of college students of both sexes) —*Syn.* CONCRETE AVERAGE.—*Contr. w.* abstract *average.

average variation: see deviation/mean.

aversion: *n.* 1. dislike, with impulse to turn away. 2. a negative appetite; a turning away from something as a result of internal organic conditions.—*Cp.* desire.

A-V-L = Allport-Vernon-Livesey revision of the Allport-Vernon Study of Values.

avocation: *n.* a subordinate occupation, a secondary task to which one devotes time, a hobby ➤Often incorrectly used for vocation.

avoidance-avoidance conflict: the situation in which an animal, if he moves away from one undesirable situation, moves toward another undesirable one. ➤The closer the animal approaches one situation, the higher becomes the AVOIDANCE GRADIENT toward that situation and the lower the AVOIDANCE GRADIENT toward the other.

avoidance learning or training: see escape training.

avoidance motive: a motive leading an animal to avoid. ➤One may well ask, "To avoid what?" It is hard to believe that there is a general motive to avoid—*just* to avoid. This term and its fellow, APPROACH MOTIVE, belong in the same category with the obsolete *instinct of self-preservation* They elevate an abstraction into an entity. Abience and adience refer to the observable fact that a response leads from or toward a stimulus, but avoidance motive or APPROACH MOTIVE imply a communality in the causes of abient or adient responses. This is an unlikely hypothesis which, in any case, should not be embodied in a term that seems to have reference to a fact—*Cp.* theory-begging.

avoidance reaction: see avoidance motive and abient behavior.

awake: *adj.* not sleeping—See **sleep**.

aware-need: *n* a need that is consciously recognized and verbalizable by the person.—*Syn.* felt-need.

awareness: *n* 1. the being conscious of something, the act of "taking account" of an object or state of affairs ➤The term implies neither attention nor an assessment of the qualities or nature of the object, there can be SIMPLE AWARENESS without specific discrimination or recognition of objective characteristics, even though these characteristics must be deemed to have an effect

The verb form, to be aware of, has gained much currency among those psychologists who are unwilling to speak of consciousness, yet who find need for a general term to refer to a unique kind of relation between the higher animals and certain parts of their environment. Possible synonyms are **knowing**, **cognition**, or **thinking** in its older use (i.e., with a very broad meaning) Each has its difficulties for a behavior psychology—See **traditional terminology**. 2. a translation of the *Ger. Bewusstheit*, a total knowledge-content that is not analyzed or analyzable

awareness/unconscious: a personal activity or process, not directly inspectable and known only by inference, that nevertheless influences a person's behavior as if it were a conscious process. ➤This is as close as one can come to a clear statement of a muddled terminology. The term is on its face self-contradictory—since to be aware is to be conscious—but there seems no other expression for the hypothetical construct above defined, one that to many has seemed useful and even unavoidable.

awe: *n.* a compound emotion in which admiration and fear are blended.

awkward age: (*pop*) early adolescence, or the period of the pubescent spurt. ➤Not all adolescents pass through such a period of awkwardness

axes: *pl.* of axis.

axial (*ak'si-əl*): *adj.* 1. pertaining to an axis, esp. to the main or cephalocaudal axis of a body; hence, 2. pertaining to the spinal column.

axial gradient: a gradient with reference to an axis of an organism. ➤It is used of a gradient of metabolism, or of development—*Cp.* cephalocaudal development, in which there is a gradient along the axis from head to tail; and proximodistal development, in which there is a gradient away from that axis

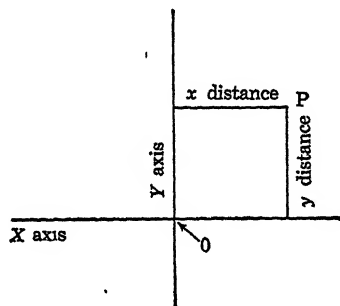
axillary (*ak'si-lər-i*): *adj.* relating to the armpit—*n* axilla (*ak-sil-ə*).

axiological (*ak'si-ō-lōj'i-kəl*): *adj.* interpretative; evaluative; employing moral standards in appraising data—See **axiology**.

axiology (*ak'si-ō-lō-jī*): *n.* the scientific study of values.

axiom: *n* a proposition susceptible of neither proof nor disproof but accepted as true by anyone who reflects upon it ➤Often too loosely used for **postulate** or **assumption**.—*adj.* axiomatic.

axis (*ak'sis*) *n*, *pl* axes (*-sēs*) (*geom*) one of two or more straight lines meeting at a point called the origin, by reference to which any point in space can be located.



—*Syn.* coordinate. ➤The CARTESIAN COORDINATES (or axes) are two lines at right angles, or X AXIS and the Y AXIS (usually pictured horizontally and vertically respectively). The shortest distance of any point P from the X axis is measured along a line parallel with the Y axis and is called the y VALUE; the shortest distance from the Y axis is called the x VALUE, i.e., the x value is the distance in a direction parallel to the x axis. When we have the x value and the y value of the point P, the location of that point in the plane of the two axes is completely determined.

A third axis at right angles to the plane of the first two permits determination of all points in three-dimensional space. The principle can be extended to *n*-dimensional space, which cannot be visualized—See also **axis of reference/anatomical**, **rotation (2)**.—*adj.* axial.

axis cylinder: the central core of a nerve fiber

axis of reference/anatomical: one of the three axes through an animal body, so placed that any bodily part can be located in reference to them. ➤The preferred system has head-tail or cephalocaudal, right-left or dextrosinistral, and back-belly or dorsoventral axes VERTICAL AXIS and FRONT-BACK AXIS apply only to upright animals.

axis/principal: see **principal component method**.

axis/visual: see **visual axis**.

axon, axone (ak'sən, -sōn) see **neuron**.
axon reflex: a peripheral reflex, supposed to be mediated by a collateral branch of the afferent nerve discharging into an effector.

Ayres Handwriting Scale: a product *scale for evaluating legibility. ➤A large number of writing samples are assigned

scores according to the average time required to read them. The testee's writing receives the score assigned to the sample it most resembles.

Ayres Spelling Scale: a test consisting of 1000 words of known spelling difficulty. ➤It is one of the earliest standardized achievement tests.

B

B: 1. all of an animal's body except the nervous system 2. = luminance. 3. any number 4. (*C. Hull*) mean number of responses in a response cycle or in an alternation cycle

b_{12} = regression coefficient of 1 on 2

babble: *n* speech sounds without meaning, as found in the vocalization of infants. —*Syn.* **BABBLING**.

Babinski reflex or sign: upward extension of the toes, instead of flexion, when the sole is lightly stroked ➤This response is normal, though not invariable, in infancy but gives way later to the plantar response in which the toes are flexed when the sole is stroked. In certain organic disorders of the nervous system the Babinski reappears
babyhood = infancy (which see)

backcross: *n.* a mating, or the offspring of a mating, between a pure-line plant or animal and a hybrid descended in part from the same pure line

background: *n.* 1. the surfaces and objects in a picture that are represented as in the rear or in the distance as opposed to the foreground. 2. that portion of the visible surface being viewed which contains no figure; the ground (which see) 3. a sensory experience that is functionally secondary to another sensory experience or perceived object, e.g., background music.—See **figure-ground**. 4. figuratively, the events preceding and/or surrounding a certain event that are helpful to understanding or interpreting it: the background of a political crisis.—*Cp.* **apperceptive mass**, **cognitive schema**, **context**. 5. the sum of a person's experiences, training, education, etc., either in general or as related to a particular task, vocation, or form of behavior; the regular and persistent influences that affect or have affected the person's development.

backlash: *n.* the effect upon the organism of its own overt responses, esp., this effect as playing a part in re-excitation.—*Cp.* **feedback**.

backward association: see **association/backward**.

backward conditioning: see **conditioning/backward**.

backwardness: *n.* 1. mild mental inferiority, slow mental development. 2. scholastic retardation that is not due to lack of intelligence

backward reading: reading in reverse direction e.g., reading *was* as *saw*.—*Cp.* **mirror writing**.—*Syn.* **PALINLEXIA**.

Baconian method: the method of induction.

bad-me: *n.* the child's early awareness of himself as disapproved by the adults about him ➤The cluster of ideas and feelings thus named is said to be a nucleus for the development of later anxiety.

Bahnung (ba'nūng) *n.* (*Ger*) the increased ease of transmission of neural impulse in a specific nerve tract as a result of prior excitation.

balance: *n.* 1. a state in which opposed forces or influences are equal; esp., the state in which upright posture is maintained by harmonious adjustment of muscles against gravity. 2. a harmonious relationship between various behavior trends, absence of eccentricity.

balance/autonomic: see **autonomic balance**.

balance/experience: see **experience balance**.

balance of minus judgments: (*exper.*) the difference between per cent of plus and per cent of minus judgments when the comparison stimulus is objectively equal to the standard stimulus. ➤This is often used as a rough measure of the time error.

balancing factor: (*F. L. Wells*) a mode of behavior utilized to obtain a satisfaction not otherwise obtainable. e.g., a child's crying used as a way of coercing the parent. ➤*Distg. fr.* **sublimation**, which implies repression of the impulse toward direct satisfaction.

ball-and-field test: one of the Stanford-Binet tests in which the task is to show how one would go about searching for a ball in a circular field.

ballistic: see **movement/ballistic**.

balsamic: *adj.* of a class of smells like balsam. ➤ Authorities differ as to the smells belonging in this class

bandwagon effect: the pressure toward conformity felt by many persons when they perceive that the majority of a group with which they identify themselves (or would like to identify themselves) is taking a certain attitude or behaving in a certain way

bar (bar) (*phys*) a pressure of one dyne per square centimeter—*Syn.* **BARYE** (*bar'i*).

Barany test (*ba'rá n*) rotation of a subject, with his head in each of the planes that bring the three **semicircular** *canals vertical to the direction of rotation. The resulting **nystagmus** reveals whether the canals function properly

bar chart or diagram: 1. a visual representation of quantities by means of narrow rectangles of uniform width, the length corresponding to the quantity. When the bars are contiguous and represent frequencies, the figure is called a **histogram**.—*Distg fr* frequency polygon. 2. a means of representing a whole by a single bar or column subdivided into two or more parts to show the proportional composition of the whole ➤ Distinction is sometimes made between a **COLUMN DIAGRAM**, in which the rectangles are vertical, and a **bar diagram**, in which they are horizontal, but the latter term is also used for both kinds

baresthesia = **baresthesis**.

baresthesis (*bar'es·thē'sis*) *n* pressure sense.—*Var* **baresthesia** (*-thē'zha*).

barrier: *n* 1. a limit, boundary, or line of separation, a fence or wall ➤ In psychology the term is used metaphorically for anything that restricts or impedes action. It may be a literal physical barrier, such as a fence, or a physical obstacle, such as rain or heat. It may be a social obstacle, such as the scorn of associates or the threat of punishment. Or the barrier may be some internalized hindrance a **conflict**, a moral scruple, a fear of failure. It is thus a very general term, though all these usages seem congruous with each other. 2. see **incest barrier**.

barrier/schizophrenic: a division line or barricade between two parts of a patient's behavior, one part representing an orientation to reality, one part representing unconscious psychic process ➤ E.g., a patient may draw a picture in two distinct halves, the two manifesting little or no logical or graphic relationship. A similar incongruity of two overt or operant behaviors may also be observed.

bar(y)- (*bar'i-*): combining form meaning *heavy*.

barye = **bar**.

baryllia (*-lā'li·ə*) *n* thick indistinct speech caused by poor articulation.

baryphony (*bə·rī'fō·ni*) *n* 1. difficulty of speech. 2. a thick, heavy voice quality; a form of **dysphasia**.—*Var* **baryphonia** (*bar-i·fō·nī·ə*).

basal age = **age/base**.

basal age level: see **age/base**.

basal ganglion *n*, *pl* **ganglia**, **ganglions:** (*obsoles*) a mass of gray matter in the subcortex, either the **corpus striatum**, or that body together with the **thalamus**.

basal (mental) age = **age/base** or **/basal**.

basal metabolic rate or **BMR:** the minimum rate at which heat is produced by a person at rest, preferably 14 to 18 hours after eating. It measures **BASAL METABOLISM**, the energy expenditure necessary to minimum vital functioning.

basal plates: (*neurol*) portions of the embryonic **neural tube** from which the motor centers of the brain and the anterior columns of gray matter of the spinal cord develop.

basal year = **age/base**.

base (*bās*) *n*, *pl* **bases** (*-ēz*): 1. the lowest point or foundation on which anything rests. 2. the point or line, in an operation or action, from which a start is made: e.g., a price from which other prices are calculated is *the base*. 3. (*math*) a constant figure with reference to which a mathematical table is constructed.—*Cp* **basis**.—*adj* **basal**.

Basedow's disease (*bā'zə·dōz*) = **exophthalmic goiter**.

base line = **abscissa**. See **axis**.

base year = **age/base** or **/basal**.

bas-, baso- (*bā'si-*; *-sō-*): combining form meaning *the base, at or near a base, or walking*

basic personality type: (*A. Kardiner*) the configuration of personality characteristics that is shared by a majority of the members of a social group as the outcome of shared experience; the central and fundamental attitudes and values of the majority of a society.

basic skills: those activities learned in school which are necessary for the carrying on of other school activities, esp., the mechanics of reading, spelling, writing, and the primary processes of arithmetic. ➤ These skills are also deemed fundamental for practical life, but their position as unique in this respect is challenged.

basilar membrane (*bas'ə·lār*) a delicate membrane in the **cochlea** of the inner ear whose motions in some fashion stimulate the **auditory nerve**.

basis (*bā'sis*) *n*, *pl* **bases** (*-sēz*): a loosely used term for a concept or thesis that supports a theory, belief, line of reasoning, or procedure ➤ *Contr w* **base**, which tends to be used in a literal sense as physical support, **basis** has more figurative mean-

ings Note pronunciation of the plural form *bā'sēz*, not *bā'səz*, the latter being plural of *base*.—*adj* basic.

basophobia (bā'sə-fō'bī-ə) *n* pathological fear of walking or of standing erect—*Var.* **basiphobia**.

bathy- combining form meaning *deep*: *bathyanesthesia*

battery (of tests) see **test battery**.

battle exhaustion = **combat fatigue**.

Bayes' principle or theorem: (*stat*) an algebraic statement of the probability that a given event is a consequence of a specified one of a number of mutually exclusive antecedent conditions which might have given rise to the event

B coefficient: the ratio (multiplied by 100) of the average of the intercorrelations of a subgroup of variables to the average of their intercorrelations with the other variables in the group This gives a measure of the correlational similarities of the subgroup variables—*Syn* COEFFICIENT OF BELONGING.

beats: *n pl* (*acoustics*) periodic intensity fluctuations corresponding in frequency to the difference in vibration frequencies of simultaneous tones that have slightly different frequencies—*Cp* difference tone.

—For *binaural beats* see **binaural shift**.

beat tone = **intertone**.

before-after design: an experimental program in which both experimental and control groups have both a pretest and a posttest ➤When the procedure involves only a posttest, it is called an **AFTER-ONLY DESIGN**

beh.: *abbr* for **behavior** or **behaviorism**.

behave: *v* to make any kind of *organismic *response; (for an organism) to do anything in relation to environment—See **behavior**.

behavior: *n* 1. loosely but frequently, anything an animal does The term is used either for a particular doing or for doings collectively 2. an act, or acts collectively—See **act**. 3. a response, or responses collectively 4. a movement (muscular or glandular), a complex of movements, or movements collectively 5. (*pop*) = **conduct**.

➤Since, for most psychologists, behavior is the central concept of their science, its limitation is important, it is also difficult Traditional **mentalists** limit it to an activity directly correlated with psychic process (For the kinds of correlation, see **mind-body problem**.)

For most contemporary psychologists, the problem is how to distinguish behavior as studied by psychology from those activities (unfortunately also sometimes called behavior) studied by physiology (*a*) It is sometimes proposed to define behavior as the activities of the organism as a whole

Depending on the interpretation of the last phrase, this probably includes either all activities or none Activities "in a frame of reference of the organism itself" seems equally undifferentiating (*b*) It is proposed that behavior refers to a *whole response*, in contrast with physiological activities as part-responses This is unacceptable to many physiologists (*c*) **Emergentism** views behavior as the new event which is generated by an integration of physiological activities, or as a certain *gestalt* or *gestalt* property in organic functioning (This view is implicit in the actual usage of many psychologists who would be surprised to find it attributed to them) (*d*) The least controversial (but ultimately unsatisfactory) attempt at distinction is simply to enumerate those events which seem clearly psychological or physiological respectively thinking, talking, perceiving, on the one hand, secreting bile, breathing, on the other (*e*) Many psychologists simply make no attempt to distinguish behavior from what is studied in physiology, though they obviously think there is at least a *heuristic* distinction

Actually, nearly all who use the term **behavior** seem to be referring to the same or nearly the same phenomena, despite their differences in conceiving these phenomena —*Cp* **behaviorism**, **neobehaviorism**, **behavior unit**.—*adj* **behavioral** (which see)

For compounds with **behavior**, when a particular kind of behavior is referred to, see the qualifying term, e.g., **circular behavior**. Note also that, in such compounds, **behavior** is often interchangeable with **act**, **movement**, **process**, **reaction**, **response**.

behavior/abnormal: see **abnormality**.

behavior/abstract: see **abstract attitude**.

behavior/adaptive: see **adaptation**.

behavior adjustment: see **adjustment**; **behavior determinant**.

behavioral: *adj* pertaining to or characterizing **behavior**. ➤Used to distinguish the study of responses (by objective methods) from the study of subjective processes, but also to characterize the psychological in contrast with the physiological—See **behavioral science**.—*Distg fr* **behavioristic**.

behavior(al) criterion: see **criterion behavior**.

behavioral determinants of perception: (*J Bruner* and *C Goodman*) those organismic factors or functions that coact with the local functions in the sense organ (autochthonous determinants) in determining perception ➤The **behavioral determinants** may be feelings, wishes, values, prior experience They are said to affect perception by relative dominance, accentuation, fixation, and by determining selection among alterna-

tive perceptual objects. The **AUTOCHTHONOUS DETERMINANTS** reflect directly the characteristic physiological properties of the sense organ. The distinction between autochthonous and behavioral determinants corresponds roughly with the distinction between sensory and perceptual determinants, but the expression behavioral determinant leaves open the case for factors not ordinarily thought of as inherently perceptual—*Distg. fr* behavior determinants.

behavioral environment: the organized or patterned aspect of the surroundings to which a person responds. >There is much to which a person does not respond, so far as can be ascertained, by emitting behavior, e.g., traffic noises of customary level of loudness. A different concept is implied in the term adequate or inadequate *stimulus.

behavioral equivalence: the fact that a certain class of stimuli will evoke, for certain persons or under certain circumstances, the same kind of response

behavioral oscillation: see oscillation/behavioral.

behavioral science: any science that studies the behavior of man and the lower animals in their physical and social environment by experimental and observational methods similar to those of other natural sciences. The recognized behavioral sciences include psychology, sociology, social anthropology, and those parts of other social sciences similar to these in outlook and method.

behavioral stimulus field = behavioral environment.

behavioral unit=behavior unit.

behavior/animal: see animal behavior.

behavior/apopathic: see apopathic.

behavior/appeasement: see appeasement behavior.

behavior cards: a diagnostic set of questions relating to delinquent behavior to be answered by the child by sorting into *yes* and *no* boxes

behavior check list: a list of behaviors or acts on which to check how often any of these have been observed in a particular situation and/or in particular persons >It is a special form of activity analysis, distinguished by the fact that the list is carefully prepared beforehand to include all acts concerning which information is desired.—*Cp* activity sampling.

behavior clinic: see clinic.

behavior contagion: imitation of behavior when the initiator of the behavior gives no sign of inviting imitation—See contagion/social.

behavior-description record: data, presented in narrative form, that aim to give an exact account of just what a person

observably does in a given period of time. **behavior determinant**: (*E C Tolman*) any variable having a causal relation to behavior >Tolman distinguishes **INITIATING DETERMINANTS** (environmental stimuli and physiological states), **IMMANENT DETERMINANTS** (objectively defined purposes or cognitions), **CAPACITIES** (preferably called abilities), and **BEHAVIOR ADJUSTMENTS**. He speaks only of covert preparatory acts that modify the organism's readiness or motivation, but some overt preparatory acts are also determinants—*Distg fr* behavioral determinants of perception.

behavior disorder: abnormality of conduct believed not to be associated with specific organic cause or symptoms >In general, the term is used for abnormalities that affect general and social adjustment rather than for specific disorders such as a tic.—*Cp* functional disorder.

behavior dynamics: see dynamics/behavior.

behavior/extrinsic: see intrinsic behavior.

behavior field: everything in, or related to, the objective world that influences responses at a given period in an organism's history. >A very broad construct. Excluded are the properties of the organism's reactive equipment; but even these, as *thought about* by the subject, may be included in the behavior field—*Cp* field.

behavior function: see mental function.

behavior/instinctive: see instinct.

behavior integration: see integration of behavior.

behaviorism: *n.* the view that psychology as a science studies only behavior. >For the difficulties of defining behavior, see that term. ¶[For early behaviorists, behavior meant very specific muscular or glandular responses. They held that the behavior of walking consists in, or may be reduced to, the contraction of certain muscles. (Opponents call this **atomism**, or a "psychology of muscle twitches.") The basic contention was that only the objectively observable can be the data of science. For this reason, consciousness was excluded (since it is usually defined as **subjective**), or it was held to be only a sort of covert language response ¶[Although most behaviorists have been rigid and vocal upholders of **mechanism** and **determinism**, these are philosophical positions and are not integral to behaviorism as science. The denial of heredity (which marked the early phase of behaviorism) is even less a doctrine truly corollary to the central thesis.

Today it is almost true that no one is a behaviorist, or that nearly everyone is, and the term has lost most of its distinctive reference (But see behavior theory and

neobehaviorism)—See *psychology/divisions and schools of*, III, IV, VIII. For its effect on terminology, see *traditional terminology*.—*adj* behaviorist, pertaining to or characterizing the doctrine, behavioristic, having some of the characteristics of behaviorism (but *cp* behavioristics)

behaviorist: *n* 1. an adherent of the doctrine of behaviorism. 2. (*jocular*) a psychologist who by preference studies learning and motivation in *Rattus norvegicus albinus*, or comparable animal species

behavioristic: *adj* pertaining to, or resembling, behaviorism. ➤It should not be used as a synonym for *behavioral* (which see).

behavioristics: *n* an attempt to describe behavior using only the language of physical science—See *physicalism*.

behavior/manipulative: see *manipulation*.

behavior/matched-dependent = *imitation*.

behavior method: the systematic study of behavior as response to stimulus; the study of stimuli, and of responses to stimuli, in human or other animal species Behavior method does not use *introspection* nor deal with *mental processes* or *contents*. ➤The term is adopted by those who do not wish to be identified with some of the negations and philosophical postulates associated with behaviorism, but do accept its methods and goal—See *behavior theory*.

behavior object: see *object/behavior*.

behavior/operant: see *operant*.

behavior pattern: see *pattern/behavior* (al).

behavior potential: (*J. Rotter*) the strength of a tendency to respond in a particular situation or class of situations as a function of the expectancy of reinforcement and of the reinforcement value of what is expected.

behavior problem or behavior/problem: see *problem behavior*.

behavior psychology = *behaviorism* or *behavior theory*.

behavior rating: see *rating/behavior*.

behavior-rating schedule: a form that provides specific questions about how the ratee behaves in a variety of situations, together with a framework specifying the alternatives to be used in replying ➤Eg "How restrictive of the child's play is the mother? Directs minute details of play—interferes with child's play much of the time—consistently avoids volunteering suggestions" The questions deal with *behavior*, not with *traits*. The schedule may be self-rating or other-rating

behavior ratio: the ratio of the respective strengths of opposed response tendencies at a *choice-point*: e.g., strength of tendency

to turn right compared with strength of tendency to turn left

behavior record: data, presented in narrative form, which aim to give an exact account of just what a person observably does in a given period of time

behavior repertoire: see *repertoire/behavior*.

behavior sampling: see *sampling/behavior*.

behavior segment: the smallest descriptive unit of response to a stimulus.—*Syn* BEHAVIOR ATOM, *behavior unit*.—See *atomism*.

behavior setting: (*R. Barker, H. Wright*) a stable and recognizably distinct part of the physical and social milieu of a community which provides time and place for a characteristic pattern of behavior, e.g., a specific church service with its pattern of meditating, listening, singing, responding in concert, etc ➤The personnel and the materiel of a behavior setting may change without substantially altering the behavior setting, e.g., new members or new pews may not change the Presbyterian Sunday service

behavior space: 1. (*topol psychol.*) the complex set of conditions and relations which determine behavior at a given time ➤It consists (a) of the perceived objects, and the perceived relations between them that are present in the situation, of the person's memories and inferences in relation to these objects and relations, of the perceived self in the situation, and (b) of a controlling and activated system of beliefs and values —*Cp. life space*. 2. (*E. C. Tolman*) the space in which objects are perceived by the actor at any one time The objects are perceived as being in a place at a distance and direction from the viewer.

behavior support: a specific environmental condition that is necessary if a given act is to be finished

behavior system: see *system/activity*.

behavior theory: a general point of view, rather than a particular theory, that conceives of the task of psychology as the determination of the relation of stimulus to response, both of these as measured in physical units ➤Most adherents, however, make use of hypothetical states of the organism as *intervening *variables*. Investigation is largely of motivation and learning, especially of *infrahuman* animals, although the data of psychophysics and of sensory-discrimination experiments are sometimes made use of—See *behavior method*.—*Near syn* *neobehaviorism*.

behavior unit: a segment of the total behavior stream that is natural, i.e., it possesses some degree of inherent unity that is not arbitrarily imposed by the observer

or theorizer ➤The units have been classified as atomistic, molecular, and molar.

—See molar behavior for discussion—*Syn.* BEHAVIORAL UNIT, BEHAVIOR SEGMENT.

Behn-Rorschach Test: a set of inkblots that parallels the original Rorschach Test.

Bekanntheitsqualität (be·kant'hits·ka·li·tāt') *n* (*Ger.* for *quality of being known*) the attribute of familiarity of a sense datum. It may be present even when the object cannot be recognized.

bel: see decibel.

belief: *n* an emotional acceptance of a proposition or doctrine upon what one implicitly considers adequate grounds. ➤The grounds for belief, however, are often not examined, nor does the believer imply that others need have the same grounds. Beliefs have varying degrees of subjective certitude.—*Cp* assumption, opinion, conviction.—*Distg* fr. faith.—*Ant.* DISBELIEF, doubt.

belief-value matrix: (*E C Tolman*) the set of classifications or categorizations (including valences and expectancies) with which a person interacts with the environment.—*Cp* schema.

Bellevue Scale = Wechsler-Bellevue Scale.

bell-shaped curve = frequency curve/normal.

belongingness: *n* 1. a feeling-attitude of being identified with, being a part of, being accepted by, and having a secure position in, the group 2. (*E L Thorndike*) the property of any object of being, for a given individual, an integral part of a larger unit or of being closely related to another object with which it forms a larger unit.

belongingness/principle of: (*E. L Thorndike*) A bond is more readily formed between two items if the learner recognizes that they belong together in some way.

Bender Gestalt Test: a test consisting of nine simple designs, presented individually on cards, which the subject is asked to copy ➤Analysis of the errors in perception of spatial relations permits use of the test for screening more serious forms of psychological disturbances, although educational status influences errors—*Syn.* BENDER VISUAL MOTOR GESTALT TEST

beneceptor (ben'ī-sep'tar) *n* a receptor for stimuli that tend to promote the well-being of the organism.—*Contr.* w. nociceptor.—*adj* beneceptive.

benign: *adj.* 1. of a diseased condition from which a favorable outcome may be expected, although it may be a very serious and distressing state.—*Ant* malignant. 2. by extension, of psychological disturbances in which the prognosis is favorable.—*n.* benignity (bi·nig'nə·ti)

benzedrine (ben'ze·drēn) *n.* a synthetic

drug used for decongestion of nasal tissues, and as a stimulant to the central nervous system

berdache (bēr·dash') *n* one who adopts the dress and the manner of living of a person of opposite sex

Berger rhythm or wave = alpha rhythm.

berserk (ber'seik, bēr·serk') *adj.* in a state of violent rage or frenzy

Beschreibung (be·shri'būng): *n.* (*Ger., description*) a method of introspection that confines the report to a statement of the psychological attributes of the object of awareness ➤These attributes were strictly defined by Titchener and his associates *Beschreibung* is contrasted with *Kundgabe*, the giving of information about the object, e.g., where it is, what it means.

best-answer test: see test/selective answer.

best fit: (*stat.*) a fit of a straight line or a curve to a set of observations so as to conform to some criterion of goodness of *fit, usually that of least squares method.

bestiality = zoerasty.

best-reason test: see test/best-reason.

beta coefficient = beta weight.

Beta Examination or Test (bā'ta; bē-): a series of group intelligence tests, designed by U S Army in World War I, for soldiers nonliterate in English.

Beta hypothesis: see Alpha, Beta, Gamma hypotheses.

beta movement: see motion/apparent.

beta regression coefficient or weight = beta weight.

beta response: an eyelid response somewhat delayed after presentation of the conditioned stimulus ➤It is contrasted with the ALPHA RESPONSE, a similar response given more quickly. It is believed that the beta response is the true CR, that the alpha response is a UR that has been sensitized during training

beta rhythm: a brain-wave pattern in the EEG in which the waves are somewhat shallower and faster than in the alpha rhythm.

beta weight or β -weight: the amount that each variable must be multiplied in order to make the multiple *correlation with a criterion a maximum, the coefficient or multiplier of one of the independent variables in a multiple *regression equation, the variables being in standard *scores. ➤Given a set of predictors (e.g., age, intelligence test score, high school marks), the beta weights are those multipliers of each predictor that will yield the highest multiple correlation of the predictors with such a criterion as college marks—*Syn.* BETA COEFFICIENT, BETA PARTIAL REGRESSION

COEFFICIENT, BETA REGRESSION COEFFICIENT OF WEIGHT, STANDARD REGRESSION COEFFICIENT

betweenbrain = diencephalon.

Betz cells: *n pl.* large pyramidal cell bodies in the motor area.

Bewusstseinslagen (be·vúst·zins·la"gen): *n pl (Ger)* name given by the Wuerzburg school to conscious attitudes (such as doubt, uneasiness, effort, vacillation, ignorance), held to be unanalyzable into sensory elements.

Bezold-Brücke phenomenon (bā'tsolt·brŷ'ke): a shift in hue wherein colors tinged with red or green shift toward yellow or blue when the intensity or luminance is sharply increased.

bi-: prefix meaning *double, both, twofold*.

bias: *n* 1. the tendency to favor a certain position or conclusion—See **prejudice**. 2. the tendency to err in a certain direction.

➤A BIASED SAMPLE is unrepresentative of all the cases concerning which an inference is to be drawn 3. any factor in an experimental procedure which systematically introduces error, such error being a constant *error.—*adj* biased or *biased*.

bias/interviewer: see **interviewer bias**.

biblio-: combining form meaning *book, of books*—*bibliography, bibliotherapy*.

bibliotherapy: *n* the utilization of reading for cure or amelioration of psychic disorder; more broadly, the use of reading to promote mental hygiene.

Bidwell's ghost = **Purkinje afterimage**.

bifactorial theory of conditioning = **learning/factor theory of (2)**.

bifactor method: a method of factoring which first extracts a factor common or general in all the tests and then extracts group factors among several clusters of tests ➤The method assumes the existence of a general *factor (but tests that assumption); the **multiple-factor method** does not assume a general factor, though it may find one. In general, for a given test only one group factor loading is extracted.

bifurcation (bī'fər·kā'shən) *n* a dividing into two parts—*adj* and *v* **bifurcate**.

biglottism (bī'glot·iz·əm). see **bilingual**.

bilateral: *adj* 1. having, or arranged about, two sides, as *bilateral symmetry* 2. pertaining to both right and left sides—*n* **bilaterality**.

bilingual: *adj* 1. speaking as mother tongues two languages learned at about the same time ➤*Distg fr* **BIGLOTTAL** (*n*. **BIGLOTTISM**), having facility in a second language 2. loosely but commonly, speaking two languages with approximately equal facility—*n* **bilingualism**.

bimanual: *adj* of performance that uses or requires two hands—*Distg fr*. **ambidextrous**.

bimodal (bī·mō'dəl). *adj (stat)* of a distribution that has two points (**modes**) at which the frequencies, or numbers of cases, are considerably greater than on either side of those points—*Cp* **multimodal**.—*n*. **bimodality, bimodalism**.

binary (bī'nə ri) *adj* 1. composed of two elements or parts; double, dual a *binary* relation has two terms 2. (*math*) of a system of numeration using two as a base e.g., a *binary* logarithm—See also **binary number system**.

binary (number) system: Compared with the usual decimal system—which has nine digits and a zero—the binary system has only one digit, 1, and a zero Thus, the first ten whole numbers of the b n s (with their everyday equivalents in parentheses) are. 0 (0), 1 (1), 10 (2), 11 (3), 100 (4), 101 (5), 110 (6), 111 (7), 1000 (8), 1001 (9), 1010 (10). The b n s. is used in many electronic computers and in information theory.

binaural (bin·ôr'əl): *adj* of both ears functioning together.—*Ant* **unaural (prefd)**, **monaural**.

binaural ratio: the ratio of sound intensities at the two ears

binaural shift: a periodic shift in localization of the sound, heard when two tones of slightly different frequency are conducted separately to each ear, the rate of fluctuation corresponding to the frequency difference.—*Syn.* **BINAURAL BEAT**

binaural space: the totality of points in space from which, under stated constant conditions, sounds are heard as having a distinguishable location

Binet or **Binet-Simon scale** (bē·nā'sē·mōn'): a series of tests for the measurement of intelligence in school children, first issued in France in 1905 by A. Binet and since adapted for use in many other cultures ➤A **Binet** is technical slang for a test or test score using a scale of the Binet type—in the U.S., usually the **Stanford-Binet**.

binocular (bin·ok'ū·lär, bī·nok'-): *adj* pertaining to both eyes functioning together.—*Ant* **uniocular, monocular**.

binocular disparity = **disparity/retinal**. **binocular rivalry** = **retinal rivalry**.

binocular vision: see **vision/binocular**.

binomial (bī·nō'mi·əl) *n* an algebraic expression that contains two terms ➤The **BINOMIAL EXPANSION** is the binomial raised to any power, *n*: e.g., $(p - q)^2$ or $(p + q)^5$. The binomial expansion is the algebraic approximation of the normal *frequency curve.—*adj* having two terms or aspects or dimensions

bio- (bī'ō-): combining form meaning *living* or *life*

bio-analysis: *n*. the attempt to apply psy-

choanalytic procedures and principles to the study of physiological phenomena

biochemistry: *n.* the chemistry of plant and animal life.

biodynamics: *n.* the branch of physiology that deals with the active vital processes of organisms—*Contr. w.* biostatics.

bioelectric potential: the electric charge carried by any bodily part at a particular time ➤The charge depends upon the resistance of the involved part, upon its metabolic activity (which is associated with the production of an electric charge), and upon any electric current reaching the part, whether from another part of the body or from an external source—*Cp.* electroencephalogram, electromyogram, and electrodermal response.

biogenesis: *n.* the origin and evolution of living beings; or a theory concerning such origin and evolution—*adj.* biogenetic.

biogenetic law = recapitulation/theory of.

biogenic: *adj.* originating in biological sources. ➤*Contr. w.* psychogenic, originating in psychological processes. Biogenic thus usually means *unlearned*, or coming into existence without learning although subject to modification by learning—*Distg. fr.* biogenetic, pertaining to biogenesis.

biograms: *n. pl.* partial autobiographies by members of a selected social group, written under specific directions as to content and form, and for the purpose of obtaining mass data.

biographical method: the systematic analysis of all recorded data about a person, with a view to discovering causal relationships or correlations between events and personal development.

biological memory: see *memory/racial*.

biologic curve = frequency curve/normal.

biologism (bi·ol'ō·jiz·əm): *n.* application of the methods of biology to the study of behavior and experience, in the belief that these methods are all-sufficient.

biology: *n.* the science of life. ➤Taken narrowly, biology includes zoology and botany with their several divisions. Taken broadly, it also includes all scientific disciplines dealing with living beings, esp. anthropology, sociology, and psychology. A purely verbal inconsistency results when authors define psychology as a biological science and yet contrast biological with psychological considerations, concepts, methods, etc. This is avoided by speaking of the psychological, on the one hand, and of the physiological (or anatomical), on the other

biomechanics = human engineering.

biometry (bi·om'ə·trī): *n.* 1. the science of statistical methods applied to living structures and functions, esp. as developed by K. Pearson and his students—*Syn.* BIO-

METRICS 2. calculation of the probable human life span—*adj.* biometric.

bionegativity: *n.* (*A. Angyal*) a condition in which the integration of the organism is so disturbed that the *normal* functioning of a part impedes instead of promotes total functioning ➤It is not mere disorganization but a specific malorganization.

bionomic factors: those influences or factors external to the organism that limit its development: e.g., lack of oxygen at high altitudes, resulting in a people with large lung capacity.

bionomics = ecology.

biopsy (bi'op·si): *n.* (*med.*) microscopic examination, for diagnostic purposes, of a bit of tissue taken from the living organism.—*adj.* biopsic.

biopsychic: *adj.* of psychological phenomena in relation to the life of the organism.

biopsychology: *n.* 1. psychology as a branch of biology. 2. psychology as related to biology. 3. = psychobiology.

biosocial: *adj.* 1. pertaining to the interaction of biological and social phenomena. 2. characterizing a phenomenon or event as being both biological and social at the same time, often inherently both 3. of social phenomena that are determined chiefly by biological factors, e.g., the social upheaval following the Black Death

biosphere: *n.* 1. collectively, all the regions in the world or in the air surrounding it wherein living beings may be found. 2. the world described as an environment for living beings.

biostatics: *n.* the study of the structure of organisms as it relates to their functions.—*Contr. w.* biodynamics.

biostatistics = statistics/vital.

biotechnology = human engineering.

biotype: *n.* 1. (*biol.*) a group of organisms of common descent who share a certain complex of hereditary factors: e.g., all Jersey cows form a biotype. ➤Within the limits of the biotype there is much individual variation 2. (*E. Jaensch*) either of two kinds of persons, each characterized by a kind of eidetic imagery said to be associated with a physiological basis: the B type, associated with a tendency to Basedow's disease (exophthalmic goiter); and the T type, associated with a tendency to tetany 3. any category of persons distinguished in biotypology.—*adj.* biotypic.

biotypology: *n.* the classification of man—considered as a constellation of interacting anatomical, physiological, and psychological characters—into distinct groups or types.

biparental: *adj.* pertaining to both parents

bipolar: *adj.* 1. characterizing a variable, trait, or factor that extends from an ex-

treme or maximum value through zero to an extreme opposite' e.g., from a maximum of self-effacement to a maximum of exhibitionism by way of a zero or neutral value. ➤The opposites must be opposite not merely in the meaning of the words but in the facts of behavior—i.e., the two kinds of behavior must be negatively correlated. Thus leadership and followership, although semantically opposite, do not constitute a bipolar variable since there is a positive correlation between them: good leaders tend to make fairly good followers. ¶Not all traits, moreover, have two poles. Intelligence has but one. Stupidity is not a distinct trait but merely relative lack of intelligence. 2. tending to behave in opposed ways e.g., to love and to hate someone, either simultaneously or in alternation.—*Cp.* ambivalence, nearly synonymous but with an interesting difference in meaning—See also polarity, polar opposites, polar continuum.—*n.* bipolarity.

bipolar factor: see bipolar (1).

bipolar (nerve) cell: a neuron with two prolongations (the axon and dendrite) in opposite directions. ➤In a typical sensory nerve the long axon seems continuous with the dendrite, the cell body being off to the side.

birth control: voluntary regulation of the number and spacing of offspring. ➤Technically, the term includes artificially induced abortion (premature expulsion of the embryo after conception), as well as contraception (voluntary prevention of conception). But in actual fact the birth-control movement has devoted itself to the effort to substitute contraception for the extremely prevalent abortion. Birth control includes measures to facilitate conception when desired, as well as to prevent unwanted conception.—*Syn.* PLANNED PARENTHOOD (*prefd.*)

birth cry: the reflex vocalization that usually immediately follows birth and announces the beginning of respiration.

birth injury: transient or permanent injury to the infant during the birth process, esp brain damage. Many motor disabilities are attributed to such injury.—*Distg. fr.* birth trauma.

birthmark: *n.* 1. a congenital disfigurement or blemish.—*Cp.* nevus, the most common type. 2. any sharply distinguishing physical characteristic alleged to result from a mother's unusual experience during pregnancy. ➤Inasmuch as it is clearly thought of as a *before-birth* mark, the term is as inexpressive as the phenomenon is doubtful.

birth/multiple: see multiple birth.

birth order: the relative order of birth of the children in a single family

birth/premature: a live birth occurring between 28 and 38 weeks of pregnancy. A birth weight of less than 5½ pounds is considered a sign of premature birth.

birth rate: the number of births (more often of live births) per thousand of the total population per year or other unit of time.

birth symbolism: (*psychoan.*) a symbolic representation, usually far from obvious, of the separation from the first libido object, i.e., of the newborn from its mother. ➤According to psychoanalysis, many neurotic symptoms are symbols of this first great deprivation.—*Cp.* birth trauma (2).

birth theories/infantile: the ideas and fantasies of young children about birth. ➤Strictly speaking, these theories are not infantile but *childish*, though some psychoanalytic theorists suppose them to originate before speech develops. They are spontaneous, original (and often amusing) solutions to the child's curiosity, and are to be distinguished from the folklore about birth which passes from child to child, and from the adult myths (of the stork, etc) fobbed off on children.

birth trauma: 1. literally, but seldom, an injury received during birth.—*Syn.* birth injury (*prefd.*) 2. (*psychoan.*) the effect upon the psyche of the stress of being born. ➤Usually emphasis is not upon the actual pain of being delivered but upon the infant's having to begin adaptation to a strange and seemingly hostile environment. Some speak of the trauma of being torn unwilling from the security of the first home (the uterus) and from the first object of the libido. The result is the seed-anxiety from which (according to some psychoanalysts) all anxiety neuroses and many other neurotic symptoms grow.

bisection scaling method = halving method.

biserial *r*: see correlation/biserial.

bisexuality: *n.* 1. possession of the somatic or psychological characteristics (generally only of the secondary *sex characters) of both sexes.—*Syn.* hermaphroditism. 2. excessive impartiality in sexual attraction to both sexes; = ambieroticism.

bit: *n.* (*info. theory*) a unit measure of amount of information (3): the bit is that amount which, put into a given assemblage consisting of a known number of alternative outcomes for a certain event, reduces the alternatives by one half ➤If we are tossing a coin, the chances of getting head or tail are even. To reduce the alternatives by half (i.e., to specify that the coin will fall head, not tail) requires one bit of information. The formula is $bit = \log_2 k$, where k is the number of alternatives.

The term bit is taken from the first two

and the last letters of *binary digit*. It does not mean a *small amount*, as the ordinary word *bit* suggests. Moreover, it must always be taken as relative to the assemblage in which it operates. Hence one bit is incommensurable with a bit from a different assemblage. A bit is **information**, as strictly interpreted in **information theory**.

bivariate: *adj* having two variables, relating to two variables. ➤ A **BIVARIATE POPULATION**—or, more properly, a **BIVARIATE SAMPLE**—is one selected, intentionally or otherwise, on two variables.

bivariate frequency table = **scatter diagram**.

black: *n* an **achromatic color** of minimum **lightness** (maximum darkness) which represents one limit of the series of grays; the complement or antagonist of white (the other extreme of the gray series). ➤ **Black** is typically a response to low **luminance** in conjunction with relatively high **surrounding**, or preceding, **luminance**.

blackbox: *n* a formal model used in formulating hypothetical *constructs: given a certain input, what must be hypothesized as taking place in the blackbox to account for the output. ➤ In psychology, the organism (or just the nervous system) may be conceived as a blackbox, nothing being known about what is inside. The correlations between input and output on many occasions enable certain inferences to be made, not about what the mechanism inside is but how it works. Such conceptualizing is familiar in psychology—only the analogy to a blackbox is new.

blackout threshold: the point or level at which a person "blacks out," or loses consciousness; esp., the level of oxygen deprivation at which such loss of consciousness occurs.

Blacky pictures: a **projective test** that asks a child to tell a story about the situations depicted in a series of cartoons of a dog family. ➤ The stories are supposed to reveal the strength of certain psychoanalytic mechanisms. Eg., one cartoon invites, but does not require, a story depicting the Oedipus situation.

Blakeman's test: a test according to which regression is linear if $N(\eta^2 - r^2) < 11.37$.

blamavoidance need (blām'ə·void'əns) (*H. A. Murray*) the need to avoid blame by inhibiting asocial impulses, need to fear censure, ostracism, or punishment, need to be well-behaved.

blamescape need: (*H. A. Murray*) the need to escape blame by flight or by concealment of guilt.

blanket group: in classification, a division composed of all those cases that do not fit any other division.

blank experiment or **trial**: a trial in

which irregular stimulus conditions are inserted in an experimental series to prevent the subject from reacting automatically or from guessing what is coming. The results of the blank are not counted in the series. —*Syn* PUZZLE TRIAL (not *prefd.*)

blast-injection technique: the induction of convulsions in an animal by prolonged exposure to air blasts.—See **audiogenic seizure**.

blend: *n* 1. an unanalyzed fusion of elements.—*Cp.* **fusion** and **pattern**. 2. (*Ror*) a response for which there is more than one direct determinant.

blepharospasm (blef'ə·rō·spaz'əm): *n* involuntary blinking of the eyelids, similar to a tic. ➤ An example of **bogus erudition**.—*Syn* EYELID SPASM (*prefd.*).

blind: *adj* 1. deprived of vision; having visual *acuity less than $\frac{20}{200}$ in the better eye after attempted correction; unable to read printed matter, even with the aid of glasses.—*n* blindness, which see. 2. see **blind analysis**.

blind alley: a passageway whose only exit is at the point of entrance.—*Syn* BLIND

blind-alley job: one that provides little scope for mature ability and does not lead to better jobs.

blind analysis: a diagnosis of a person, from a set of test scores or other protocol, without knowing who the person is or seeing him. ➤ When the blind analysis yields correct diagnosis, or when two or more blind analyses coincide, it is often taken as evidence for test **validity**; but this criterion has severe limitations.—*Syn.* BLIND DIAGNOSIS, BLIND INTERPRETATION, BLIND TEST. —See also **blind matching**.

blindism: *n.* a term that refers to any of various repetitive hand and/or body movements—rubbing the eyes, waving the fingers before the face, swaying the body, etc.—which tend to become persistent mannerisms in blind children.

blind learning: learning of a task through repetition but with a minimum understanding of the relationships involved in the task. ➤ *Contr* *w* **meaningful *learning**. —*Syn* rote *learning.

blind-matching technique: the procedure (chiefly used in **validation studies**) in which, given one description of each or several persons (or events), it is required to select another of the same person (or event) from an independent set of descriptions.

blindness: *n* a condition in which one is unable to see, or unable to see well enough to use vision for the ordinary conduct of affairs. ➤ It is ordinarily defined as less than $\frac{20}{200}$ acuity in the better eye after correction (see **acuity/visual**); or as having the visual field contracted so that it subtends an angular distance no greater than

20 degrees A PARTIALLY SEEING person has better vision but is markedly handicapped, usually with not better than 20% vision in the better eye after correction

blindness/cerebral: inability to see, due to a lesion in the visual area of the cerebrum.

blindness/color: see color blindness.

blindness/day: an abnormal condition of the central area of the retina in which bright light is uncomfortable to the individual and he sees better in dim light—*Syn* nyctalopia, hemeralopia, both *ambig*—*Ant* night *blindness.

blindness/functional: inability to see, although the eyes and local nervous mechanism are intact ➤If there is reason to attribute the blindness to a specific lesion in the brain, it should be called ENCEPHALITIC, or CEREBRAL, BLINDNESS—*Syn* psychogenic *blindness, which implies a specific mode of causation—See functional disorder.

blindness/hysterical: inability to see, caused by hysteria; more generally = blindness/psychogenic.

blindness/mental: (*pop*) a refusal to face reality.

blindness/night: severely lessened ability to see under reduced intensity of light—*Syn* hemeralopia, nyctalopia, both used in confusing ways

blindness/psychic: 1. inability to see, although the receptor and the pathways to the brain are normal.—*Syn* blindness/functional (*prefd*) 2. = blindness/cerebral (*prefd*) 3. = blindness/psychogenic. ➤Psychic blindness is an ambiguous and unnecessary term.

blindness/psychogenic: blindness brought on by psychological causes in the absence of damage to the specific organs of vision.—See psychogenic.

blindness/red-green: see red-green blindness.

blind spot: an area in the retina, where the optic nerve leaves the eyeball, that is nearly but not wholly insensitive to light, (metaphorically) persistent inability to consider something impartially

blinking reflex: a closing of the eyelids induced by bright light or by a shift in attention ➤It is, in general, slower than the winking reflex.

block: *n* 1. an external obstacle that prevents a response—*Syn* barrier. 2. (*neurol*) a barrier to the transmission of excitation in nerve tissue ➤The location of the barrier is usually indicated, e.g., SPINAL BLOCK, a barrier somewhere in the spinal cord. The block may be due to a lesion or to a local anesthetic, the latter being usually meant in NERVE BLOCK 3. a sudden stoppage of thought or action, not accountable for in

terms of the present objective situation nor in terms of genuine forgetting ➤While it is common to speak of an EMOTIONAL BLOCK, it is not evident that all blocks are caused by high emotional tension In psychoanalysis, some blocks are attributed to an emotion-preventing repression.—See emotional blocking. 4. the sudden stoppage of the flow of speech in stuttering—*n* (for the process) blocking.—*v* block, to impede or wholly prevent any activity.

block design: (*exper design*) Experimental subjects are divided into several classes or categories considered to be homogeneous for the purpose in hand, and representatives of each are exposed to all the kinds or degrees of experimental treatment. ➤The group of subjects of a given category receiving a given treatment is a BLOCK The term originally came from agricultural research where each square plot (or block) of land received differential treatment—*Cp.* the much simpler control group design

block design test: a type of performance test, using colored blocks, in which the subject must try to match standard designs ➤As well as being a test of intelligence, it is held to be diagnostic of brain injury and/or of deterioration in some types of functional psychosis.

block diagram = histogram.

blocking/emotional: see emotional blocking.

blood group or type: a classification of human blood based on the effect of various kinds of blood serums in causing agglutination of the red corpuscles. ➤Each person's blood belongs to a specific inherited type. Different biological stocks show characteristic percentages of persons of given types, but no blood group is found exclusively in any one stock

blood pressure: the pressure exerted by the blood against the walls of the arteries ➤Changes in blood pressure correlate with many physiological and psychological activities

bloom: *n* (*vis*) a hazy appearance near the highlight of a glossy specimen

blue: *n* the color seen by a normal eye when stimulated by a wave length of approximately 478.5 millimicrons, or any similar color

blue blindness = tritanopia.

blue-yellow blindness: a rare type of partial color blindness, in which blue and yellow stimuli are confused because the color gamut is reduced to reds, greens, and grays

blushing: *n* an involuntary reddening, especially of the face, associated with feelings of embarrassment, confusion, or shame. ➤*Contr. w.* FLUSH, a similar reddening

associated with anger or with a fever—*v* blush.

BMR = basal metabolic rate.

board school: (*Brit*) a nondenominational school supported by local rates (taxes) and controlled by a local school board. In the U.S. these would be called public schools.

body: *n* 1. the central part of an organism, not including appendages or head; in vertebrates, the trunk 2. an anatomically coherent mass of tissue, usually an organ: adrenal *body*, etc 3. the total organized being or individual which has existence in space, either living or now dead but still retaining the characteristic living form. ➤ In this sense, body nearly always suggests a metaphysical distinction between body and mind or soul (see **mind-body problem**) that is foreign to scientific psychology. **Organism**, or **soma**, is therefore more satisfactory in most contexts. See **person**. 4. (*stat.*) the remainder of a frequency curve or frequency distribution after the tails are cut off—*Contr w* tail.

body build: the observable structure of an animal (usually human), and the pattern of relationships among the several members and features of the body. ➤ Usually only **macroscopic** features are dealt with—height, weight, length of fingers, etc. Sometimes features such as skin color are included. The dimensions along which measurements are to be taken differ among investigators—See **body *type**, **constitutional type**.

body build/index of or I.B.: (*H. J. Eysenck*) one hundred times the height divided by six times the transverse chest diameter. ➤ For adult English males the mean approximates 100. A **LEPTOMORPH** is a person one standard deviation or more above the mean; a **MESOMORPH** is within one SD of the mean; a **EURYMORPH** is one or more SD below the mean—See **constitutional type**.

body cell: a cell other than a germ cell; a **somatic cell**.

body concept: an evaluative representation of one's own body, with special emphasis upon how one thinks it looks to others. ➤ The concept includes body functioning as well as structure. It is a person's answer to the question: what sort of a body do I have? The answer is often far from the objective fact.

body image: 1. the picture or mental representation one has of his own body at rest or in motion at any moment. It is derived from internal sensations, postural changes, contact with outside objects and people, emotional experiences, and fantasies 2. = **body concept**. 3. the sum of all the relations implying the body as one term, or **fundament**. ➤ The body need not be specifically imaged or spoken of; thus the rela-

tion *in front*, meaning *in front of my body*, does not require that one imagine the body.

body jerk: a sudden tensing of the trunk and flailing movements of the limbs, usually without specific external stimulus. It is characteristic of the newborn and of young infants, but not infrequent in adult sleep.

body mechanics: 1. a collective term for the mechanical functioning of the movable parts of the body, esp the bones and muscles (e.g., the working of the arm as a complex set of levers); or the study of bodily movements in terms of the laws of mechanics 2. more generally, the bodily functions considered as being mechanical: the heart as a pump, the flow of blood as hydraulic, the absorption of food as osmosis, etc 3. the functional relationship between various parts of the body in physical activities.

body memory: metaphorical expression for learned responses that take place automatically and without apparent conscious control or even awareness, as when one says, "My legs remembered where to go." ➤ Body memory is responsive to the present situation and is not dissociated, as in **automatism**.

body protest: physical symptoms that express a protest against the circumstances—esp stress conditions—in which an individual is placed.

body schema: 1. the over-all pattern of one's direct or sensory awareness of his own body, excluding kinesthetic reports on out-directed movements, the pattern of **coenesthesia**. 2. the characteristic way in which a person is aware of his own body. ➤ While coenesthesia is at the base of this awareness, other body-related experiences are also influential in its formation. The **body image** is an actual experience; the **body schema** is a pattern, an acquired structure that codetermines the body image in a given situation.

body size/general: (*H. J. Eysenck*) a score calculated by multiplying the **standard score** for height by the standard score for transverse chest measurement. ➤ A **MACROSOMATIC** is a person whose general body size is one or more SD above the mean; a **MESOSOMATIC** is within one SD of the mean; and a **MICROSOMATIC** is one or more SD below the mean—*Cp* **body build/index of**, in which height is *divided* by chest diameter, not multiplied as here.

body type: see **type/body**.

Bogardus scale (bō gar'dəs) = **Social Distance Scale**.

Bogen cage: a performance test requiring solution of a mazelike problem in three dimensions.

bogus erudition: the unnecessary use of technical words when simpler words ex-

pressing the same idea are available ➤ It is both pretentious and naive, to quote H. W. Fowler, for a writer "to think that what has just impressed him because he knows a little about it may be trusted to impress his readers" If, he continues, your term "convincing the reader he is an ignoramus, he will not like it nor you" Moreover, if you try too hard to parade your erudition, it may slip and show you're bogus. Such a Greek neologism as **traumatic *diathesis** is a prime example Indeed, many Latin and Greek neologisms (esp. in medicine) were introduced at least partly to bewilder and impress the layman.

The desire to use a newly acquired prestige term leads to such a meaningless phrase as "the replication of a hypothesis." It reveals itself also in a stereotyped employment of useful technical terms, esp. if they are new or unusual. **Frame of reference**, though never a happily constructed phrase, once had a fairly explicit meaning. It is now so overworked as to be little more than a cliché Phrase terms constructed by piling up nouns as adjectives, though occasionally useful, are too often merely an attempt to be learnedly impressive.

The most unfortunate form of bogus erudition is use of a technical term in a vague or general sense. This adds to the offense of pretentiousness that of depriving more accurate writers of a convenient expression for a legitimate meaning. **Differentiate** means "to make to differ," and it is needed in that sense When elegant variationism leads a writer to say **differentiate** when he means **distinguish** or **discriminate**, a useful distinction is blurred or lost.

If terms born of bogus erudition become current, it is the duty of a lexicographer to record their ostensible intellectual content; it is not his duty to conceal his contempt of their parentage. Nonetheless, discretion having got the better of valor, only the more extreme examples have been editorially marked as **bogus erudition**.—See also **arbitrary definition**.

Bolgar-Fisher World Test: a projective test in which the subject constructs a "world"—i.e., a village, town, farm, airport, etc.—utilizing what he needs from 232 model-like items in 15 categories: houses, trees, cars, dogs, people, etc ➤ The theme and the type of construction are believed to reflect the subject's orientation to reality.

bond: *n* whatever it is in the organization of an organism that accounts for the fact that a given response consistently follows a given stimulus, or that a given idea follows a given stimulus or other idea, the hypothetical linkage inferred to account for a regular stimulus-response sequence or for

an association. ➤ The term is intended to be entirely noncommittal as to the nature of the linkage It is not even necessary to assume (as most psychologists do, however) that the bond is a neuroanatomical structure—**Syn. connection, ASSOCIATIVE BOND**. **bone conduction**: transmission of sound vibrations to the **internal *ear** via the bones of the skull ➤ The **BONE-CONDUCTION TEST** determines how well a person can hear sounds so conducted It indicates whether hearing loss is due to defective conduction in the middle ear

borderline: *adj* 1. of a phenomenon that is not easily assigned to one or the other of two distinguishable classes between which it falls—*n* 2. (*tech slang*) a person near the dividing line between normal mental ability and **mental *deficiency**.

borderline defect or **intelligence**: see **deficiency/mental**.

boredom: *n*. a psychological state resulting from any activity that lacks motivation, or from enforced continuance in an uninteresting situation. It is characterized by slack attention and some aversion from continuing the activity or situation.

Borstal system (bɔːrstəl): a method of treating juvenile delinquents in Britain, emphasizing especially close, but friendly, supervision after release from detention.

boulimia = **bulimia**.

boundary: *n* (*topol. psychol*) any hindrance to moving from one region of the **life space** to another; a region separating one system from another; a region between two systems within which information exchange or energy exchange is less than it is within either of the systems; a relation between psychological forces ➤ A boundary need not be an impenetrable **barrier**. Since the regions are defined by activities, the boundary is any hindrance to change in activity; and a boundary becomes more passable by whatever induces such change.—See **boundary/group**.

boundary/class: either the upper or lower limit of a statistical class ➤ The distance between the two limits is the **class interval**.

boundary/group: 1. the qualifications determining social group membership 2. any factor determining a **region of the life space** of a social group, a factor that sets limits around certain activities of a group. ➤ Eg, a club has its business meeting and its social hour Each is a region, and certain conventions keep these from more than limited overlap. The conventions are **boundaries**.

bound energy: (*psychoan*) psychic energy that is under control of **ego** processes, related to reality, and not wastefully expended on impulsive action or on wish fulfillment.

bound memory: an aftereffect of a particular past experience which is not now present as an image or idea but which modifies the person's awareness of present objects, that property of a perception which is not directly attributable to immediate sensing.

bouton (bü'tän)· see synaptic knob.

bow movement: see motion/apparent.

BP or **B.P.** = blood pressure.

Brace Test: a battery of motor-ability tests for adolescents.

brachy- (brak'i-) combining form meaning *short* or *too short*

brachycephalic (-sef'al'ik): having a relatively short (or broad) head, with a cephalic index of more than 81.—See cephalic index.—*Var* brachycephalous (-sef'ə-ləs).—*n* brachycephaly (-sef'ə-h).

brady- (brad'i-) combining form meaning *slow* or *sluggish*

bradyarthria (-ar'thri-ə). *n* abnormally hesitating and monotonous speech caused by brain lesions

bradykinetic (-kin'et'ik): *adj* characterized by slowness of movement.—*n* bradykinesia (ē'zhə), bradykinesis (-ē'səs)

bradylalia (-lā'h'ə). *n* slowness of speech but with correct articulation, usually of functional origin

bradylexia (-lek'si-ə) *n* pathological slowness in reading, a form of dyslexia.

bradylogia (-lō'ji-ə). *n* abnormally slow speech, due to slowness of thinking, in mental deficiency.

bradyscope: *n* an instrument for presenting visually a series of objects or pictures at a slow but regulated rate of speed. ➤ *Cp* tachistoscope, which presents such a series at a rapid rate.

Braidism (brād'iz-əm) = hypnotism.

Braille (brāl)· *n*. a system of writing and printing for the blind, using different combinations of raised points for letters and signs.—*Var* braille.

brain: *n* that portion of the central nervous system enclosed within the skull ➤ It includes the cerebrum, midbrain, cerebellum, pons, medulla. It is not a synonym for mind (if that term is to be retained); from any possible view the brain, though the most important, is not the sole organ of mind.—*Syn* encephalon.

brain center: 1. an area to which afferent nerves come (AFFERENT or SENSORY CENTER or PROJECTION AREA), or from which efferent nerves start (MOTOR CENTER), or an intermediate "station" between these (ASSOCIATIVE CENTER) 2. a hypothetical group of neurons in the brain that are interconnected to perform a specific function. ➤ The concept belongs to the conceptual nervous system and in general implies a doctrine of brain localization not wholly in accord

with contemporary knowledge. The physiological or behavior functions to be related to the group of neurons are seldom established as true functional units. The neural grouping is almost certainly not permanent, after brain damage new connections are often established (see equipotentiality). And the implied specificity of localization neglects unduly the codetermination of functions by other parts of the brain, or even of the brain as a whole. ¶ The relation of these hypothetical brain centers to operationally defined neural centers (2) is not clear, the two are certainly not merely identical. It is recommended that neural center not be used as synonym for brain center.—See cell assembly.

brain damage: 1. any structural injury to the brain, whether by surgery, accident, or disease 2. any brain injury before, during, or very soon after birth, early injury to the brain ➤ Early brain damage frequently (but not always) results in lowered intellectual performance and/or in perceptual and motor impairment.—*Syn* birth injury (more general) Birth trauma (which see) usually has a special meaning and should not be used for brain damage.

brain dominance: see dominance (6, 7).

brain-field theory: see isomorphism.

brain lesion: a localized macroscopic damage to the brain, destruction of brain tissue

brain localization: hypothesis that various mental or behavior phenomena are associated with specific and definitely localized areas in the brain ➤ This hypothesis is now generally hedged about with many limitations.—See brain center.

brain potential: the electrical potential of the brain; the level of electric activity in the brain.—See electroencephalogram.

brain-spot hypothesis: (*hst*) theory that mental disorders are strictly organic.—*Contr. w* mind-twist hypothesis.

brain stem: the axial portion of the brain, the part left when cerebrum and cerebellum are excluded

brain storm: (*pop*) 1. an emotional crisis 2. an idea, original with oneself, that one greets with emotional fervor

brainwashing: a metaphorical term for the process of inducing a person to depart radically from his former behavior patterns and standards, and to adopt those imposed on him by his captors

brain waves: 1. spontaneous fluctuations in the electrical activity of the brain, particularly in the cerebral cortex.—See electroencephalogram. 2. (*pop*) bright, new ideas, inspiration.

b reaction: in reaction-time experiments, a reaction requiring discrimination or choice.

break down: *v* (*stat.*) to subdivide a population of persons or of items so that the subgroups will be different in respect to a particular variable

breakdown/nervous: a lay term for any incapacitating mental disorder, or for such condition (short of psychosis) requiring hospitalization

break phenomenon: a sudden shift from one movement to another more or less opposed to it (e.g., from a right-left to an up-and-down movement of the eye) that occurs when the first movement becomes fatigued

breakthrough: *n* (*psychother.*) a relatively sudden manifestation of new and more constructive attitudes and actions after a period of resistance or inability to adopt such a course

breeding/selective: the mating of animals selected because they display a desired trait, followed by the further mating of those among their offspring that show the same trait.

brief-stimulus therapy or **BST:** mild shock therapy.

brightness: *n* **A.** (*vis*) 1. the intensity attribute of all visual sense data; the correlate of luminosity. \rightarrow This is the older usage, one that is still current. Two kinds of brightness are, however, sometimes distinguished: **lightness** and **brightness** (2). 2. that attribute of a film or glowing color by which it can be placed in a series ranging from very dim to brighter-than-white under similar conditions of viewing \rightarrow *Cp.* **lightness**, which is the attribute by means of which an object color can be placed in the series from black to white. 3. *obs* for saturation.—*Ant.* DIMNESS, DARKNESS—*adj.* **bright**. **B.** (*intel.*) 4. relative degree of intelligence as compared with others in one's "natural group," esp. of a child compared with others of his life *age. \rightarrow For children, this is often stated in terms of IQ. 5. relatively high degree of intelligence \rightarrow For children, usually taken as IQ 125 or above.—*Ant.* dullness.—*adj.* **bright**, having a superior degree of brightness

brightness adaptation: see adaptation/brightness.

brightness contrast: the relative difference in brightness between two objects, expressed as the ratio of the absolute brightness difference to the greater brightness

brightness/sound or **/tonal:** see density/tonal.

brightness threshold/absolute: the intensity of the least visual stimulus (of any specified wave-length composition) sufficient to be recognized as brighter than the adjacent unstimulated visual field. It may be taken under various conditions and does not

exclude the effect of processes normally active in the sense organ—See **threshold/absolute**.

brightness/tonal: see density/tonal.

bril: *n* a measure of the brightness of light in which 100 bril is arbitrarily equated to 1 millilambert and smaller and lesser brightnesses are obtained by the halving method

brilliance: *n* 1. obsolescent term for visual intensity, or for the property by which a color is located on the scale from white to black—See **brightness**. 2. high degree of intelligence, **brightness** (5). 3. striking or spectacular performance of any sort

Broca's area or **convolution** (*brō'kæz*): the brain center most critically involved in speaking, the caudal portion of the inferior frontal convolution in the left cerebral hemisphere (in right-handed individuals).

Brodmann's area 18: a portion of the cortex, adjacent to the striate body, known to be involved in complex visual processes.—*Cp.* **prestriate**.

Brodmann's area 17: a cortical area (with well-developed layers in the occipital lobe) that is the major terminus of the visual pathway

broken home = **family/broken**.

broken series: a discrete series

Brown-Spearman (or **Brown's**) **formula** = **Spearman-Brown formula**.

Brunet tests (*bru-nā'*) a developmental scale of baby tests, drawn from the studies of C. Buhler and Gesell, which contains items for ages as low as one month

Brunswick ratio: an expression of the constancy that prevails under given experimental conditions. For visual intensity of surfaces viewed under differing illumination the ratio is $(R-S)/(A-S)$, where *S* is the per cent of reflectance for the stimulus match, *A* is the albedo (or per cent of reflectance) of the object to be matched, *R* is the per cent of reflectance of the subject's matching sample. The **THEOULESS RATIO** uses the logs of the three variables

bruxism (*bruks'iz əm*). *n* grinding of the teeth during sleep

B score: an achievement score expressed in a grade equivalent: one figure indicates school grade, another follows a decimal point and indicates the month of the school year. \rightarrow E.g., 4.3 = the level of achievement that is normal for the third month of the fourth grade. It would be more consistent with other usage (see **life *age**) if it were written 4-3 or, better yet, IV-3

BST = **brief-stimulus therapy**.

B type: (*F. Jaensch*) contraction for **BASEDOW TYPE**, a person with a tendency to **exophthalmic goiter** who has **eidetic imagery** that is natural in color and under relatively voluntary control

buccal (buk'al): *adj.* pertaining to the mouth cavity

buffer items: items interspersed between others in a test or experiment to keep the others from having too much influence on each other. ➤ Ordinarily they are not scored; but it is possible to have **buffer items** which interpose adequately between others, yet which themselves present a significant task.

bugger: *n.* (*colloq.*) sodomite.

Buhler (baby) tests: a series of tests of infant development, extending from birth to school entrance

build/macrosplanchnic: see **macro-splanchnic build**.

bulb = *medulla oblongata*.—*adj.* **bulbar**.
bulbocavernous reflex = **virile reflex**.

-bulia (-bū'li-ə). combining form meaning *will* or *volition*.

bulimia (bū lim'i-ə; bu-). *n.* excessive appetite for food.—*Var.* **boulimia**.—*adj.* **bulimic**.

bulky color = **color/volume**.

bundle hypothesis: a term used by critics to characterize the view that a complex total consists of a mere summation of its elementary components.—*Contr. w.* **Gestalt**.—See also **analysis/reductive**.—*Syn.* **MOSAIC HYPOTHESIS**, **and-summation**.

Bunsen-Roscoe law: the generalization that the threshold for light is a function of duration multiplied by intensity. It holds only for very short durations (about 50 msec)

β-weight = **beta weight**.

C

C: 1. symbol for any constant. 2. = **contingency coefficient**. 3. (not *ital*) = **class**. 4. (*Ror*) scoring code for color response. 5. (*E. L. Thorndike*) symbol for any activity, state, or condition of an animal's neurons 6. (*C. Hull*) symbol for the larger habit strength or the larger reaction potential in behavior withdrawal. 7. symbol for control conditions (see **control/scientific**)

C': (*Ror*) scoring code for a response determined solely by black, gray, or white.—See **achromatic color response**.

C. or **cent.** = **centigrade**.

C_A = **coefficient of *association**.

C_D = **drive condition**.

C_{des}: (*Ror*) scoring code for **color description**.

C_{sum}: (*Ror*) scoring code for the sum of the weights for **color response**.

C_{sym}: (*Ror*) scoring code for **color symbolism**.

c: 1. symbol for the value of a **correction**. 2. (*Ror*) scoring symbol when the shading of the inkblot is seen as a flat surface. 3. symbol for **C factor**. 4. (as a subscript) = **criterion variable**.

CA = **chronological age** or **life *age**. (Formerly written **C.A.**)

cachexia (kə-kek'si-ə)· *n.* an extreme stage of malnutrition caused by some serious disease—*adj.* **cachexic**, **cachectic**.—*Var.* **cachexis**.

cachexis = **cachexia**.

cac(o)- (kak'ō-)· a combining form meaning *bad*, *diseased* eg, **CACOPHONY**, a harsh sound; **CACOGESIA**, sensation of a bad taste

calcarine (kal'kə-rin; -rīn): *adj.* designating a spur-shaped fissure, on the medial surface of the occipital lobe, which separates

the latter into superior and inferior portions

calibration: *n.* 1. the careful marking off of the division points that make up the scale of a measuring instrument, such as a thermometer. 2. translation of the values yielded by an instrument into terms of a known standard

California infant scale: (*N. Bayley*) a series of tests that measure sensorimotor development in infants.

calling = **vocation**.

callosum or **corpus callosum** (kə-lō'səm): *n.* (*neurol.*) a mass of white matter, at the floor of the longitudinal fissure, which links the two cerebral hemispheres.

camouflage: *n.* the attempt to disguise objects by coloring them to blend into their background or to assume deceptive configurations ➤ **Color** and shading are so applied as to destroy the pattern by which the object is usually recognized, its several parts being absorbed by patterns of the adjacent background. **Camouflage** is also metaphorical for any attempt to disguise one's psychological qualities or behavior.—*Syn.* **PROTECTIVE COLORATION**, usually applied to the deceptive coloration of some animal forms

campimeter (kam-pim'ə-tər): *n.* a flat chart upon which is projected the map of the visual field —*Cp* **perimeter**.

canalboat children: children living on canalboats and thus deprived of normal schooling. ➤ Often referred to in discussion of the **nature-nurture problem**.

canal/central: the small tube, filled with cerebrospinal fluid, that runs within the spinal cord for its entire length. ➤ *Distg. fr.* **SPINAL** or **VERTEBRAL CANAL**, the canal

in the bony spinal column that contains the whole spinal cord—*Syn* CANAL CENTRALIS.
anal/cochlear: see *scala media*.

analization: *n* 1. restricting a particular behavior pattern within narrower limits. e.g., settling down to taking the same path home, after a period of trying out various alternatives—*Distg fr* sublimation, which implies a shift to a different behavior pattern. 2. (*G. Murphy*) establishing and progressively strengthening a preference for one among several potential ways of satisfying a drive; or the established preference itself: e.g., in the U.S. the hunger drive is **canalized** into a high preference for ice cream (among other preferences); among Eskimos, for blubber—*Cp.* sentiment, which is a complex canalization—*Syn* DRIVE SPECIALIZATION—*Distg fr* secondary ***reinforcement**.—*v* canalize.

canalization/neural: the formation or fixation of a definite set of connections so that the neural current passes more readily.

canal/spinal: see *spinal canal*.

canals/semicircular: three roughly semicircular tubes in the inner ear, set at nearly right angles to each other in three planes and containing the receptors for the static sense.

canal/tympanic: one of the two spiral tubes in the cochlea, extending from the round window to the apex and connecting with the *scala vestibuli*.—*Syn* *scala tympani*.

canal/vestibular: see *scala vestibuli*.

cancellation test: one in which the task is to strike out quickly one or more specified symbols (letter, digit, word, geometrical figure, etc.) irregularly distributed among others.

candle: *n.* the unit of luminous intensity of a source of light ➤It was originally measured by comparison with a standard international candle. Since 1948, a candle is one-sixtieth of the luminance per square centimeter of a complete radiator at the temperature of solidification of platinum—*Syn.* CANDLE POWER.

candle power = candle.

canon: *n.* a formula or rule recommended as likely to lead to the discovery of truth. ➤Canons are not axiomatic, nor are they natural laws; they are working procedures.—*Cp.* Mill's canons, principle of ***parimony**.

capability: see *ability*.

capacitance (kə-pas'i-tens) *n* the quantity of electricity, per volt of pressure, that a condenser will hold. It is usually measured in microfarads

capacity: *n* 1. the power of containing or absorbing ➤ELECTRICAL CAPACITY = **capacitance**. CRANIAL CAPACITY is the volume of the skull. 2. a loose synonym for *ability* (which see).

capacity variable: a constitutional factor, differing from person to person, that exists before a given learning period, and is capable of influencing the learning

cardiac: *adj* pertaining to the heart.

cardiac neurosis: behavior disorder associated with disorder of the heart.

cardinal number: one of the primary numbers used in simple counting one, two, three, etc.

cardinal value: (*G. Fechner*) that value in a quantitative series of sensations at which the difference ***threshold** begins to increase in proportion to the stimulus.

cardi(o)-: combining form meaning *heart*
cardiochronograph: *n.* an instrument that draws successive lines whose height is proportional to the duration of each heart cycle, so that the heart rate per minute is immediately apparent.

cardiograph: *n.* an instrument for recording action of the heart. ➤A CARDIOGRAM is the graphic record obtained from the cardiograph.

cardiovascular: *adj* pertaining to the heart, veins, and arteries as a system in other words, to the circulatory system of the blood

card-sorting test: a test requiring the testee to sort cards bearing certain marks or signs into homogeneous piles. ➤In its usual form, the examiner specifies the categories: e.g., "all the crosses in one pile, all the circles in another." In another form, the testee must himself determine what categories will make a good sorting

Carl hollow-square test: a performance test for intelligence that consists of assembling irregularly shaped wooden blocks into a solid square pattern

carpal: *adj* pertaining to the wrist.

carpal age: see *age/carpal*.

Cartesian coordinates: see *axis*.

case: *n.* a specific instance, example, or item; or, a kind of instance or circumstance, or, an individual about whom data are gathered or sought.

case history or study: a collection of all available evidence—social, psychological, physiological, biographical, environmental, vocational—that promises to help explain a single individual or a single social unit such as a family. ➤It is especially used in psychopathology, guidance, and social work. Since it emphasizes the single case or instance, it differs in *aim* from an experiment and from statistical studies. But the case study often incorporates data from experiments or tests, and a series of case studies may be subjected to statistical study and generalization

casework: *n* the function of professional (social) workers who, through social services and personal counseling, attempt to help

individuals and families improve their personal and family adjustments

caste: *n.* a group of persons set apart—originally by occupation, later by religious sanctions and by economic or legal privilege—so that its members are nonmarrying with outsiders and are limited in other associations

caste/color: social separatism based on skin color. ➤ In U S, applied esp. to Negro-white relations **Color caste** is less rigid than the Indian caste system, but is generally more rigid than social class

castration: *n.* 1. surgical removal of the testes, or of testes and penis; by extension, ovariectomy.—*Distg. fr.* sterilization. 2. (highly metaphorical) any rude external deprivation of a cherished possession or part of oneself—*Cp* castration complex.—*n.* castrate, a eunuch—*v* castrate.

castration complex: (*psychoan.*) in the male, the repressed or unacknowledged fear (or mixture of desire and fear) of losing one's genitals, in the female, the fantasy (generally laden with guilt anxiety) of once having had a penis, but of having lost it ➤ It is said by many psychoanalysts to be an almost universal source of anxiety—the CASTRATION ANXIETY—in young children of either sex

casuistry: *n.* reasoning about how the general principles of ethics apply to a particular case. ➤ The word has derogatory implications because such reasoning, necessary though it is, too often degenerates into a quibbling justification of whatever one wants to do

CAT = Children's Apperception Test.

C-A-T (*pron.* as separate letters): see College Ability Tests.

cat(a)-, cath-: a prefix of varied meanings: *downward, away, completely, in accordance with, or against*; in speech pathology terms, *repeating*.

catabolism (kə·tab'ō·liz·əm): see **metabolism**.—*Var* **katabolism**.

cataplexy: *n.* 1. a state in which body and limbs are held muscularly rigid for a considerable period. 2. = **WAXY FLEXIBILITY**, or **CEREA FLEXIBILITAS**, a state in which the limbs maintain the position imparted to them by another ➤ **Cataplexy** is a frequent symptom in hysteria, epilepsy, schizophrenia, and deep hypnosis.—*adj.* **cataleptic**.

catapultoid: *adj* resembling **cataplexy**.

catalexia (kat'ə lek'si·ə) *n* a form of **dyslexia** characterized by a tendency to reread words and phrases.

catalyst: *n.* 1. (*chem.*) a substance that alters the speed of a chemical reaction but itself emerges unchanged 2. metaphorically, an agency that markedly influences the social process without being an integral part thereof: a person without personal

stake in a group's behavior who, by participation in discussion, helps the group define its means and ends.

catamnesis (kat'am·nēs·əs) *n.* the history of a patient following onset of an illness, a follow-up history. ➤ The term is variously used with reference to the period following onset of an illness, following the first examination by a physician, or following discharge from treatment—*Contr w* **anamnesis**.—*adj.* **catamnestic**.

cataphasia (-fā'zhə): *n.* a form of **aphasia** characterized by frequent and uncontrollable repetitions of the same words or phrases without reference to their meaning—*Syn.* **VERBIGATION, CATAPHRASIA**.

cataplexy: *n.* immobility induced by fear or shock—*Distg fr.* **cataplexy**.—*adj.* **cataplectic**.

catastrophic reaction: response to severe shock or to a threatening situation with which the individual is unprepared to cope. The behavior is inadequate, vacillating, inconsistent, and generally retarded, and the person reports that he feels himself buffeted by circumstances.

catatonia (-tō'nī·ə): *n.* a pathological condition characterized by marked motor anomalies—either generalized inhibition of overt response (shown as stupor, negativism, mutism, waxy flexibility, or cataplexy), or generalized excessive motor activity and excitement. ➤ The disorder is generally considered a form of **schizophrenia**.—*Syn.* (*Stan. Psychiat.*) **SCHIZOPHRENIC REACTION (CATATONIC TYPE)**.—*adj* **catatonic**.

catatonic dementia praecox: see **schizophrenia/catatonic**.

catatonic rage: uncontrolled impulse to destroy occurring in certain schizophrenic conditions

categorical: *adj.* 1. pertaining to a category, or to a division or classification based on qualitative rather than quantitative differences 2. (*logic*) absolute; unqualified, without regard to circumstances—*Ant* **dependent, hypothetical, conditional** ➤ The two meanings are not closely related. Classification by categories (hence categorical 1) need not be absolute or unconditional (hence need not be categorical 2).

categorical attitude = abstract attitude. ➤ See **concrete attitude**. Since categorical has associations with absolute and rigid, **abstract attitude** is preferred

categorical behavior: the behavior of classifying objects. ➤ It involves ability to understand the abstractions implied A **CATEGORICAL BEHAVIOR TEST** may test for the number of categories a person can discern in a set of objects, or the rigidity with which a classificatory system, once adopted, is maintained despite its greater or less suitability to the actual objects.

categorical frequency: (*stat*) the number

of cases falling within each **category** or **class**.

categorical imperative: an unqualified ethical demand or command, permitting no exception or limitation ➤ Kant's categorical imperative was that one should act as if on the basis of a rule that can be made universal

categorical series: a series in which each group of items differs from the other groups qualitatively, not merely quantitatively, a series of **categories**.

category: *n* 1. (*logic*) a class to which a certain description or assertion uniquely applies, a group of objects (in the widest sense) having a certain set of attributes in common and differing from all other groups in that respect 2. (*stat*) a division or group of data based on qualitative rather than quantitative differences ➤ *Contr. w. class*, which is, properly, a grouping based on quantitative differences, but the two terms are often used without distinction. 3. (*philos*) an ultimate form of thought, one of the fundamental ideas underlying all thinking e.g., (for Aristotle) position in space or time, (for Kant) unity, plurality, universality.—*adj* **categorical** (which see for two distinct meanings)

catelectrotonic: *adj* pertaining to a negative electrotonic change in a neural element, which renders it more susceptible to **excitation**.—*n* **catelectrotonus**.

catharsis: *n* 1. (*esth*) the purification or purging of emotions by art ➤ Aristotle's original statement was ambiguous and led to two interpretations: that emotional tensions are lessened by expressing them in esthetic experience; or they are refined by sharing in emotions universalized and artistically portrayed 2. (*psychoan*) release of tension and anxiety by emotionally reliving the incidents of the past, especially those that have been repressed, and honestly facing the causes of difficulty —*Cp* **abreaction**. 3. the folk belief that uninhibited, expressive behavior in one situation (esp in early life) reduces the need for expression in similar situations later 4. loosely, the relaxation of emotional tension or anxiety by any kind of expressive reaction 5. still more loosely, any satisfying emotional experience not directly related to adaptive behavior

Sublimation, often used as a synonym, probably refers to a different process—*adj* **cathartic**.

cathection: *n* the process of attaching something to, or investing something with, affect or psychic energy

cathexis (kə'thek'səs) *n*, *pl* **cathexes** (-sēz) 1. the affective value of an object, idea, or action its energizing value—*Syn* **valence**. 2. a connection between a drive and a goal or type of goal object ➤ Literally, **cathexis** means *channel* A particular

drive is conceived as being led along a channel to a goal The goal is **cathected** when a drive is thus connected with it—*Distg fr. canalization*. 3. (*psychoan*) the libido or psychic energy that has been fixed upon or invested in an object—whether a person, an inanimate thing, a social group, or a cause (**OBJECT CATHEXIS**), one's own ego processes or self (**EGO CATHEXIS**), or wish-fulfillment processes (**FANTASY CATHEXIS**)—*Syn* **investment**.

Despite the differences in phrasing, it is probable that the three definitions refer to the same process or processes—*Cp* **cathection**, which is the process of attaching the "psychic charge," whereas **cathexis** is the psychic energy when thus attached, but the latter term is used for both—*adj* **cathected**, **cathectic**.—*v* **cathect**, **cathectize**. **cathode**: *n* the negative pole or electrode of an electrolytic cell, vacuum tube, etc.—*Ant* **anode**.

cathode-ray oscilloscope: an instrument in which a beam of electrons is deflected by an electrostatic field and the result made visible

caudad vs **caudal** (kə'dad; kə'dəl) *adj* The former means *toward* or *at* the tail end, the latter *pertaining to* the tail or tail end—See *-ad*.—*Contr. w* **cephalad**, **cephalic**.

caudal: see **caudad**.

caudate nucleus: a mass of gray matter buried within each cerebral hemisphere a part of the **corpus striatum**.

causal: *adj* pertaining to the relation of cause and effect—*Cp* **causative**.

causal explanation: see **explanation** (1). **causalgia** (kôs'al'ji-ə) *n* burning pain, not caused by heat, localized by the sufferer in peripheral areas—*Syn* **THERMALGIA**

causality: *n* the abstract quality that is the relation of cause and effect; or the doctrine that asserts the reality, and attempts to define the nature, of such relation. ➤ Issues of **causality** are philosophical, issues of **causation** are factual—*adj* **causal**.

causal texture: (*E. C. Tolman* and *E. Brunswik*) the property of environmental events of being regularly dependent upon each other, the property of the environment of being made up of events that are mutually dependent ➤ Every event is conceived as being linked with every other, but the degree of dependence may range from the negligible to apparently complete or absolute dependence of one event upon a specified other or others Moreover, at each critical point there may be not invariable sequence (the classical conception of **causation**), but a probability of a specified occurrence—*Cp* **stochastic process**.

causation: *n* the relation obtaining when a given event or phenomenon, called the

cause, invariably precedes a certain other event, called the **effect**. ➤The issue with causation is **empirical**: Do the facts as observed warrant the inductive generalization that A invariably precedes B? If so, A is the cause of B, and causation is asserted. This assertion is not intended to imply the metaphysical reality of causality as a link between A and B (though some philosophers say that it does imply it, whether the scientist means it or not) —*adj* **causative**, pertaining to the cause, **causal**, pertaining to the relation

causation/historical: explaining present behavior in terms of previous experiences.—*Contr. w.* **systematic** ⁴**causation**.

causation/principle of multiple: 1. recognition of the fact that no one cause is the sole determiner of an event. 2. the theory that the many factors leading to an event *interact*, that it is misleading to consider any one factor as if it were an independent part-cause.

causation/systematic(al): explaining present behavior in terms of present conditions; considering an event to be a function of the total situation at a given time.—*Contr. w.* **causation/historical**.

causative: *adj* pertaining to the phenomenon that is expected to produce, or to have produced, a certain effect. ➤**Causative** points to a concrete thing or event, the cause; **causal** points to a relation.

cause: *n* that which produces an effect; the condition that must precede if a given change is to occur ➤Philosophically, there is debate about the nature of the **causal** relation. Scientifically, a cause is an **induction** from the fact of regular relationship between an antecedent and an **effect**.—*Syn.* (field theory) **HISTORICAL CAUSE**—*Cp.* **cause/structural**.

cause and effect: a basic relationship that can be stated as an inductive conclusion or scientific law. *viz.*, that any of a particular class of phenomena (the **cause**) invariably precedes, and is invariably followed by, any of a certain other class of phenomena (the **effect**)

cause-and-effect test: see **test/cause-and-effect**.

cause/structural: (*field theory*) all the elements in a field having an important determining effect upon another element in the field ➤In field theory it is held that a given phenomenon is determined by the field of which it is a part—by all of the field to some extent, but some parts have negligible effect. The contrast is thus with what field theorists speak of as **HISTORICAL CAUSATION** or **HISTORICAL EXPLANATION**, the explanation of a phenomenon in terms of preceding phenomena. The two approaches are not contradictory. **historical causation**

(the classic cause-and-effect causation) may be appealed to, to explain how a certain element became a part of the field it is in

CAVD: a battery of four tests of intelligence (completion, arithmetical problems, vocabulary, following directions) developed by E. L. Thorndike and his associates

caveat lector: (*L*) "let the reader beware!" ➤A caution almost universally needed for psychological terms referring to concepts and constructs—See **theory-begging**.

ccw: *abbr.* for counterclockwise (rotation).

CE = constant error.

CEEB: *abbr.* for College Entrance Examination Board.

ceiling: *n* (*stat*) 1. the maximum score on a test minus an allowance for **chance** ^{*}**error**. ➤The **CEILING EFFECT** is a limitation upon scores as a testee approaches the maximum possible score. By chance, one may fail a few items within one's ability range and pass a few above it. As ability begins to coincide with maximum difficulty of the test, it is still possible to fail items by chance but there are no compensating chance successes. Thus, at its upper end, any test becomes less discriminating. 2. in measures having no ascertainable perfect score, the highest score actually obtained by a specified group

cell: *n* 1. the fundamental structural unit of organized living bodies. 2. (*stat*) a compartment formed by the intersection of a horizontal and a perpendicular **array**.—*Syn.* (for 2) **class**, **compartment**.—*adj.* **cellular**.

cell assembly: a hypothetical system of neurons, organized as a result of repeated stimulation into a complex closed circuit that functions as a unit. ➤As postulated by D. O. Hebb, there are alternative pathways each having the same function, so that disablement of part of the system does not necessarily cause it to cease functioning. An **engram** is a very simple cell assembly.

cell body: see **neuron**.

cell/visual: see **visual cells**.

cemf: *abbr.* for counter electromotive force.

cenesthesia: see **coenesthesia**.—*Var.* **cenesthesia**.

cen(o)- = **coen(o)-**.

cenotrope (*sē'nō'trōp*; *sen'ō-*) *n* a behavior pattern or habit shown by all members of a large group having the same biological equipment and the same sorts of experience ➤The term was proposed as a substitute for **instinct**, which has misleading implications.—*Var.* **coenotrope**.

censorship: *n* (*psychoan.*) the factor or factors (in the **ego**, **ego ideal**, or **superego**) that regulate the emergence of ideas and desires into consciousness and maintain

repression.—*Syn* censor (not *prefd* because it tends, even more than censorship, to personify the factors) 2. (*sociol*) restraint by some institutional agency upon the public dissemination of information, viewpoints, or artistic and literary products.

census data: in psychological and sociological surveys, information concerning an individual's age, sex, residence, occupation, or similar identifying items

cent: *n* a pitch unit equaling the 1200th part of an octave

cent.: *abbr* for centigrade.

center: *v* to direct one's attention or effort at a center or goal; to concentrate on a central element or factor ➤ *Ant* DISPERSE To decenter may be either to disperse or to shift to a new center

center/afferent: see brain center.

center/brain: see brain center.

center (or central) clipping: the opposite of peak clipping (which see).

center/correlation: see correlation center.

center/cortical: a brain center in the cortex.—See brain center.

center/higher: see higher brain center, center/nerve.

centering: *n* (*K Goldstein*) the perfect integration of the organism with its environment.

center/lower: a nerve center, usually one in the brain below the cortex or cerebrum, sometimes one in the spinal cord.

center/motor: see brain center.

center/nerve or /neural: 1. any portion of the nervous system that marks the transition from afferent to efferent impulse. ➤ It may be a single neuron or an elaborate interconnected group of neurons. When not specified, a brain center is usually meant, but there are also spinal centers—*Distg. fr* ganglion (which see) 2. a locus in the nervous system, usually in the brain and cord, defined by the fact that its electrical excitation causes determinate effects and that its destruction leads to gross modifications of certain functions. ➤ These centers are classified and named from their locations—BRAIN, SPINAL, CEREBRAL or SUBCEREBRAL, CORTICAL or SUBCORTICAL, CEREBELLAR, AUTONOMIC, etc., CENTERS It is not held that these centers are the only ones serving a particular function. They are to be clearly distinguished, by their operational definition, from the hypothetical centers of meaning (3). 3. a hypothetical group of neurons in the brain that act as a unit in determining specific functions—*Syn* brain center (which see for discussion)

➤ Since nerve is often taken to refer to peripheral nerves, many prefer the form neural center to nerve center. It is recommended that neural center be re-

served for meanings (1) and (2), and that brain center be used for meaning (3).

center of gravity method = centroid method.

center/sensory: see brain center (1).

center/spinal: see center/neural (1) or (2).

centesimal grade = percentile.

centi-: combining form meaning *division by 100, a hundredth part of* ➤ *Cp* hecto-, which means multiplication by 100 Similar distinctions are deci- vs deca- (for 10), and milli- vs kilo- (for 1000)

centile: 1. = percentile, any one of the point scores dividing a ranked distribution into divisions each of which contains 1/100 of all the scores. ➤ This usage is the logical extension of the proper usage for tertile, quartile, and other partile scores But percentile has assumed the same meaning (so that centile is not required) and centile has come to be used as in (2) below It is recommended that percentile replace centile for meaning (1). 2. any one of the 100 groups or divisions separated by the percentile scores, or the rank order of any such division. ➤ The scores are arranged in order of magnitude or merit and an equal number of scores assigned each of the 100 groups or divisions The groups are given a number or rank order beginning with the lowest 1/100 (the 1st centile or CENTILE RANK), rising to the highest 1/100 (100th centile or CENTILE RANK) Note that centile ranks run from 1 to 100, whereas the percentiles (points) run from 1 to 99 ¶ Each centile division by definition contains the same number of cases; normally the range of scores from top to bottom of the division differs from one centile to another This contrasts with the statistical class, wherein the score range is the same from class to class but the number of cases usually differs The two ways of dividing a population are thus based on two different statistical assumptions for the centile, the equivalence of the achievement attained by a given proportion of the cases in the total group; for the class, the equivalence of a given proportion of the total score range

It is to be noted that the nomenclature of centile and percentile is not entirely consistent with that of other partile terms, nor is usage consistent with respect to these two A percentile is a *point* and, while that point has a rank so that "percentile rank" has a logical meaning, it has a different numerical significance from CENTILE RANK. Yet the two are often interchanged Let the reader beware (even in reading presumably careful statistics)

See partile for discussion of the rationale

central: *adj* 1. pertaining to the middle or

main portion of a body or structure, in distinction from outlying portions or members—*Contr w* **distal, peripheral**. 2. in the nervous system, pertaining either to the spinal cord and brain in contrast with peripheral nerves, or to the cerebral cortex (as most central of all) in contrast with the rest of the nervous system—See **brain centers**. ➤CENTRAL FUNCTIONS are those attributed (at least primarily) to the brain, in contrast with PERIPHERAL FUNCTIONS, determined chiefly by factors at the periphery of the body—See **centralist psychology**. —*adj* and *adv* **centrad**, toward the center

3. characterizing those parts of the personality structure which most strongly cohere, which are most likely to be cofunctional with other parts, and which cannot be changed without profound change in personality ➤Lewin speaks of the **central layers** (of the personality structure) as those most easily changed by changes elsewhere *within* the structure, and of the **inner layers** as those least easily affected by changes from *without*. Many authors include both those concepts under **central** or **inner**, which are used as synonyms 4. said of the values, habits, ideas, and traditions considered essential to, and representative of, a group

central canal: see **canal/central**.

central integrative field factor: the total organized experience of the individual It is the basis upon which new experiences are tested and incorporated

centralist psychology: a point of view that gives major importance in explanation of behavior to events that take place in the brain, in contrast with PERIPHERALIST PSYCHOLOGY, which stresses the role of events taking place at the periphery of the body. ➤It is agreed that the datum to be explained is **behavior**. Peripheralists define behavior as an event taking place in an **effector organ**—either a muscle or a gland. (This is essentially the position of **behaviorism**.) Most centralists deny that behavior is merely an effector response Even the basic datum, they say, includes activity in the higher centers But some centralists accept the peripheral definition of behavior, while insisting that central factors must be emphasized in explaining it

Both groups postulate that external events have a part in determining behavior, but peripheralists usually attribute a greater part of the **variance** to external events Thus, in the study of vision, peripheralists stress the physical stimulus and the sense organ functions; centralists stress more strongly the role of brain function **Color contrast and color constancy**, for example, are said to be primarily phenomena due to brain activity ¶Since the events in

the brain that are appealed to in explaining behavior are almost wholly inferential, many centralists (but not all) use some of the traditional psychological concepts—they speak, e.g., in terms of **cognition, expectancy, attitudes**. Peripheralists, when they talk in terms of brain action at all, describe it in such neurophysiological terms as the **EEG**. Centralism also more readily makes room for such concepts as motive, voluntary action, etc Peripheralists are more likely to use such terms as **drive** and **need**, conceived as being chiefly peripheral in the wider sense that includes internal bodily activity.

While the respective preferences for centralism or peripheralism are undoubtedly strong, it should be noted that the difference is chiefly one of the *relative importance* attributed to central factors Probably no psychologist questions that behavior is triply determined. by external events, by the activity of receptor and effector organs at the periphery, and by brain activity

See **psychology/divisions and schools of, V**.

centrality: *n* 1. the degree to which a pattern or configuration has a sharply marked center; the degree to which all the other elements concerned in any relation focus upon a central element, or the summed distances of all the elements from the center 2. the closeness of a given element to the center.

centrality/individual: a property of the individual in relation to a particular social group: it is measured by the ease with which he can communicate with the other members of the group ➤All forms of communication are included. Although the centrality is an attribute of the individual, it is an attribute dependent in part on the nature and attitudes of the group members

central motive state: a hypothetical activity in the central nervous system, not part of the present efferent excitation, that plays a determinative part in behavior

central nervous system or **C.N.S.**: in vertebrates, the brain and spinal cord—See **nervous system**.

central process: an activity of the brain and spinal cord, esp of the higher brain centers, in contrast with **peripheral** and **autonomic** processes

central region: see **central (2)**.

central tendency/index of or /measure of: a statistic, calculated from a set of distinct and independent observations or measurements of a certain item or entity, and intended to typify those observations ➤The implication is that, in the absence of errors of chance or of measurement, the several observations would all be equal and would be the **true *score** of that which is ob-

served The measure of central tendency is said to represent, or to be a good approximation to, that true score The statistics most commonly used for a measure of central tendency are the mean, the median, and the mode—*Syn* REPRESENTATIVE VALUE (*prejd* as having a broader connotation).

central tendency of judgment: the tendency, in successive estimates or judgments, to eliminate the more extreme estimates
central thought test: see *test/central thought*.

central vision: see *vision/central*.

centrifugal (sen·trif'ū·gəl)· *adj* moving or flying out from a center—*Contr w* centripetal. ➤Often used figuratively In the nervous system, efferent is a synonym.

centrifugal factor: 1. the tendency to make gestures away from the body and toward the environment 2. the tendency in speech away from self-reference ➤That these two factors are the same or that either is a unitary factor is not to be assumed

centrifugal swing: the tendency of an animal, at a choice point, to continue along that path which most nearly continues the previous direction of travel

centripetal (sen·trīp'ə·təl) *adj* moving or directed inward toward a center.—*Contr w* centrifugal.

centripetal individuation: the principle that reduction of the stimulus strength may restrict response to a smaller number of muscles in a group than would respond to stronger stimulation.

centroid factors: (*factor anal.*) the factors extracted by Thurstone's centroid method, as distinguished from the principal axis, or principal components, method.

centroid method: (*factor anal.*) a method of extracting factors from a correlation matrix in which the first axis passes through the center of gravity of the system ➤The axes are all orthogonal but may be rotated to oblique positions.—*Syn* CENTER OF GRAVITY METHOD

cephalad (sef'əl·əd) *adj* toward the head —See -ad.—*Distg fr* cephalic.—*Contr. w* caudad, toward the tail end

cephalic (sef'əl'ik)· *adj* pertaining to the head —*Cp* cephalad. See -ad.

cephalic index: a ratio obtained by dividing the maximum breadth of the head by its maximum length (measured from front to back) and multiplying by 100. Long, medium, and broad (or short) heads are called, respectively, DOLICHOCEPHALIC, MESOCEPHALIC, and BRACHYCEPHALIC. The respective cephalic index numbers are up to 75.9, 76.0–80.9, and 81.0 or over.

cephalization (sef'əl·i·zə'shən)· *n* (*biol*) concentration of important organs and functions in the head region of the body, in-

creasing dominance during development by the organs in the head

cephal(o)- (sef'ə lō-) combining form meaning *the head*

cephalocaudal development/principle of: the hypothesis that physical growth, esp embryological growth, tends to begin in the head end and to progress toward the tail end ➤The principle is usually generalized to include also the tendency of growth to proceed from shoulder and thigh toward fingers and toes (PROXIMO-DISTAL DEVELOPMENT) The final syllable is often miswritten -al, which means *concerned with* head and tail, whereas the principle deals with *direction* of growth, head and tail being merely reference points—See -ad.—*Syn* ANTERIOR-POSTERIOR DEVELOPMENT; LAW OF DEVELOPMENTAL DIRECTION

cephalocaudal: *adj* pertaining to, or extending between, the head and the tail.—*Cp* axis of reference/anatomical.

cephalometry (sef'ə·lōm'ə·trī)· *n* measurement of the size and shape of the head. —*n* cephalometer.—*adj* cephalometric (sef'ə·lō met'rik).

-ceptor: a suffix meaning a receptor of the kind indicated by the preceding syllables e.g., CHEMOCEPTOR, a receptor for chemical stimuli

CER = conditioned emotional response

cerea flexibilitas (si'rī·ə flek'sə·bil'it·əs)· see *catalepsy*.

cerebellum or *little brain:* *n* one of the major divisions of the brain, caudad to the cerebrum and attached to the dorsal aspect of the brain stem.—*adj* cerebellar.

cerebral (ser'ə·brəl)· *adj* pertaining to the cerebrum.

cerebral aqueduct: an elongated slender cavity in the midbrain which connects the third and fourth ventricles.—*Syn* AQUEDUCT OF SYLVIVUS

cerebral arteriosclerosis/psychosis with: a disorder, with varied mental symptoms, consequent upon disease of the blood vessels in the brain

cerebral cortex = *cortex cerebri*.

cerebral dominance: see *dominance* (6) and (7).

cerebral hemispheres = *hemispheres of the cerebrum*

cerebral integration: 1. the hypothesized function of the cerebrum as the organ that correlates the activities of the whole body, maintaining organismic unity ➤The unifying function is a fact, the degree of unity achieved is controversial 2. the functional interrelating in the cerebrum of impulses from other parts of the brain or from the body generally ➤Subcerebral centers also have an interrelating function

cerebral palsy: *paralysis* due to a lesion in the brain ➤Congenital cerebral palsy

is found at birth. its most usual form is SPASTIC DIPLEGIA, in which both legs show sudden uncontrollable muscular contractions. It is often associated with convulsions, sometimes with mental 'deficiency'. **cerebral syphilis/psychosis with:** mental disorder with little deterioration, due to infection of the covering tissues, etc., of the brain ➤ *Distg. fr* paresis, which results from infection of the true brain substance
cerebral type: 1. a person with very large head, small limbs, and poor musculature — *Distg fr* macrocephaly. 2. (*pop*) a person who tends to be guided by rational considerations or who is much interested in problem-solving

cerebration (ser'ə-brā'shən) *n* physiological activity in the cerebrum; hence (jocularly) mental activity, esp thinking

cerebro- (ser'ə brō-): a combining form meaning cerebrum or (loosely) brain

cerebrospinal axis: the brain and spinal cord

cerebrospinal fluid: lymph filling all the spaces in the cranial cavity and the spinal canal not occupied by solid tissues and blood vessels

cerebrospinal nervous system: all the neurons of the body except those of the autonomic system. It includes the nerves of the brain and the cord and their peripheral connections—See nervous system.

cerebrotonia: *n* (*W. H. Sheldon*) a personality type correlated with the ectomorphic bodily type and marked by restraint, inhibition, alert attentiveness, and in general by predominance of the intellectual processes.

cerebrovascular accident: a sudden event, of injurious nature, involving the cerebral arteries or veins. e.g., cerebral hemorrhage.

cerebrum (ser'ə-brām; sə-rē'brām) *n* the main division of the brain in vertebrates, consisting of two hemispheres ➤ It is the latest part of the brain to evolve and is probably of critical importance in mental activity or discriminatory behavior. Cerebrum is sometimes used for the cortex of the cerebrum, sometimes for the entire brain; both usages are incorrect

ceremony: *n* 1. a system of rites and practices sanctified by custom and having symbolic meaning 2. a set or sequence of behaviors determined by rule and having emotional significance beyond the act itself e.g., a child's ceremony of putting a doll to bed in a precisely ordered fashion.

certainty or certitude: great confidence in a truth; the highest degree of belief. ➤ Certainty is either a state of the believer or a property of the thing believed. Certitude is the attitude or state of mind — *Cp.* probability. — *adj.* certain.

certifiable (ser'ti-fi'ə-bəl) *adj.* a medico-

legal term indicating that a person, by reason of mental pathology, needs some form of guardianship ➤ *Cp.* COMMITTABLE, of person who shows enough mental disorder or deficiency to be placed, by court order under some degree of restraint in an institution

certification/legal: a statement by an official body that a person or institution has complied with, or met, certain standards of excellence ➤ Under COMPULSORY CERTIFICATION for psychologists, no person may represent himself to be a psychologist unless certified by a legally established board. This does not, however, restrict psychological practice to those thus certified. When practice is restricted, licensure is the proper term.

certitude: see certainty.

cervical (sér'vik-əl): *adj.* (*anat*) pertaining to the neck, or to the neck of an organ — *n.* cervix.

CF: (*Ror*) scoring code for an inkblot response determined by color and form together, with color dominant.

C factor or c: *n.* 1. a factor of "cleverness" (quickness, originality, liveliness in thinking) uncovered in some factor analyses — *Contr w.* perseveration. 2. the character factor that accounts for readiness to forego an immediate gain for a greater but remote gain

CFF = critical *flicker frequency.

C group = control group.

C.G.S. or cgs = centimeter-gram-second. The C.G.S. SYSTEM, using these measures, is the accepted system for physical measurement of macroscopic objects

chain/behavior: a sequence of behavior that proceeds semiautomatically in a determinate order: e.g., reciting a memorized poem. ➤ The last previous response provides the necessary cue that determines which behavior comes next, but the whole preceding portion of the sequence forms an essential part of the stimulus. In HETEROGENEOUS CHAINS, external stimuli also influence the response: e.g., in walking, the (visually or tactually perceived) contour of the ground determines size of step, etc. — *Syn.* CHAIN REACTION, CHAIN REFLEX (where the constituents are truly reflex).

chaining: *n.* the process of learning a behavior *chain.

chalone (kal'ōn): see hormone.

chance: *n.* 1. (*pop.*) the fact that an event has no known cause and is therefore unpredictable ➤ An unnecessary usage. 2. the extent to which an event occurring within a limited system of events is due to causes lying wholly outside that system. ➤ From the standpoint of that kind of system which is a person, it is chance when one is struck by lightning. However, to the exter-

attitude cluster: a group of related attitudes which tend in any population to be **covariant**: i.e., scores on one attitude tend (in the population as a whole) to be accompanied by corresponding scores on the other attitudes ➤The several attitudes, however, are so independent that a particular person may be relatively high on one, low on the others

attitude/conceptual: see **conceptual attitude**.

attitude/concrete: see **concrete attitude**.

attitude/constancy: see **constancy attitude**.

attitude/ergic: see **ergic attitude**.

attitude generality: see **generality/attitude**.

attitude/object: see **stimulus attitude (2)**.

attitude poll: see **opinion/public**.

attitude/private vs. public: A respondent in an attitude inquiry may manifest two contradictory attitudes one that is publicly avowed, the other held privately ➤E.g., a member of a certain church is publicly averse to dancing, though privately admitting he sees no harm in it Both attitudes are real An attitude is readiness to act, and this readiness takes into account the total situation In this case, the public attitude takes into account not only the dancing but also the other members of the church and its rules and principles

attitude scale: an instrument for eliciting from respondents indications of the attitudes or opinions they hold ➤Characteristically, the stimuli are verbal statements concerning some issue, principle, person, or object, with each of which the respondent expresses agreement or disagreement, but questions, and even nonverbal stimuli, may be used to elicit the responses that the attitude determines ¶In the THURSTONE (type of) ATTITUDE SCALE, a number of statements represent different degrees of strength of the attitude Thus the statement "All wars are totally unjustified" represents a stronger pacifist attitude than "Wars of defense, if unavoidable, are morally justified" Statements are selected to form a series of equal steps along the dimension of attitude-strength. The respondent indicates simple agreement or disagreement

The LIKERT (type of) ATTITUDE SCALE asks for degree of agreement with each statement, the statements themselves need not be equally spaced to show strength of attitude ¶In the GUTTMAN or CORNELL SCALE OF ATTITUDES, the statements are so composed that agreement with one implies agreement with all others "lower" on the scale, "higher" and "lower" being in terms

of attitude strength rather than logical inclusiveness

attitude/social: 1. an attitude toward a social object 2. an attitude held in common by many persons 3. an attitude favorable to societal rather than individual ends. 4. an attitude that is communicable; = VERBALIZED ATTITUDE (more descriptive). 5. an attitude influenced by social factors. ➤This meaning makes a distinction where distinction scarcely exists, all attitudes are social in this sense If it is meant that the attitude is one absorbed from the social context, CULTURAL ATTITUDE would be more descriptive.

The term **social attitude** is chiefly useful to make clear that one is not using it in the older sense of a mere posture or set. —See **attitude**.

attitude survey: an attempt to discover the attitudes that characterize any group of persons —See **attitude scale** and **survey**.

attitude test = **attitude scale**.

attitude type: (C. Jung) a classification of individuals according to their general way of reacting to stimuli, i.e., whether they turn response inward (**introversion**) or outward (**extraversion**).—Syn GENERAL ATTITUDE TYPE

attitude universe: the set of responses comprised in a given attitude. ➤These responses are not similar in response quality but in terms of their congruence with the whole attitude A favorable attitude toward dogs may be manifested by feeding and petting a dog or by cursing a man who abuses a dog. Feeding and cursing in this case belong to the same attitude universe.

attitudinal pathoses: (F. C. Thorne) those personality disorders in which the major symptom is a pathological pattern of attitudes.

attitudinizing: *n* assuming certain attitudes or postures in order to impress others. ➤The use of this term to describe the cataleptoid positions of catatonic patients is unfortunate, since it is not known whether the postures are socially oriented

attraction: *n* a characteristic attributed to an activity or object when it is such that a person tends to engage in the activity or to approach and interact with the object. ➤Although attraction is attributed to the object, it is actually an *interactive* property or relation, determined by the needs or desires of the person, as well as by the characteristics of the object or activity —Syn. **positive valence**.—*Ant* **negative valence**, **repulsion**.

attractive nuisance: (*law*) a hazard or danger having the property of attracting persons to it. e.g., the sign "Wet Paint"

attribute (a'trə'büt): *n*. 1. (*logic*) any quality or character that is predicated of a

subject. 2. (*metaph*) an essential quality. 3. (*structural psychol*) the simplest characters discovered by analysis of sensation. ➤Of these, quality and intensity are universally conceded, extensity, duration, local sign, and others are disputed 4. (*beh theory*) an elementary dimension or property of sensory behavior (not of physical objects), defined by the kind of discriminatory response made by the subject ➤The reference is probably to the same phenomena defined in (3). The test for an attribute is that it remains invariant or constant when other attributes change, or (what comes to the same thing) that it has distinct thresholds from other attributes. The discriminatory response which defines the attribute is, in the first instance, a human verbal response, all other discriminatory responses are operationally anchored to the verbal for their interpretation When we say an animal in an experiment shows such discriminatory responses, we define what he is discriminating by reference to what human beings call differences of color intensity, or pitch, or painfulness (i.e., differences in attributes).—*Syn* dimension; also (when modified by context) variable.—*adj*. attributive.

attribute/tonal: see tonal attribute.

attrition: *n* 1. a wearing away; hence, a loss or decline 2. a loss in number of the elements of a population with the passage of time ➤Generally the term is used for the loss in number of persons when no one specific cause for the loss is given Thus, one speaks of the attrition of the entering class in a university over a 4-year period. In therapy, the loss of clients who fail to complete a course of treatment is called attrition.—*Ant.* (for the scholastic instance) persistence/academic.

atypical (ä·tīp'ī·kəl) *adj* differing to a marked degree in one or more characteristics from others of a given class, not conforming to type ➤A relative term. Among children in general, the blind child is atypical Among blind children, the child born without eyes is atypical A blind rage (temper tantrum) is typical in early childhood, but its persistence is atypical.—*Syn.* anomalous.

A.U. or Å.U.: *abbr* for angstrom unit.

Aubert-Förster phenomenon (ō·bär'fēr'stər) Small near objects can be distinguished over a larger portion of the retina than larger more distant objects that subtend the same visual angle

Aubert phenomenon (ō·bär'). apparent displacement of a vertical line in the direction opposite to the tilt of the head when viewed without other figural object in the visual field ➤With some persons only a slight displacement is found

A-U-D: a type of test item offering the choice, *agree, undecided, disagree*

audibility: *n*. that property of a sound by which it can be heard under given conditions ➤*Distg. fr.* intelligibility or discriminability of a sound audibility requires merely that the sound be heard—*adj* audible.

audibility limit: 1. the least sound that can be heard by an individual, the absolute *threshold for sound 2. the highest or lowest vibration frequency that can be heard as a tone the UPPER or the LOWER AUDIBILITY LIMIT. ➤THE RANGE OF AUDIBILITY is the tonal distance between these limits, which for normal ears may extend over 8 or even 10 octaves, or from about 20 to 20,000 cycles or double vibrations per second

audibility range: see audibility limit.

audible: *adj*. capable of being heard

audience: *n* an assembly of hearers or viewers reacting, usually passively, to a speaker or performer ➤Until the advent of broadcasting, a group in physical proximity was meant, and the performer was interacting with his audience.

audile (ō'dīl; -dīl) *adj* ear-minded; of a person who tends to understand better by hearing than by seeing.—*Syn* AUDITIVE—*n* a person who is ear-minded.—*Syn.* AUDITIVE, auditory type.

audimutism (ō'dī·mū'tīz·əm): *n*. muteness without deafness.—*Syn* AUDIMUTITAS (-mū'tī·tās).

audimutitas = audimutism.

auding: *n*. a term proposed for *listening to speech*, as a parallel to *reading*

audi(o)- (ō'dī-ō-) combining form meaning *related to hearing*.

audio aid: any audible device used to supplement regular instruction; in practice, a recording of sounds—music, natural sounds, public addresses, etc ➤Often included in the classification audio-visual *aids. The audio aid should be integrated with, not substituted for, other means of instruction

audio frequency: a measure, in wave frequency, of the range within which an instrument will emit audible tones.

audiogenic: *adj* produced or caused by sound ➤AUDIOGENIC SEIZURES are convulsions brought on by prolonged exposure to intense high-frequency sounds (So far not observed in radio or TV listeners, but experimentally induced in rats, mice, and rabbits)

audiogram: *n*. a graphic record, for each ear separately, of hearing acuity at selected pitches throughout the normal range of audibility

audiogravic illusion (-grav'ik) an error in sound localization that is a corollary of an

illusion of bodily position ➤ If a subject, deprived of visual cues, is caused experimentally to have the illusion that the body is tilted in relation to gravity, sounds are localized as they would be if the body were actually so tilted

audiogyral illusion (-jī'rəl) an error in sound localization made by a subject who has been first blindfolded and then rapidly rotated

audiometer (ô'di-om'ə-tər) *n* an instrument for testing acuity of hearing ➤ Recent types make use of a vacuum-tube oscillator regulated to produce a series of tones at various points throughout the audibility range, each at various intensity levels above the normal absolute *threshold. Measurements of hearing loss are obtained in terms of decibels or of percentage of normal sensitivity—*Syn* ACU-METER, etymologically sounder but less common—*n* audiometry.

audio oscillator: an instrument that produces a continuous sound, and can be adjusted to emit any of a wide range of frequencies

audition: *n* the sense, or act, of hearing. ➤ Properly, audition is the sense or capacity, hearing the act or process, but the distinction is not well observed

auditive: *n* a person who learns better by hearing than by seeing.—*Syn* ear-minded person

auditory: *adj* pertaining to the sense by which one hears, or to the hearing process ➤ *Cp* aural, pertaining to the ear, otic, pertaining to the receptor cells for hearing in the inner ear, acoustic, pertaining to the sound vibrations, hearing, often used as a synonym but preferably referring to the process rather than to the sense—*n* audition. (The related verb *audit* has special meanings)

auditory acuity: sensitivity of hearing ➤ It is measured by the physical intensity of sound waves. The term is usually used as equivalent to the AUDITORY THRESHOLD, which is the stimulus energy that is heard in 50 per cent of the trials at a given pitch level

auditory flicker: see flicker/auditory.

auditory masking: see masking.

auditory nerve: that portion of the VIIIth cranial nerve which carries the neural impulse resulting from sound from the ear to the brain

auditory projection area: the region in the posterior portion of the superior temporal convolution to which proceed the nervous impulses set up in the inner ear by sounds.—See sensory areas.

auditory regression: see recruitment of loudness.

auditory space: the area in physical space

within which objects can be localized by means of hearing

auditory span: the number of letters, words, or numbers that can be immediately repeated after one hearing

auditory threshold: see threshold; auditory acuity.

auditory type: a person who is ear-minded.—*Syn* audile.

Aufgabe (ouf'ga-be) *n* (*Ger*, task) a task or problem, set up by instructions self-imposed or otherwise, which gives direction to mental process or behavior—*Cp* set.

aura (ô'rə) *n* 1. sensations or hallucinations preceding an epileptic seizure 2. (*parapsych*) alleged emanations from a person's body that are visible to others who are sufficiently "sensitive"

aural (ô'rəl) *adj* pertaining to the ear—See auditory.

auralize: *v* to utilize the auditory sense or auditory content in imagination or thinking, the auditory counterpart of visualize.

aural microphonic: the electric response generated in the cochlea when it is stimulated by sound waves. It is combined with the action potential of the auditory nerve in the Wever-Bray effect.

aurist = otologist.

Ausfrage method (ous'fra-ge) a method of supplementary interrogation, in which the subject is freely questioned after he has rendered his protocol.

Aussage experiment or test (ous'sa-ge). a test of the ability to make a faithful report of what one has observed for only a brief interval

Austrian school: a group of philosophical psychologists, led by Brentano, who define the science in terms of acts rather than of content, and—like the functionalists—emphasize the mind-in-action ➤ Empirical psychology, applied as a name to this school, is apt to be misleading

autacoid (ô'tə-koid) *n* a secretion passed into circulating fluid in the body and influencing other tissues ➤ Originally, autacoid was the group name for hormones and chalone, but hormone tends to replace the other two—*Var* autocoid.

autarchy (ô'tar-ki) *n* sovereign power. ➤ The term is sometimes applied to the period when no rules are imposed on the infant and all his needs are satisfied—*pers n* autarch.

authoritarian atmosphere: a descriptive term for the quality of personal relationships produced within a group by a leader who uses autocratic or authoritarian techniques—*Contr. w* the democratic and the laissez-faire atmospheres.

authoritarian character: one who craves

unquestioning obedience and subordination ➤ This is the defining quality, but various other qualities are believed to be generally associated with it, such as a servile acceptance of superior authority, scorn for weakness, rigidity, rejection of out-groups, conventionality, desire to have everything clearly marked off and determined (intolerance of 'ambiguity'), cynicism

authoritarianism: *n* 1. the method of control of others in which one person sets the tasks, prescribes procedures, and judges results without permitting others to share in the decision process 2. belief in the principle of authority in social relations 3. belief in authority as a source of truth. 4. a personal tendency to crave or demand obedience and subordination; or the complex of traits said to be associated with that tendency—See **authoritarian character**.

authoritarian personality: the whole pattern of personality characteristics said to be common to those of **authoritarian character** (which see)

authoritative imperative: (*psychoan*) a directive from the superego which subconsciously directs the person's behavior

authoritativeness: *n* behaving in a peremptory, imperative, bossy manner. ➤ Such behavior is usually, though not necessarily, associated with **authoritarianism** (1).

authority: *n* 1. a relation between two or more persons such that the commands, suggestions, or ideas of one of them influence the others 2. = **AUTHORITY FIGURE**; the person who—by virtue of his status, role, or recognized superiority in knowledge, strength, etc.—exerts the influence in the **authority** (1) relation 3. a pronouncement by an expert 4. the credibility claimed for a pronouncement because of the expertness and reliability of its author.

authority/social: 1. a relation in which the source of **authority** (1) is a social group or an institution 2. the acceptance of a code of conduct or a value system because it is held by a group (the **reference group**) with which the individual identifies himself, or because it is enforced by the group or institution regarded as having **authority** (1).

autism (*δ'tiz əm*) *n* 1. a tendency in one's thinking or perceiving to be regulated unduly by personal desires or needs, at the expense of regulation by objective reality, apprehending the world as closer to one's wishes than it really is 2. finding pleasure in fantasies that represent reality in wish-fulfilling terms, even when these are not believed—*adj* **autistic** (which see for another meaning)

autistic: *adj* 1. characterized by **autism**. 2. of thinking directed unduly toward one-

self. 3. characterizing a snut-in, introverted personality ➤ Usage (3) is becoming less common and is not recommended

autistic gesture: a muscular automatism, essentially the same as a tic but involving more muscles ➤ It is so named because the gesture is supposed to express symbolically a personal wish

autistic type: see **subjective type**.

aut(o)-: combining form meaning 1. *pertaining to the self*, or 2. *self-propelled*.

autoanalysis = **self-analysis**.

autocatalytic curve = **logistic curve**.

autocatharsis: *n* a therapeutic technique in which the patient is encouraged to rid himself of disturbing unconscious elements by writing out his experiences or impressions

autocentric: *adj* self-centered

autochthonous (*δ·tok'thō·nəs*) *adj*. 1. sprung from the soil, or of a people believed to have originated in a given area; hence, of the "original" inhabitants—*Syn.* **native**. 2. of anything originating from within an organ or organism in relative independence of outside influence e.g., **appetites** (such as hunger) which depend on the metabolic changes of the body, inspirations and obsessive ideas, which seem to arise spontaneously.—Suggested *syn* **autogenic**, self-generated, intraorganic. For **autochthonous determinants of perception**, see **behavioral determinants**. 3. of an idea or impulse that seems literally to have come from outside, to be thrust upon one by some evil agency. ➤ Since in most cases the ideas are false, we may speak of **AUTOCHTHONOUS DELUSION**. This usage is a curious inversion of etymology and of the meaning of (2). An idea that breaks in upon a current of thought is first called **autochthonous** because it appears to come "from within," being suggested neither by association nor by passing events. But such ideas often seem so "foreign" that they are disowned, or attributed to demonological possession or other outside agency. The corollary is then mistaken for the defining attribute by persons using a term too alien for them to manage. This is a good example of why simpler terms are better.

autochthonous behavior or response: behavior activated by a stimulus that is regularly effective and belongs in the system of that behavior, or by a motive or drive regularly associated with the behavior—*Ant* **allochthonous behavior**

autochthonous gestalt: a perceptual unity believed to arise from factors indigenous to the organism rather than to the stimulus factors e.g., an objectively homogeneous pattern of dots seen as making a figure, or a rhythm imposed on the sound of a metronome

autochthonous idea: see **autochthonous** (3).

autocompetition: *n* the attempt to better one's own previous performance

autocriticism: *n* thoughtful and objective evaluation of oneself of one's ideas, ideals, or behavior

autoeroticism: *n* arousal and/or gratification of sex feeling by one's own acts or ideas without the participation of another person ➤ **Masturbation** is only one form of autoeroticism—*Cp* narcissism.—*Var.* **autoerotism**.—*Ant* alloerotism.—*adj.* **autoerotic**.

autoerotism = autoeroticism.

autogenic = autogenous.

autogenic reinforcement: a strengthening of the tendency to a certain response by factors within the organism, so that response is more vigorous, reliable, or rapid ➤ **Reinforcement** has here its earlier meaning and is not to be confused with the reinforcement of conditioned response theorizing

autogenous (ô-toj'ô-nəs) *adj* self-generated, self-originated — *Syn* **AUTOGENIC** (ô"tô-jen'ik), **endogenous**, which means originating within but has a somewhat more biological connotation—*Contr w* **sociogenous**, having a social origin—*n.* **autogeny**.

autohypnosis: *n* self-induced hypnosis.

autointoxication: *n* poisoning by uneliminated toxin generated within the body

autokinesis (-kə-nē'səs) *n* 1. movement initiated by stimuli within the organism itself, i.e., by proprioceptive stimulation 2. a shift in judgment or perception as a result of set, attitude, or other subjective factors.—See **autokinetic effect**.—*adj.* **autokinetic**.

autokinetic effect or illusion: the apparent movement of a small stationary spot of light seen in darkness The movement is usually a slow drift that may extend up to 20° —*Syn* **CHARPENTIER'S ILLUSION**.

automatic: *adj.* 1. operating by itself; not requiring constant oversight or human control. 2. relatively independent of external stimulus: the heartbeat is *automatic*. 3. of acts that occur without reflection, intention, or high degree of attention—See **automatic behavior**, **automatism**.

automatic behavior: acts that normally require intention and attention but are carried on without them, e.g., **automatic writing**.—*Syn* **automatism** (1).

automatic speaking: speaking without voluntary control ➤ The speaker does not intend the meaning, if any, of the word sequences, often there is no apparent meaning

automatic speech: words connected in a series (e.g., the alphabet, the number series, days of the week, etc.) that can ordinarily

be spoken automatically by most persons — *Contr w* **propositional speech**.

automatic writing: 1. writing while attending almost wholly to the content rather than to the movements or the resulting handwriting 2. the writing of more or less meaningful material without the conscious direction of the writer ➤ The writing is generally done without the writer's seeing what is being written and while he is preoccupied with other affairs He does not know what he has written nor even that he has been writing—See **automatism** and **dissociation**.

automation: see **automaton**.

automatism (ô-tom'ô-tiz-əm) *n* 1. an act performed without reflection or intent, often without realizing that it is taking place ➤ The term is applied to reflexes and to thoroughly habitual acts, esp those of language Often, however, it is restricted to acts performed without attention that normally require it, e.g., **automatic writing**. 2. (*P. Janet*) a system of psychological and physiological phenomena, arising from a traumatic experience, that grows by annexing other phenomena originally independent ➤ These annexed behaviors are the secondary symptoms that mark the **neurotic**. This concept resembles, but is more restricted than, that of the **complex** (2).

automatism/sensory: the production of illusions or hallucinations during prolonged sensory fixation, e.g., the hallucinations seen in crystal gazing

automatization: *n* the process whereby an act becomes routine, automatic, smooth and easy, without conscious effort or direction. ➤ *Distg fr* **AUTOMATION**, which refers to making machinery do work without direct human control.

automatograph (-mat'ô-graf) *n.* a device for recording involuntary or undirected movements. ➤ The **JASKROW AUTOMATOGRAPH** records movements of the hand when the fingers rest lightly on a plate—*Cp* **planchette**.

automaton (ô-tom'ô-ton). *n* a machine that performs humanlike activities ➤ The expression *man is an automaton* is curiously circular—*n* **AUTOMATION**, the utilization of automatons.

automorphic perception: the tendency to think of others as being like oneself, ignoring differences and emphasizing likenesses—*Cp* **egocentrism**.

autonomic (-nom'ik) *adj* 1. self-regulating; free from external control, characterizing a part of a larger whole that nonetheless has some relatively independent functions—*Distg fr.* **automatic**.—*Syn* **autonomous**. 2. pertaining to the **autonomic nervous system**, which was formerly supposed to

be self-regulating, but is now known to be only relatively independent.—See **nervous system**.—*n.* **autonomic**, short for **autonomic nervous system**.

autonomic balance: normal interaction between the sympathetic and parasympathetic branches of the **autonomic nervous system**.

autonomic function: any physiological process under control of the **autonomic nervous system**.

autonomic locking: a continued tonic contraction of unstriated muscle long after the original excitation has ceased.

autonomic nervous system: a major division of the **nervous system**, concerned chiefly with the largely automatic regulation of smooth *muscles and of glands. ➤While the activities of the autonomic are mostly not subject to voluntary control, the system is not independent of the brain and spinal cord; rather it is conceived as a peripheral distribution system for certain efferent impulses from the brain and cord. The autonomic system consists primarily of a chain of ganglia more or less parallel with the cord, together with fibers from the cord or brain to the ganglia (PREGANGLIONIC), and other fibers from the ganglia to the tissues controlled (POSTGANGLIONIC). The autonomic has two major divisions the SYMPATHETIC (or THORACOLUMBAR) and the PARASYMPATHETIC (or CRANIOSACRAL), which act roughly in opposite ways, most organs receiving a nerve supply from both divisions

—*Syn* vegetative nervous system (not *recom*), **autonomic**, AUTONOMIC DIVISION
autonomous changes: the progressive changes when a person is asked to make, from memory, repeated reproductions of what he had earlier observed. If he is asked for a series of drawings of the same object, or to tell a certain story many times over, the reproductions show a trend toward greater coherence and simplicity

autonomous complex: (*C Jung*) a complex, first formed in the unconscious, which breaks through into the conscious at a later stage. ➤In contrast, some **constellations** are said to be first formed in consciousness and then repressed

autonomy (δ·ton'·ə·mi)· *n.* independence; self-regulation ➤Autonomy is ascribed to a part of a larger whole that has some relatively independent functions.—*adj* **autonomous**, **autonomic** (-nom'ik).

autonomy drive: (*A Angyal*) the tendency for the individual to attempt to master the environment, to impose his purposes on it.

autonomy/functional: (*G Allport*) the tendency of a developed motive system to become independent of the primary drive from which it originated. ➤The strength of the autonomous motive is conceived as no

longer dependent upon the primary drive. Eg, the motive of acquisition, said to be based originally on a hunger drive, may later become independent of hunger both as to objects sought and as to strength of motive.—*Syn* AUTONOMY OF MOTIVES

autonomy/group: the property of a group of being free from institutional or outside control.

autonomy of motives = **autonomy/functional**.

autonomy/organismic: (*A Angyal*) the self-maintenance of any living being in virtue of its **intrinsic, endogenous** powers —*Syn.* **homeostasis** (originally somewhat more limited, but now tending toward a broader meaning)

autophilia: *n* self-love, narcissism.

autophobia: *n* 1. morbid dread of being alone 2. morbid fear of self

autophony (δ·tof'ə·ni)· *n* a pathological condition in which the Eustachian tube remains continuously open. The sound of one's own voice travels directly from mouth to middle ear, producing an unpleasant rumble.

autoplasty: see **alloplasty**.

autopsychic: see **allopsychic**.

autopsychoses: *n pl* mental disorders in which the person's ideas about his self or personality play a dominant part ➤This is not a formal class of psychoses.

autorivalry = **autocompetition**.

autoscope: *n.* a device to make minute and involuntary muscular movements visible, eg, the dowsing (or divining) rod, the **automatograph**.

autosome (δ'tō·sōm): *n.* any chromosome other than those determining sex.

autosuggestion: *n.* 1. suggestion arising from oneself; specif, 2. the technique of trying to improve health or behavior by repeating verbal formulas till (supposedly) the induced belief effects the desired end. eg, the Coué formula, "Every day in every way I am getting better and better"

autotelic (-tel'ik): *adj.* pertaining to those traits closely bound up with the central purposes of an individual, esp. self-preservation, self-defense, and self-development

auxiliary (δg·zil'yə·rī)· *adj* 1. giving aid or support 2. subsidiary or secondary 3. additional, supplementary.

auxiliary ego: (*J. L. Moreno*) a person who consciously accepts another's expressions and purposes in order to strengthen and help him, hence esp, a secondary actor in a **psychodrama** who enacts the supporting roles from the standpoint of the major character. ➤Eg, the auxiliary ego may enact the role of the father as seen by the person who, as a part of therapy, is enacting himself in relation to his father. The auxiliary ego must have considerable psychologi-

cal understanding of the person for whom he plays the supporting role—*Cp* alter ego.

auxiliary solution: (*K. Horney*) a partial and temporary solution to an intrapsychic conflict ➤Five such solutions are listed: self-alienation, externalization of inner experiences, compartmentalization, automatic control of feelings, intellectualization.—*Cp* defense mechanisms.

A-V = Allport-Vernon Study of Values.

availability principle: The more ready for functioning a response is, the more easily it can be called out.

avalanche conduction: neural conduction in which the impulse spreads out to many more neurons, thus producing an effect apparently disproportionate to the initial excitation.—*Cp* irradiation.

average: *n* 1. any one of several measures of central tendency. The three most widely used averages are the arithmetic mean, the median, and the mode. 2. = ARITHMETIC AVERAGE, a value obtained by adding all the values algebraically and dividing by the number of cases.—*Syn* mean (*prefd*).—*adj* 3. typical or ordinary: the average citizen. ➤This usage should never be employed if there is likelihood that a numerical significance will be attached to it.

average/abstract: an average that may be substituted for the individual items in subsequent calculations ➤This is a narrower concept than central tendency or representative measure. The abstract average may be used in calculations *in place of* any individual value.—*Ant.* average/typical.

average/calculated: an average that depends upon the magnitude of all the observations in a series.—*Contr* *w.* position *average.

average/concrete = average/typical.

average/descriptive: an average compiled from data that are inexact or incomplete, and thus are usable only as a rough estimate of the true central tendency.

average deviation or AD: see deviation/mean.

average error: see error/average.—*Distg.* *fr.* average or mean *deviation.

average error procedure = adjustment procedure.

average/geometric or /harmonic: see mean.

average/guessed = mean/assumed.

average/position: a measure of central tendency that is defined by its location in a definite arrangement of the observations: e.g. the median which is the middle of ranked observations.—*Contr.* *w.* average/calculated.

averages/law of: the principle that chance or random *error will occur as often in

one direction away from the true value as in the other direction; hence, that in an average of many observations such errors will tend to cancel each other. ➤Thus the mean of many observations is often taken as the true value. 2. the generalization that, in a random series of observations, the mean value is likely to occur more frequently than any other. 3. the principle that the stability of any given statistic tends to increase as the number of items from which it is computed increases.

average/typical: any average that is really representative of the variable. ➤Many averages are decidedly not. The mean of a distribution that has a wide range of scores, although it serves many purposes, does not actually typify the other scores. No average, moreover, can be typical if the distribution is bimodal. (Consider, e.g., the average score on femininity in a population of college students of both sexes).—*Syn* CONCRETE AVERAGE.—*Contr.* *w.* abstract *average.

average variation: see deviation/mean.

aversion: *n* 1. dislike, with impulse to turn away. 2. a negative appetite; a turning away from something as a result of internal organic conditions.—*Cp* desire.

A-V-L = Allport-Vernon-Livesey revision of the Allport-Vernon Study of Values.

avocation: *n* a subordinate occupation; a secondary task to which one devotes time; a hobby. ➤Often incorrectly used for vocation.

avoidance-avoidance conflict: the situation in which an animal, if he moves away from one undesirable situation, moves toward another undesirable one. ➤The closer the animal approaches one situation, the higher becomes the AVOIDANCE GRADIENT toward that situation and the lower the AVOIDANCE GRADIENT toward the other.

avoidance learning or training: see escape training.

avoidance motive: a motive leading an animal to avoid. ➤One may well ask, "To avoid what?" It is hard to believe that there is a general motive to avoid—*just* to avoid. This term and its fellow, APPROACH MOTIVE, belong in the same category with the obsolete *instinct of self-preservation*. They elevate an abstraction into an entity Abience and adience refer to the observable *fact* that a response leads from or toward a stimulus, but avoidance motive or APPROACH MOTIVE imply a communality in the *causes* of abient or adient responses. This is an unlikely hypothesis which, in any case, should not be embodied in a term that seems to have reference to a fact.—*Cp* theory-begging.

avoidance reaction: see avoidance motive and abient behavior.

awake: *adj.* not sleeping.—See **sleep**.

aware-need: *n.* a need that is consciously recognized and verbalizable by the person.—*Syn.* felt-need.

awareness: *n.* 1. the being conscious of something, the act of "taking account" of an object or state of affairs. ➤The term implies neither attention nor an assessment of the qualities or nature of the object, there can be **SIMPLE AWARENESS** without specific discrimination or recognition of objective characteristics, even though these characteristics must be deemed to have an effect

The verb form, **to be aware of**, has gained much currency among those psychologists who are unwilling to speak of **consciousness**, yet who find need for a general term to refer to a unique kind of relation between the higher animals and certain parts of their environment. Possible synonyms are **knowing**, **cognition**, or **thinking** in its older use (i.e., with a very broad meaning). Each has its difficulties for a behavior psychology.—See **traditional terminology**. 2. a translation of the *Ger. Bewusstheit*, a total knowledge-content that is not analyzed or analyzable.

awareness/unconscious: a personal activity or process, not directly inspectable and known only by inference, that nevertheless influences a person's behavior as if it were a conscious process. ➤This is as close as one can come to a clear statement of a muddled terminology. The term is on its face self-contradictory—since to be aware is to be conscious—but there seems no other expression for the hypothetical construct above defined, one that to many has seemed useful and even unavoidable

awe: *n.* a compound emotion in which admiration and fear are blended.

awkward age: (*pop.*) early adolescence, or the period of the pubescent spurt. ➤Not all adolescents pass through such a period of awkwardness.

axes: *pl.* of **axis**.

axial (ak'si·əl) *adj.* 1. pertaining to an axis, esp. to the main or cephalocaudal axis of a body; hence, 2. pertaining to the spinal column

axial gradient: a gradient with reference to an axis of an organism. ➤It is used of a gradient of metabolism, or of development.—*Cp.* cephalocaudal development, in which there is a gradient along the axis from head to tail, and proximodistal development, in which there is a gradient away from that axis

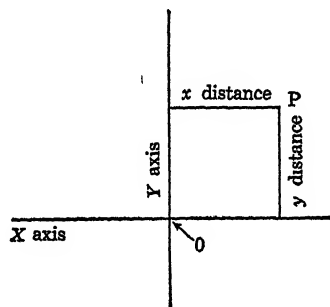
axillary (ak'si·ler'i) *adj.* relating to the armpit.—*n.* **axilla** (ak-sil'a)

axiological (ak'si·ō·loj'i·kəl) *adj.* interpretative, evaluative; employing moral standards in appraising data.—See **axiology**.

axiology (ak'si·ol'a·ji). *n.* the scientific study of values.

axiom: *n.* a proposition susceptible of neither proof nor disproof but accepted as true by anyone who reflects upon it ➤Often too loosely used for **postulate** or **assumption**.—*adj.* **axiomatic**.

axis (ak'sis) *n., pl.* **axes** (-sēs)· (*geom.*) one of two or more straight lines meeting at a point called the origin, by reference to which any point in space can be located.



—*Syn.* **coordinate**. ➤The **CARTESIAN COORDINATES** (or **axes**) are two lines at right angles, or **X AXIS** and the **Y AXIS** (usually pictured horizontally and vertically respectively). The shortest distance of any point *P* from the **X axis** is measured along a line parallel with the **Y axis** and is called the **y VALUE**; the shortest distance from the **Y axis** is called the **x VALUE**, i.e., the **x value** is the distance in a direction parallel to the **x axis**. When we have the **x value** and the **y value** of the point *P*, the location of that point in the plane of the two axes is completely determined

A third axis at right angles to the plane of the first two permits determination of all points in three-dimensional space. The principle can be extended to *n*-dimensional space, which cannot be visualized.—See also **axis of reference/anatomical**, **rotation** (2).—*adj.* **axial**.

axis cylinder: the central core of a nerve fiber.

axis of reference/anatomical: one of the three axes through an animal body, so placed that any bodily part can be located in reference to them ➤The preferred system has head-tail or cephalocaudal, right-left or dextrosinistral, and back-belly or dorsoventral axes **VERTICAL AXIS** and **FRONT-BACK AXIS** apply only to upright animals.

axis/principal: see **principal component method**.

axis/visual: see **visual axis**.

balsamic: *adj* of a class of smells like balsam ➤ Authorities differ as to the smells belonging in this class.

bandwagon effect: the pressure toward conformity felt by many persons when they perceive that the majority of a group with which they identify themselves (or would like to identify themselves) is taking a certain attitude or behaving in a certain way.

bar (*bar*) (*phys*) a pressure of one dyne per square centimeter—*Syn* BARYE (*bar'i*).

Barany test (*ba'ra-ni*) rotation of a subject, with his head in each of the planes that bring the three semicircular *canals vertical to the direction of rotation. The resulting nystagmus reveals whether the canals function properly

bar chart or diagram: 1. a visual representation of quantities by means of narrow rectangles of uniform width, the length corresponding to the quantity. When the bars are contiguous and represent frequencies, the figure is called a **histogram**.—*Distg fr.* frequency polygon. 2. a means of representing a whole by a single bar or column subdivided into two or more parts to show the proportional composition of the whole.

➤ Distinction is sometimes made between a **COLUMN DIAGRAM**, in which the rectangles are vertical, and a **bar diagram**, in which they are horizontal, but the latter term is also used for both kinds

baresthesia = **baresthesis**.

baresthesis (*bar'es-thē'sis*) *n* pressure sense.—*Var.* **baresthesia** (*-thē'zha*)

barrier: *n.* 1. a limit, boundary, or line of separation; a fence or wall. ➤ In psychology the term is used metaphorically for anything that restricts or impedes action. It may be a literal physical barrier, such as a fence, or a physical obstacle, such as rain or heat. It may be a social obstacle, such as the scorn of associates or the threat of punishment. Or the barrier may be some internalized hindrance, a **conflict**, a moral scruple, a fear of failure. It is thus a very general term, though all these usages seem congruous with each other. 2. see **incest barrier**.

barrier/schizophrenic: a division line or barricade between two parts of a patient's behavior, one part representing an orientation to reality, one part representing unconscious psychic process ➤ Eg, a patient may draw a picture in two distinct halves, the two manifesting little or no logical or graphic relationship. A similar incongruity of two overt or operant behaviors may also be observed

bar(y)- (*bar'i-*). combining form meaning *heavy*.

barye = **bar**.

barylalia (*-lā'li ə*) *n* thick indistinct speech caused by poor articulation

baryphony (*bə-ri'fō-ni*): *n* 1. difficulty of speech 2. a thick, heavy voice quality; a form of **dysphasia**.—*Var.* **baryphonia** (*bar-i'fō'mi-ə*)

basal age = **age/base**.

basal age level: see **age/base**.

basal ganglion *n*, *pl* **ganglia**, **ganglions**: (*obsoles*) a mass of gray matter in the subcortex; either the **corpus striatum**, or that body together with the **thalamus**.

basal (mental) age = **age/base** or **/basal**.

basal metabolic rate or **BMR:** the minimum rate at which heat is produced by a person at rest, preferably 14 to 18 hours after eating. It measures **BASAL METABOLISM**, the energy expenditure necessary to minimum vital functioning

basal plates: (*neurol*) portions of the embryonic **neural tube** from which the motor centers of the brain and the anterior columns of gray matter of the spinal cord develop.

basal year = **age/base**.

base (*bās*) *n*, *pl* **bases** (*-əz*) 1. the lowest point or foundation on which anything rests. 2. the point or line, in an operation or action, from which a start is made eg, a price from which other prices are calculated is *the base*. 3. (*math*) a constant figure with reference to which a mathematical table is constructed.—*Cp* **basis**.—*adj* **basal**.

Basedow's disease (*bā'zə-dōz*) = **exophthalmic goiter**.

base line = **abscissa**. See **axis**.

base year = **age/base** or **/basal**.

basi-, baso- (*bā'si-*, *-sō-*) combining form meaning *the base, at or near a base, or walking*.

basic personality type: (*A Kardiner*) the configuration of personality characteristics that is shared by a majority of the members of a social group as the outcome of shared experience, the central and fundamental attitudes and values of the majority of a society

basic skills: those activities learned in school which are necessary for the carrying on of other school activities, esp, the mechanics of reading, spelling, writing, and the primary processes of arithmetic ➤ These skills are also deemed fundamental for practical life, but their position as unique in this respect is challenged.

basilar membrane (*bas'ə-lər*): a delicate membrane in the **cochlea** of the inner ear whose motions in some fashion stimulate the **auditory nerve**

basis (*bā'sis*) *n*, *pl* **bases** (*-sēz*): a loosely used term for a concept or thesis that supports a theory, belief, line of reasoning, or procedure ➤ *Contr w* **base**, which tends to be used in a literal sense as physical support, **basis** has more figurative mean-

ings Note pronunciation of the plural form *bā'sēz*, not *bā'sez*, the latter being plural of *base*.—*adj.* *basic*.

basophobia (bā'sə·fō'bī·ə) *n* pathological fear of walking or of standing erect—*Var.* *basiphobia*.

bathy-: combining form meaning *deep*: *bathyanesthesia*

battery (of tests)· see *test battery*.

battle exhaustion = *combat fatigue*.

Bayes' principle or theorem: (*stat*) an algebraic statement of the probability that a given event is a consequence of a specified one of a number of mutually exclusive antecedent conditions which might have given rise to the event.

B coefficient: the ratio (multiplied by 100) of the average of the intercorrelations of a subgroup of variables to the average of their intercorrelations with the other variables in the group This gives a measure of the correlational similarities of the subgroup variables—*Syn* COEFFICIENT OF BELONGING

beats: *n pl* (*acoustics*) periodic intensity fluctuations corresponding in frequency to the difference in vibration frequencies of simultaneous tones that have slightly different frequencies—*Cp* *difference tone*.—For *binaural beats* see *binaural shift*.

beat tone = *intertone*.

before-after design: an experimental program in which both experimental and control groups have both a pretest and a posttest. >When the procedure involves only a posttest, it is called an *AFTER-ONLY DESIGN*

beh.: *abbr* for *behavior* or *behaviorism*.

behave: *v* to make any kind of *organismic *response; (for an organism) to do anything in relation to environment—See *behavior*.

behavior: *n* 1. loosely but frequently, anything an animal does. The term is used either for a particular doing or for doings collectively. 2. an act, or acts collectively—See *act*. 3. a response, or responses collectively 4. a movement (muscular or glandular), a complex of movements, or movements collectively 5. (*pop*) = *conduct*.

>Since, for most psychologists, behavior is the central concept of their science, its limitation is important, it is also difficult. Traditional mentalists limit it to an activity directly correlated with psychic process (For the kinds of correlation, see *mind-body problem*.)

For most contemporary psychologists, the problem is how to distinguish behavior as studied by psychology from those activities (unfortunately also sometimes called behavior) studied by physiology (*a*) It is sometimes proposed to define behavior as the activities of the organism as a whole.

Depending on the interpretation of the last phrase, this probably includes either all activities or none. Activities "in a frame of reference of the organism itself" seems equally undifferentiating (*b*) It is proposed that behavior refers to a *whole response*, in contrast with physiological activities as part-responses This is unacceptable to many physiologists (*c*) *Emergentism* views behavior as the new event which is generated by an integration of physiological activities, or as a certain *gestalt* or *gestalt* property in organic functioning (This view is implicit in the actual usage of many psychologists who would be surprised to find it attributed to them) (*d*) The least controversial (but ultimately unsatisfactory) attempt at distinction is simply to enumerate those events which seem clearly psychological or physiological respectively thinking, talking, perceiving, on the one hand, secreting bile, breathing, on the other. (*e*) Many psychologists simply make no attempt to distinguish behavior from what is studied in physiology, though they obviously think there is at least a *heuristic* distinction

Actually, nearly all who use the term *behavior* seem to be referring to the same or nearly the same phenomena, despite their differences in conceiving these phenomena.—*Cp.* *behaviorism*, *neobehaviorism*, *behavior unit*.—*adj* *behavioral* (which see)

For compounds with *behavior*, when a particular kind of behavior is referred to, see the qualifying term, e.g., *circular behavior*. Note also that, in such compounds, *behavior* is often interchangeable with *act*, *movement*, *process*, *reaction*, *response*. *behavior/abnormal*: see *abnormality*.

behavior/abstract: see *abstract attitude*.

behavior/adaptive: see *adaptation*.

behavior adjustment: see *adjustment*; *behavior determinant*.

behavioral: *adj* pertaining to or characterizing *behavior*. >Used to distinguish the study of responses (by objective methods) from the study of subjective processes, but also to characterize the psychological in contrast with the physiological—See *behavioral science*.—*Distg fr* *behavioristic*.

behavior(al) criterion: see *criterion behavior*.

behavioral determinants of perception: (*J. Bruner* and *C Goodman*) those organismic factors or functions that coact with the local functions in the sense organ (autochthonous determinants) in determining perception >The *behavioral determinants* may be feelings, wishes, values, prior experience They are said to affect perception by relative dominance, accentuation, fixation, and by determining selection among alterna-

tive perceptual objects. The **AUTOCHTHONOUS DETERMINANTS** reflect directly the characteristic physiological properties of the sense organ. The distinction between autochthonous and behavioral determinants corresponds roughly with the distinction between sensory and perceptual determinants, but the expression behavioral determinant leaves open the case for factors not ordinarily thought of as inherently perceptual—*Distg fr.* behavior determinants.

behavioral environment: the organized or patterned aspect of the surroundings to which a person responds. ➤ There is much to which a person does not respond, so far as can be ascertained, by emitting behavior, e.g., traffic noises of customary level of loudness. A different concept is implied in the term adequate or inadequate *stimulus.

behavioral equivalence: the fact that a certain class of stimuli will evoke, for certain persons or under certain circumstances, the same kind of response.

behavioral oscillation: see oscillation/behavioral.

behavioral science: any science that studies the behavior of man and the lower animals in their physical and social environment by experimental and observational methods similar to those of other natural sciences. The recognized behavioral sciences include psychology, sociology, social anthropology, and those parts of other social sciences similar to these in outlook and method.

behavioral stimulus field = behavioral environment.

behavioral unit = behavior unit.

behavior/animal: see animal behavior.

behavior/apathetic: see apathetic.

behavior/appeasement: see appeasement behavior.

behavior cards: a diagnostic set of questions relating to delinquent behavior to be answered by the child by sorting into *yes* and *no* boxes.

behavior check list: a list of behaviors or acts on which to check how often any of these have been observed in a particular situation and/or in particular persons. ➤ It is a special form of activity analysis, distinguished by the fact that the list is carefully prepared beforehand to include all acts concerning which information is desired—*Cp* activity sampling.

behavior clinic: see clinic.

behavior contagion: imitation of behavior when the initiator of the behavior gives no sign of inviting imitation—See contagion/social.

behavior-description record: data, presented in narrative form, that aim to give an exact account of just what a person

observably does in a given period of time
behavior determinant: (*E. C. Tolman*) any variable having a causal relation to behavior. ➤ Tolman distinguishes **INITIATING DETERMINANTS** (environmental stimuli and physiological states), **IMMANENT DETERMINANTS** (objectively defined purposes or cognitions), **CAPACITIES** (preferably called **abilities**), and **BEHAVIOR ADJUSTMENTS**. He speaks only of covert preparatory acts that modify the organism's readiness or motivation, but some overt preparatory acts are also determinants—*Distg fr.* behavioral determinants of perception.

behavior disorder: abnormality of conduct believed not to be associated with specific organic cause or symptoms. ➤ In general, the term is used for abnormalities that affect general and social adjustment rather than for specific disorders such as a tic.—*Cp* functional disorder.

behavior dynamics: see dynamics/behavior.

behavior/extrinsic: see intrinsic behavior.

behavior field: everything in, or related to, the objective world that influences responses at a given period in an organism's history. ➤ A very broad construct. Excluded are the properties of the organism's reactive equipment, but even these, as *thought about* by the subject, may be included in the behavior field—*Cp* field.

behavior function: see mental function.

behavior/instinctive: see instinct.

behavior integration: see integration of behavior.

behaviorism: *n* the view that psychology as a science studies only behavior. ➤ For the difficulties of defining behavior, see that term. ¶ For early behaviorists, behavior meant very specific muscular or glandular responses. They held that the behavior of walking consists in, or may be reduced to, the contraction of certain muscles. (Opponents call this *atomism*, or a "psychology of muscle twitches.") The basic contention was that only the objectively observable can be the data of science. For this reason, **consciousness** was excluded (since it is usually defined as **subjective**), or it was held to be only a sort of covert language response. ¶ Although most behaviorists have been rigid and vocal upholders of **mechanism** and **determinism**, these are philosophical positions and are not integral to behaviorism as science. The denial of heredity (which marked the early phase of behaviorism) is even less a doctrine truly corollary to the central thesis.

Today it is almost true that no one is a behaviorist, or that nearly everyone is, and the term has lost most of its distinctive reference (But see **behavior theory** and

neobehaviorism)—See psychology/divisions and schools of, III, IV, VIII. For its effect on terminology, see traditional terminology.—*adj.* behaviorist, pertaining to or characterizing the doctrine, behavioristic, having some of the characteristics of behaviorism (but *cp* behavioristics)

behaviorist: *n.* 1. an adherent of the doctrine of behaviorism. 2. (*jocular*) a psychologist who by preference studies learning and motivation in *Rattus norvegicus albinus*, or comparable animal species

behavioristic: *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, behaviorism. >It should not be used as a synonym for behavioral (which see)

behavioristics: *n.* an attempt to describe behavior using only the language of physical science—See physicalism.

behavior/manipulative: see manipulation.

behavior/matched-dependent = imitation.

behavior method: the systematic study of behavior as response to stimulus, the study of stimuli, and of responses to stimuli, in human or other animal species. Behavior method does not use introspection nor deal with mental processes or contents. >The term is adopted by those who do not wish to be identified with some of the negations and philosophical postulates associated with behaviorism, but do accept its methods and goal.—See behavior theory.

behavior object: see object/behavior.

behavior/operant: see operant.

behavior pattern: see pattern/behavior-(al).

behavior potential: (*J. Rotter*) the strength of a tendency to respond in a particular situation or class of situations as a function of the expectancy of reinforcement and of the reinforcement value of what is expected

behavior problem or behavior/problem: see problem behavior.

behavior psychology = behaviorism or behavior theory.

behavior rating: see rating/behavior.

behavior-rating schedule: a form that provides specific questions about how the ratee behaves in a variety of situations, together with a framework specifying the alternatives to be used in replying >E.g. "How restrictive of the child's play is the mother? Directs minute details of play—interferes with child's play much of the time—consistently avoids volunteering suggestions" The questions deal with behavior, not with traits. The schedule may be self-rating or other-rating

behavior ratio: the ratio of the respective strengths of opposed response tendencies at a choice-point: e.g., strength of tendency

to turn right compared with strength of tendency to turn left

behavior record: data, presented in narrative form, which aim to give an exact account of just what a person observably does in a given period of time.

behavior repertoire: see repertoire/behavior.

behavior sampling: see sampling/behavior.

behavior segment: the smallest descriptive unit of response to a stimulus—*Syn* BEHAVIOR ATOM, behavior unit.—See atomism.

behavior setting: (*R. Barker, H. Wright*) a stable and recognizably distinct part of the physical and social milieu of a community which provides time and place for a characteristic pattern of behavior, e.g., a specific church service with its pattern of meditating, listening, singing, responding in concert, etc >The personnel and the materiel of a behavior setting may change without substantially altering the behavior setting, e.g., new members or new pews may not change the Presbyterian Sunday service

behavior space: 1. (*topol. psychol.*) the complex set of conditions and relations which determine behavior at a given time >It consists (a) of the perceived objects, and the perceived relations between them that are present in the situation, of the person's memories and inferences in relation to these objects and relations; of the perceived self in the situation; and (b) of a controlling and activated system of beliefs and values.—*Cp* life space. 2. (*E. C. Tolman*) the space in which objects are perceived by the actor at any one time. The objects are perceived as being in a place at a distance and direction from the viewer

behavior support: a specific environmental condition that is necessary if a given act is to be finished

behavior system: see system/activity.

behavior theory: a general point of view, rather than a particular theory, that conceives of the task of psychology as the determination of the relation of stimulus to response, both of these as measured in physical units. >Most adherents, however, make use of hypothetical states of the organism as intervening *variables. Investigation is largely of motivation and learning, especially of infrahuman animals, although the data of psychophysics and of sensory-discrimination experiments are sometimes made use of—See behavior method.—*Near syn* neobehaviorism.

behavior unit: a segment of the total behavior stream that is natural, i.e., it possesses some degree of inherent unity that is not arbitrarily imposed by the observer

or theorizer → The units have been classified as atomistic, molecular, and molar.

—See molar behavior for discussion—

Syn BEHAVIORAL UNIT, BEHAVIOR SEGMENT.

Behn-Rorschach Test: a set of inkblots that parallels the original Rorschach Test.

Bekanntheitsqualität (be·kant'hits·ka·li·tāt') *n* (*Ger* for quality of being known) the attribute of familiarity of a sense datum. It may be present even when the object cannot be recognized.

bel: see decibel.

belief: *n* an emotional acceptance of a proposition or doctrine upon what one implicitly considers adequate grounds → The grounds for belief, however, are often not examined, nor does the believer imply that others need have the same grounds. Beliefs have varying degrees of subjective certainty.—*Cp* assumption, opinion, conviction.—*Distg. fr.* faith.—*Ant* DISBELIEF, doubt.

belief-value matrix: (*E. C. Tolman*) the set of classifications or categorizations (including valences and expectancies) with which a person interacts with the environment.—*Cp.* schema.

Bellevue Scale = Wechsler-Bellevue Scale.

bell-shaped curve = frequency curve/normal.

belongingness: *n* 1. a feeling-attitude of being identified with, being a part of, being accepted by, and having a secure position in, the group 2. (*E. L. Thorndike*) the property of any object of being, for a given individual, an integral part of a larger unit or of being closely related to another object with which it forms a larger unit.

belongingness/principle of: (*E. L. Thorndike*) A bond is more readily formed between two items if the learner recognizes that they belong together in some way.

Bender Gestalt Test: a test consisting of nine simple designs, presented individually on cards, which the subject is asked to copy.

→ Analysis of the errors in perception of spatial relations permits use of the test for screening more serious forms of psychological disturbances, although educational status influences errors.—*Syn.* BENDER VISUAL MOTOR GESTALT TEST.

beneceptor (ben'i-sep'tar) *n.* a receptor for stimuli that tend to promote the well-being of the organism.—*Contr. w* noticeptor.—*adj* beneceptive.

benign: *adj* 1. of a diseased condition from which a favorable outcome may be expected, although it may be a very serious and distressing state.—*Ant* malignant. 2. by extension, of psychological disturbances in which the prognosis is favorable.—*n* benignity (bi-nig'nə-ti)

benzedrine (ben'za-drēn) *n.* a synthetic

drug used for decongestion of nasal tissues, and as a stimulant to the central nervous system.

berdache (bēr·dash') *n* one who adopts the dress and the manner of living of a person of opposite sex.

Berger rhythm or wave = alpha rhythm.

berserk (bēr'serk, ber-serk') *adj* in a state of violent rage or frenzy

Beschreibung (be·shri'būng): *n* (*Ger., description*) a method of introspection that confines the report to a statement of the psychological attributes of the object of awareness → These attributes were strictly defined by Titchener and his associates. *Beschreibung* is contrasted with *Kundgabe*, the giving of information about the object, e.g., where it is, what it means.

best-answer test: see test/selective answer.

best fit: (*stat*) a fit of a straight line or a curve to a set of observations so as to conform to some criterion of goodness of *fit, usually that of least squares method.

bestiality = zoerasty.

best-reason test: see test/best-reason.

beta coefficient = beta weight.

Beta Examination or Test (bā'tə, bē-): a series of group intelligence tests, designed by U.S. Army in World War I, for soldiers nonliterate in English.

Beta hypothesis: see Alpha, Beta, Gamma hypotheses.

beta movement: see motion/apparent.

beta regression coefficient or weight = beta weight.

beta response: an eyelid response somewhat delayed after presentation of the conditioned stimulus. → It is contrasted with the ALPHA RESPONSE, a similar response given more quickly. It is believed that the beta response is the true CR, that the alpha response is a UR that has been sensitized during training.

beta rhythm: a brain-wave pattern in the EEG in which the waves are somewhat shallower and faster than in the alpha rhythm.

beta weight or β -weight: the amount that each variable must be multiplied in order to make the multiple *correlation with a criterion a maximum; the coefficient or multiplier of one of the independent variables in a multiple *regression equation, the variables being in standard *scores. → Given a set of predictors (e.g., age, intelligence test score, high school marks), the beta weights are those multipliers of each predictor that will yield the highest multiple correlation of the predictors with such a criterion as college marks.—*Syn.* BETA COEFFICIENT, BETA PARTIAL REGRESSION

COEFFICIENT, BETA REGRESSION COEFFICIENT OR WEIGHT, STANDARD REGRESSION COEFFICIENT.

betweenbrain = diencephalon.

Betz cells: *n* *pl.* large pyramidal cell bodies in the motor area.

Bewusstseinslagen (be·vúst'zins·la'gen): *n* *pl.* (Ger.) name given by the Wuerzburg school to conscious attitudes (such as doubt, uneasiness, effort, vacillation, ignorance), held to be unanalyzable into sensory elements

Bezold-Brücke phenomenon (bā'tsolt-brY'ke): a shift in hue wherein colors tinged with red or green shift toward yellow or blue when the intensity or luminance is sharply increased.

bi-: prefix meaning *double, both, twofold*

bias: *n.* 1. the tendency to favor a certain position or conclusion—See *prejudice*.

2. the tendency to err in a certain direction

→A BIASED SAMPLE is unrepresentative of all the cases concerning which an inference is to be drawn 3. any factor in an experimental procedure which systematically introduces error, such error being a constant *error.—*adj.* biased or *biased*.

bias/interviewer: see *interviewer bias*.

biblio-: combining form meaning *book, of books: bibliography, bibliotherapy*

bibliotherapy: *n* the utilization of reading for cure or amelioration of psychic disorder; more broadly, the use of reading to promote mental hygiene

Bidwell's ghost = Purkinje afterimage.

bifactorial theory of conditioning = **learning/factor theory of (2).**

bifactor method: a method of factoring which first extracts a factor common or general in all the tests and then extracts group factors among several clusters of tests. →The method assumes the existence of a general *factor (but tests that assumption); the multiple-factor method does not assume a general factor, though it may find one In general, for a given test only one group factor loading is extracted

bifurcation (bī'fər·kā'shən) *n* a dividing into two parts—*adj.* and *v.* *bifurcate*.

biglottism (bī'glot·iz·əm). see *bilingual*.

bilateral: *adj.* 1. having, or arranged about, two sides, as *bilateral* symmetry 2. pertaining to both right and left sides—*n.* *bilaterality*.

bilingual: *adj.* 1. speaking as mother tongues two languages learned at about the same time →*Distg. fr.* BIGLOTTAL (*n.* BIGLOTTISM), having facility in a second language 2. loosely but commonly, speaking two languages with approximately equal facility.—*n.* *bilingualism*.

bimanual: *adj.* of performance that uses or requires two hands.—*Distg. fr.* *ambidextrous*.

bimodal (bī·mō'dəl): *adj.* (*stat.*) of a distribution that has two points (*modes*) at which the frequencies, or numbers of cases, are considerably greater than on either side of those points—*Cp.* *multimodal*.—*n.* *bimodality, bimodalism*.

binary (bī'nə·rī) *adj.* 1. composed of two elements or parts, double; dual: a *binary* relation has two terms 2. (*math.*) of a system of numeration using two as a base e.g., a *binary* logarithm—See also *binary number system*.

binary (number) system: Compared with the usual decimal system—which has nine digits and a zero—the binary system has only one digit, 1, and a zero Thus, the first ten whole numbers of the b n s. (with their everyday equivalents in parentheses) are: 0 (0), 1 (1), 10 (2), 11 (3), 100 (4), 101 (5), 110 (6), 111 (7), 1000 (8), 1001 (9), 1010 (10). The b. n. s. is used in many electronic computers and in information theory.

binaural (bin·ōr'əl)· *adj.* of both ears functioning together.—*Ant.* *uninaural* (*prefd*), *monaural*.

binaural ratio: the ratio of sound intensities at the two ears

binaural shift: a periodic shift in localization of the sound, heard when two tones of slightly different frequency are conducted separately to each ear, the rate of fluctuation corresponding to the frequency difference—*Syn.* BINAURAL BEAT

binaural space: the totality of points in space from which, under stated constant conditions, sounds are heard as having a distinguishable location.

Binet or Binet-Simon scale (bē·nā'sē·mōn'): a series of tests for the measurement of intelligence in school children, first issued in France in 1905 by A. Binet and since adapted for use in many other cultures. →A Binet is technical slang for a test or test score using a scale of the Binet type—in the US, usually the *Stanford-Binet*.

binocular (bin·ok'ū·lər, bī·nok'-)· *adj.* pertaining to both eyes functioning together.—*Ant.* *uniocular, monocular*.

binocular disparity = *disparity/retinal*.

binocular rivalry = *retinal rivalry*.

binocular vision: see *vision/binocular*.

binomial (bī·nō'mī əl)· *n* an algebraic expression that contains two terms →The BINOMIAL EXPANSION is the binomial raised to any power, *n*: e.g., $(p - q)^2$ or $(p + q)^5$. The binominal expansion is the algebraic approximation of the normal *frequency curve.—*adj.* having two terms or aspects or dimensions

bio- (bī'ō-): combining form meaning *living* or *life*.

bio-analysis: *n* the attempt to apply psy-

choanalytic procedures and principles to the study of physiological phenomena.

biochemistry: *n* the chemistry of plant and animal life

biodynamics: *n.* the branch of physiology that deals with the active vital processes of organisms—*Contr. w.* biostatistics.

bioelectric potential: the electric charge carried by any bodily part at a particular time. ➤The charge depends upon the resistance of the involved part, upon its metabolic activity (which is associated with the production of an electric charge), and upon any electric current reaching the part, whether from another part of the body or from an external source—*Cp* electroencephalogram, electromyogram, and electrodermal response.

biogenesis: *n* the origin and evolution of living beings; or a theory concerning such origin and evolution—*adj* biogenetic.

biogenetic law = recapitulation/theory of.

biogenic: *adj.* originating in biological sources ➤*Contr. w.* psychogenic, originating in psychological processes Biogenic thus usually means *unlearned*, or coming into existence without learning although subject to modification by learning—*Distg fr.* biogenetic, pertaining to biogenesis.

biograms: *n. pl* partial autobiographies by members of a selected social group, written under specific directions as to content and form, and for the purpose of obtaining mass data.

biographical method: the systematic analysis of all recorded data about a person, with a view to discovering causal relationships or correlations between events and personal development.

biological memory: see memory/racial.

biologic curve = frequency curve/normal.

biologism (bi·ol'ō·jiz·əm) *n.* application of the methods of biology to the study of behavior and experience, in the belief that these methods are all-sufficient.

biology: *n* the science of life. ➤Taken narrowly, biology includes zoology and botany with their several divisions. Taken broadly, it also includes all scientific disciplines dealing with living beings, esp anthropology, sociology, and psychology. A purely verbal inconsistency results when authors define psychology as a biological science and yet contrast biological with psychological considerations, concepts, methods, etc This is avoided by speaking of the psychological, on the one hand, and of the physiological (or anatomical), on the other.

biomechanics = human engineering.

biometry (bi·om'ē·tri): *n* 1. the science of statistical methods applied to living structures and functions, esp as developed by K Pearson and his students—*Syn.* bio-

METRICS 2. calculation of the probable human life span—*adj.* biometric.

bionegativity: *n* (*A. Angyal*) a condition in which the integration of the organism is so disturbed that the *normal* functioning of a part impedes instead of promotes total functioning. ➤It is not mere disorganization but a specific malorganization.

bionomic factors: those influences or factors external to the organism that limit its development: e.g., lack of oxygen at high altitudes, resulting in a people with large lung capacity.

bionomics = ecology.

biopsy (bi'op·si). *n.* (*med*) microscopic examination, for diagnostic purposes, of a bit of tissue taken from the living organism.—*adj* biopsic.

biopsychic: *adj.* of psychological phenomena in relation to the life of the organism.

biopsychology: *n.* 1. psychology as a branch of biology 2. psychology as related to biology. 3. = psychobiology.

biosocial: *adj.* 1. pertaining to the interaction of biological and social phenomena. 2. characterizing a phenomenon or event as being both biological and social at the same time, often inherently both. 3. of social phenomena that are determined chiefly by biological factors, e.g., the social upheaval following the Black Death.

biosphere: *n* 1. collectively, all the regions in the world or in the air surrounding it wherein living beings may be found 2. the world described as an environment for living beings

biostatistics: *n.* the study of the structure of organisms as it relates to their functions.—*Contr. w.* biodynamics.

biostatistics = statistics/vital.

biotechnology = human engineering.

biotype: *n.* 1. (*biol*) a group of organisms of common descent who share a certain complex of hereditary factors: e.g., all Jersey cows form a biotype. ➤Within the limits of the biotype there is much individual variation 2. (*E. Jaensch*) either of two kinds of persons, each characterized by a kind of eidetic imagery said to be associated with a physiological basis: the B type, associated with a tendency to Basedow's disease (exophthalmic goiter); and the T type, associated with a tendency to tetany. 3. any category of persons distinguished in biotypology.—*adj* biotypic.

biotypology: *n* the classification of man—considered as a constellation of interacting anatomical, physiological, and psychological characters—into distinct groups or types.

biparental: *adj* pertaining to both parents

bipolar: *adj.* 1. characterizing a variable, trait, or factor that extends from an ex-

treme or maximum value through zero to an extreme opposite e.g., from a maximum of self-effacement to a maximum of exhibitionism by way of a zero or neutral value. ➤The opposites must be opposite not merely in the meaning of the words but in the facts of behavior—i.e., the two kinds of behavior must be negatively correlated. Thus leadership and followership, although semantically opposite, do not constitute a bipolar variable since there is a positive correlation between them: good leaders tend to make fairly good followers.

¶Not all traits, moreover, have two poles. Intelligence has but one. Stupidity is not a distinct trait but merely relative lack of intelligence. 2. tending to behave in opposed ways. e.g., to love and to hate someone, either simultaneously or in alternation.—*Cp.* ambivalence, nearly synonymous but with an interesting difference in meaning.—See also polarity, polar opposites, polar continuum.—*n.* bipolarity.

bipolar factor: see bipolar (1).

bipolar (nerve) cell: a neuron with two prolongations (the axon and dendrite) in opposite directions. ➤In a typical sensory nerve the long axon seems continuous with the dendrite, the cell body being off to the side.

birth control: voluntary regulation of the number and spacing of offspring. ➤Technically, the term includes artificially induced abortion (premature expulsion of the embryo after conception), as well as contraception (voluntary prevention of conception). But in actual fact the birth-control movement has devoted itself to the effort to substitute contraception for the extremely prevalent abortion. Birth control includes measures to facilitate conception when desired, as well as to prevent unwanted conception.—*Syn.* PLANNED PARENTHOOD (*prefd.*).

birth cry: the reflex vocalization that usually immediately follows birth and announces the beginning of respiration.

birth injury: transient or permanent injury to the infant during the birth process, esp. brain damage. Many motor disabilities are attributed to such injury.—*Distg. fr.* birth trauma.

birthmark: *n.* 1. a congenital disfigurement or blemish—*Cp.* nevus, the most common type. 2. any sharply distinguishing physical characteristic alleged to result from a mother's unusual experience during pregnancy. ➤Inasmuch as it is clearly thought of as a *before-birth* mark, the term is as inexpressive as the phenomenon is doubtful.

birth/multiple: see multiple birth.

birth order: the relative order of birth of the children in a single family.

birth/premature: a live birth occurring between 28 and 38 weeks of pregnancy. A birth weight of less than 5½ pounds is considered a sign of premature birth.

birth rate: the number of births (more often of live births) per thousand of the total population per year or other unit of time.

birth symbolism: (*psychoan.*) a symbolic representation, usually far from obvious, of the separation from the first libido object, i.e., of the newborn from its mother. ➤According to psychoanalysis, many neurotic symptoms are symbols of this first great deprivation.—*Cp.* birth trauma (2).

birth theories/infantile: the ideas and fantasies of young children about birth.

➤Strictly speaking, these theories are not infantile but *childish*, though some psychoanalytic theorists suppose them to originate before speech develops. They are spontaneous, original (and often amusing) solutions to the child's curiosity, and are to be distinguished from the folklore about birth which passes from child to child, and from the adult myths (of the stork, etc.) fobbed off on children.

birth trauma: 1. literally, but seldom, an injury received during birth.—*Syn.* birth injury (*prefd.*) 2. (*psychoan.*) the effect upon the psyche of the stress of being born.

➤Usually emphasis is not upon the actual pain of being delivered but upon the infant's having to begin adaptation to a strange and seemingly hostile environment. Some speak of the trauma of being torn unwilling from the security of the first home (the uterus) and from the first object of the libido. The result is the seed-anxiety from which (according to some psychoanalysts) all anxiety neuroses and many other neurotic symptoms grow.

bisection scaling method = halving method.

biserial *r*: see correlation/biserial.

bisexuality: *n.* 1. possession of the somatic or psychological characteristics (generally only of the secondary *sex characters) of both sexes.—*Syn.* hermaphroditism. 2. excessive impartiality in sexual attraction to both sexes, = ambieroticism.

bit: *n.* (*info theory*) a unit measure of amount of information (3): the bit is that amount which, put into a given assemblage consisting of a known number of alternative outcomes for a certain event, reduces the alternatives by one half. ➤If we are tossing a coin, the chances of getting head or tail are even. To reduce the alternatives by half (i.e., to specify that the coin will fall head, not tail) requires one bit of information. The formula is $bit = \log_2 k$, where k is the number of alternatives.

The term bit is taken from the first two

and the last letters of *binary digit*. It does not mean a *small amount*, as the ordinary word but suggests. Moreover, it must always be taken as relative to the assemblage in which it operates. Hence one bit is incommensurable with a bit from a different assemblage. A bit is *information*, as strictly interpreted in information theory.

bivariate: *adj.* having two variables; relating to two variables. ➤ A BIVARIATE POPULATION—or, more properly, a BIVARIATE SAMPLE—is one selected, intentionally or otherwise, on two variables.

bivariate frequency table = scatter diagram.

black: *n.* an achromatic color of minimum lightness (maximum darkness) which represents one limit of the series of grays, the complement or antagonist of white (the other extreme of the gray series). ➤ Black is typically a response to low luminance in conjunction with relatively high surrounding, or preceding, luminance.

blackbox: *n.* a formal model used in formulating hypothetical *constructs: given a certain input, what must be hypothesized as taking place in the blackbox to account for the output. ➤ In psychology, the organism (or just the nervous system) may be conceived as a blackbox, nothing being known about what is inside. The correlations between input and output on many occasions enable certain inferences to be made, not about what the mechanism inside is but how it works. Such conceptualizing is familiar in psychology—only the analogy to a blackbox is new.

blackout threshold: the point or level at which a person "blacks out," or loses consciousness, esp., the level of oxygen deprivation at which such loss of consciousness occurs.

Blacky pictures: a projective test that asks a child to tell a story about the situations depicted in a series of cartoons of a dog family. ➤ The stories are supposed to reveal the strength of certain psychoanalytic mechanisms. E.g., one cartoon invites, but does not require, a story depicting the Oedipus situation.

Blakeman's test: a test according to which regression is linear if $N(\eta^2 - r^2) < 11.37$.

blamavoidance need (blām'ə·void'əns). (*H. A. Murray*) the need to avoid blame by inhibiting asocial impulses; need to fear censure, ostracism, or punishment; need to be well-behaved.

blamescape need: (*H. A. Murray*) the need to escape blame by flight or by concealment of guilt.

blanket group: in classification, a division composed of all those cases that do not fit any other division.

blank experiment or trial: a trial in

which irregular stimulus conditions are inserted in an experimental series to prevent the subject from reacting automatically or from guessing what is coming. The results of the blank are not counted in the series. —Syn PUZZLE TRIAL (not *prejd*).

blast-injection technique: the induction of convulsions in an animal by prolonged exposure to air blasts. —See **audiogenic seizure**.

blend: *n.* 1. an unanalyzed fusion of elements —Cp fusion and pattern. 2. (*Ror*) a response for which there is more than one direct determinant.

blepharospasm (blef'ə·rō·spaz'əm): *n.* involuntary blinking of the eyelids, similar to a tic. ➤ An example of bogus erudition. —Syn EYELID SPASM (*prejd*).

blind: *adj.* 1. deprived of vision; having visual *acuity less than $20/200$ in the better eye after attempted correction; unable to read printed matter, even with the aid of glasses —*n.* blindness, which see. 2. see **blind analysis**.

blind alley: a passageway whose only exit is at the point of entrance —Syn BLIND.

blind-alley job: one that provides little scope for mature ability and does not lead to better jobs.

blind analysis: a diagnosis of a person, from a set of test scores or other protocol, without knowing who the person is or seeing him. ➤ When the blind analysis yields correct diagnosis, or when two or more blind analyses coincide, it is often taken as evidence for test validity; but this criterion has severe limitations —Syn BLIND DIAGNOSIS, BLIND INTERPRETATION, BLIND TEST. —See also **blind matching**.

blindism: *n.* a term that refers to any of various repetitive hand and/or body movements—rubbing the eyes, waving the fingers before the face, swaying the body, etc.—which tend to become persistent mannerisms in blind children.

blind learning: learning of a task through repetition but with a minimum understanding of the relationships involved in the task. ➤ Contr w. meaningful *learning. —Syn rote *learning.

blind-matching technique: the procedure (chiefly used in validation studies) in which, given one description of each or several persons (or events), it is required to select another of the same person (or event) from an independent set of descriptions.

blindness: *n.* a condition in which one is unable to see, or unable to see well enough to use vision for the ordinary conduct of affairs. ➤ It is ordinarily defined as less than $20/200$ acuity in the better eye after correction (see **acuity/visual**); or as having the visual field contracted so that it subtends an angular distance no greater than

20 degrees A PARTIALLY SEEING person has better vision but is markedly handicapped, usually with not better than 20% vision in the better eye after correction

blindness/cerebral: inability to see, due to a lesion in the visual area of the cerebrum.

blindness/color: see color blindness.

blindness/day: an abnormal condition of the central area of the retina in which bright light is uncomfortable to the individual and he sees better in dim light—*Syn* nyctalopia, hemeralopia, both *ambig*—*Ant* night *blindness.

blindness/functional: inability to see, although the eyes and local nervous mechanism are intact ➤If there is reason to attribute the blindness to a specific lesion in the brain, it should be called ENCEPHALITIC, or CEREBRAL, BLINDNESS—*Syn* psychogenic *blindness, which implies a specific mode of causation—See functional disorder.

blindness/hysterical: inability to see, caused by hysteria; more generally = blindness/psychogenic.

blindness/mental: (*pop*) a refusal to face reality.

blindness/night: severely lessened ability to see under reduced intensity of light.—*Syn* hemeralopia, nyctalopia, both used in confusing ways

blindness/psychic: 1. inability to see, although the receptor and the pathways to the brain are normal—*Syn.* blindness/functional (*prefd.*) 2. = blindness/cerebral (*prefd.*) 3. = blindness/psychogenic. ➤Psychic blindness is an ambiguous and unnecessary term

blindness/psychogenic: blindness brought on by psychological causes in the absence of damage to the specific organs of vision.—See psychogenic.

blindness/red-green: see red-green blindness.

blind spot: an area in the retina, where the optic nerve leaves the eyeball, that is nearly but not wholly insensitive to light; (metaphorically) persistent inability to consider something impartially

blinking reflex: a closing of the eyelids induced by bright light or by a shift in attention ➤It is, in general, slower than the winking reflex.

block: *n* 1. an external obstacle that prevents a response—*Syn.* barrier. 2. (*neurol.*) a barrier to the transmission of excitation in nerve tissue ➤The location of the barrier is usually indicated, e.g. SPINAL BLOCK, a barrier somewhere in the spinal cord The block may be due to a lesion or to a local anesthetic, the latter being usually meant in NERVE BLOCK 3. a sudden stoppage of thought or action, not accountable for in

terms of the present objective situation nor in terms of genuine forgetting ➤While it is common to speak of an EMOTIONAL BLOCK, it is not evident that all blocks are caused by high emotional tension In psychoanalysis, some blocks are attributed to an emotion-preventing repression.—See emotional blocking. 4. the sudden stoppage of the flow of speech in stuttering.—*n* (for the process) blocking.—*v* block, to impede or wholly prevent any activity.

block design: (*exper. design*) Experimental subjects are divided into several classes or categories considered to be homogeneous for the purpose in hand, and representatives of each are exposed to all the kinds or degrees of experimental treatment ➤The group of subjects of a given category receiving a given treatment is a BLOCK The term originally came from agricultural research where each square plot (or block) of land received differential treatment—*Cp.* the much simpler control group design.

block design test: a type of performance test, using colored blocks, in which the subject must try to match standard designs ➤As well as being a test of intelligence, it is held to be diagnostic of brain injury and/or of deterioration in some types of functional psychosis.

block diagram = histogram.

blocking/emotional: see emotional blocking.

blood group or type: a classification of human blood based on the effect of various kinds of blood serums in causing agglutination of the red corpuscles ➤Each person's blood belongs to a specific inherited type Different biological stocks show characteristic percentages of persons of given types, but no blood group is found exclusively in any one stock.

blood pressure: the pressure exerted by the blood against the walls of the arteries ➤Changes in blood pressure correlate with many physiological and psychological activities

bloom: *n* (*vis*) a hazy appearance near the highlight of a glossy specimen

blue: *n* the color seen by a normal eye when stimulated by a wave length of approximately 478.5 millimicrons; or any similar color

blue blindness = tritanopia.

blue-yellow blindness: a rare type of partial color blindness, in which blue and yellow stimuli are confused because the color gamut is reduced to reds, greens, and grays.

blushing: *n* an involuntary reddening, especially of the face, associated with feelings of embarrassment, confusion, or shame. ➤*Contr* *w.* FLUSH, a similar reddening

associated with anger or with a fever—*v. blush*.

BMR = basal metabolic rate.

board school: (*Brit*) a nondenominational school supported by local rates (taxes) and controlled by a local school board. In the U.S. these would be called public schools.

body: *n.* 1. the central part of an organism, not including appendages or head, in vertebrates, the trunk 2. an anatomically coherent mass of tissue, usually an organ. adrenal *body*, etc 3. the total organized being or individual which has existence in space, either living or now dead but still retaining the characteristic living form ➤ In this sense, body nearly always suggests a metaphysical distinction between body and mind or soul (see **mind-body problem**) that is foreign to scientific psychology. **Organism**, or **soma**, is therefore more satisfactory in most contexts. See **person**. 4. (*stat*) the remainder of a frequency curve or frequency distribution after the tails are cut off.—*Contr w. tail*.

body build: the observable structure of an animal (usually human), and the pattern of relationships among the several members and features of the body. ➤ Usually only macroscopic features are dealt with—height, weight, length of fingers, etc. Sometimes features such as skin color are included. The dimensions along which measurements are to be taken differ among investigators—See **body *type, constitutional type**.

body build/index of or **I.B.**: (*H. J. Eysenck*) one hundred times the height divided by six times the transverse chest diameter ➤ For adult English males the mean approximates 100. A **LEPTOMORPH** is a person one standard deviation or more above the mean; a **MESOMORPH** is within one SD of the mean; a **EURYMORPH** is one or more SD below the mean—See **constitutional type**.

body cell: a cell other than a germ cell; a somatic cell.

body concept: an evaluative representation of one's own body, with special emphasis upon how one thinks it looks to others. ➤ The concept includes body functioning as well as structure. It is a person's answer to the question "what sort of a body do I have?" The answer is often far from the objective fact.

body image: 1. the picture or mental representation one has of his own body at rest or in motion at any moment. It is derived from internal sensations, postural changes, contact with outside objects and people, emotional experiences, and fantasies. 2. = **body concept**. 3. the sum of all the relations implying the body as one term, or **fundament**. ➤ The body need not be specifically imaged or spoken of; thus the rela-

tion *in front*, meaning *in front of my body*, does not require that one imagine the body **body jerk**: a sudden tensing of the trunk and flailing movements of the limbs, usually without specific external stimulus. It is characteristic of the newborn and of young infants, but not infrequent in adult sleep **body mechanics**: 1. a collective term for the mechanical functioning of the movable parts of the body, esp the bones and muscles (e.g., the working of the arm as a complex set of levers), or the study of bodily movements in terms of the laws of mechanics 2. more generally, the bodily functions considered as being mechanical the heart as a pump, the flow of blood as hydraulic, the absorption of food as osmosis, etc 3. the functional relationship between various parts of the body in physical activities.

body memory: metaphorical expression for learned responses that take place automatically and without apparent conscious control or even awareness, as when one says, "My legs remembered where to go." ➤ Body memory is responsive to the present situation and is not dissociated, as in **automatism**.

body protest: physical symptoms that express a protest against the circumstances—esp. stress conditions—in which an individual is placed.

body schema: 1. the over-all pattern of one's direct or sensory awareness of his own body, excluding kinesthetic reports on outer-directed movements; the pattern of **coenesthesia**. 2. the characteristic way in which a person is aware of his own body ➤ While **coenesthesia** is at the base of this awareness, other body-related experiences are also influential in its formation. The **body image** is an actual experience; the **body schema** is a pattern, an acquired structure that codetermines the body image in a given situation.

body size/general: (*H. J. Eysenck*) a score calculated by multiplying the standard score for height by the standard score for transverse chest measurement ➤ A **MACROSOMATIC** is a person whose general body size is one or more SD above the mean; a **MESOSOMATIC** is within one SD of the mean; and a **MICROSOMATIC** is one or more SD below the mean.—*Cp body build/index of*, in which height is *divided* by chest diameter, not multiplied as here.

body type: see **type/body**.

Bogardus scale (*bō-gar-dəs*) = **Social Distance Scale**.

Bogen cage: a performance test requiring solution of a mazelike problem in three dimensions.

bogus erudition: the unnecessary use of technical words when simpler words ex-

pressing the same idea are available ➤ It is both pretentious and naive, to quote H. W. Fowler, for a writer "to think that what has just impressed him because he knows a little about it may be trusted to impress his readers." If, he continues, your term "convinces the reader he is an ignoramus, he will not like it nor you." Moreover, if you try too hard to parade your erudition, it may slip and show you're bogus. Such a Greek neologism as **traumatic *diathesis** is a prime example. Indeed, many Latin and Greek neologisms (esp. in medicine) were introduced at least partly to bewilder and impress the layman.

The desire to use a newly acquired prestige term leads to such a meaningless phrase as "the replication of a hypothesis." It reveals itself also in a stereotyped employment of useful technical terms, esp. if they are new or unusual. **Frame of reference**, though never a happily constructed phrase, once had a fairly explicit meaning. It is now so overworked as to be little more than a cliché. Phrase terms constructed by piling up nouns as adjectives, though occasionally useful, are too often merely an attempt to be learnedly impressive.

The most unfortunate form of bogus erudition is use of a technical term in a vague or general sense. This adds to the offense of pretentiousness that of depriving more accurate writers of a convenient expression for a legitimate meaning. **Differentiate** means "to make to differ," and it is needed in that sense. When elegant variationism leads a writer to say **differentiate** when he means **distinguish** or **discriminate**, a useful distinction is blurred or lost.

If terms born of bogus erudition become current, it is the duty of a lexicographer to record their ostensible intellectual content; it is not his duty to conceal his contempt of their parentage. Nonetheless, discretion having got the better of valor, only the more extreme examples have been editorially marked as **bogus erudition**.—See also **arbitrary definition**.

Bolggar-Fisher World Test: a projective test in which the subject constructs a "world"—i.e., a village, town, farm, airport, etc.—utilizing what he needs from 232 model-like items in 15 categories: houses, trees, cars, dogs, people, etc. ➤ The theme and the type of construction are believed to reflect the subject's orientation to reality.

bond: *n.* whatever it is in the organization of an organism that accounts for the fact that a given response consistently follows a given stimulus, or that a given idea follows a given stimulus or other idea, the hypothetical linkage inferred to account for a regular stimulus-response sequence or for

an association ➤ The term is intended to be entirely noncommittal as to the nature of the linkage. It is not even necessary to assume (as most psychologists do, however) that the bond is a neuroanatomical structure.—**Syn connection, ASSOCIATIVE BOND.**

bone conduction: transmission of sound vibrations to the internal *ear via the bones of the skull ➤ The **BONE-CONDUCTION TEST** determines how well a person can hear sounds so conducted. It indicates whether hearing loss is due to defective conduction in the middle ear.

borderline: *adj.* 1. of a phenomenon that is not easily assigned to one or the other of two distinguishable classes between which it falls.—*n.* 2. (*tech slang*) a person near the dividing line between normal mental ability and mental *deficiency.

borderline defect or intelligence: see **deficiency/mental**.

boredom: *n.* a psychological state resulting from any activity that lacks motivation, or from enforced continuance in an uninteresting situation. It is characterized by slack attention and some aversion from continuing the activity or situation.

Borstal system (*bôr'stəl*). a method of treating juvenile delinquents in Britain, emphasizing especially close, but friendly, supervision after release from detention.

boulimia = **bulimia**.

boundary: *n.* (*topol. psychol.*) any hindrance to moving from one region of the life space to another; a region separating one system from another; a region between two systems within which information exchange or energy exchange is less than it is within either of the systems, a relation between psychological forces ➤ A boundary need not be an impenetrable barrier. Since the regions are defined by activities, the boundary is any hindrance to change in activity, and a boundary becomes more passable by whatever induces such change.—See **boundary/group**.

boundary/class: either the upper or lower limit of a statistical class ➤ The distance between the two limits is the **class interval**.

boundary/group: 1. the qualifications determining social group membership. 2. any factor determining a region of the life space of a social group, a factor that sets limits around certain activities of a group. ➤ Eg, a club has its business meeting and its social hour. Each is a region, and certain conventions keep these from more than limited overlap. The conventions are boundaries.

bound energy: (*psychoan.*) psychic energy that is under control of ego processes, related to reality, and not wastefully expended on impulsive action or on wish fulfillment.

bound memory: an aftereffect of a particular past experience which is not now present as an **image** or **idea** but which modifies the person's awareness of present objects, that property of a **perception** which is not directly attributable to immediate sensing

bouton (bu'tan): see **synaptic knob**.

bow movement: see **motion/apparent**.

BP or **B.P.** = **blood pressure**.

Brace Test: a battery of motor-ability tests for adolescents

brachy- (brak'i-): combining form meaning *short* or *too short*.

brachycephalic (-sef'al'ik): having a relatively short (or broad) head, with a cephalic index of more than 81.—See **cephalic index**.—*Var* **brachycephalous** (-sef'al's).—*n* **brachycephaly** (-sef'al-i).

brady- (brad'i-) combining form meaning *slow* or *sluggish*

bradyarthria (-ar'thri-a): *n.* abnormally hesitating and monotonous speech caused by brain lesions

bradykinetic (-kin-et'ik): *adj* characterized by slowness of movement.—*n* **bradykinesia** (ē'zhē), **bradykinesis** (-ē'sēs).

bradylalia (-lā'li-a) *n* slowness of speech but with correct articulation, usually of functional origin

bradylexia (-lek'si-a) *n* pathological slowness in reading, a form of **dyslexia**.

bradylogia (-lō'ji-a). *n* abnormally slow speech, due to slowness of thinking, in mental deficiency.

bradyscope: *n* an instrument for presenting visually a series of objects or pictures at a slow but regulated rate of speed → *Cp.* **tachistoscope**, which presents such a series at a rapid rate.

Braidism (brād'iz-əm) = **hypnotism**.

Braille (brāl): *n* a system of writing and printing for the blind, using different combinations of raised points for letters and signs.—*Var* **braille**.

brain: *n* that portion of the central nervous system enclosed within the skull → It includes the **cerebrum**, **midbrain**, **cerebellum**, **pons**, **medulla**. It is not a synonym for **mind** (if that term is to be retained), from any possible view the brain, though the most important, is not the sole organ of mind.—*Syn.* **encephalon**.

brain center: 1. an area to which **afferent** nerves come (**afferent** or **sensory center** or **projection area**), or from which **efferent** nerves start (**motor center**), or an intermediate "station" between these (**associative center**). 2. a hypothetical group of neurons in the brain that are interconnected to perform a specific function. → The concept belongs to the **conceptual nervous system** and in general implies a doctrine of brain localization not wholly in accord

with contemporary knowledge. The physiological or behavior functions to be related to the group of neurons are seldom established as true functional units. The neural grouping is almost certainly not permanent, after brain damage new connections are often established (see **equipotentiality**). And the implied specificity of localization neglects unduly the codetermination of functions by other parts of the brain, or even of the brain as a whole. [The relation of these hypothetical brain centers to operationally defined **neural centers** (2) is not clear, the two are certainly not merely identical. It is recommended that **neural center** not be used as synonym for **brain center**.—See **cell assembly**.]

brain damage: 1. any structural injury to the brain, whether by surgery, accident, or disease. 2. any brain injury before, during, or very soon after birth, early injury to the brain → Early brain damage frequently (but not always) results in lowered intellectual performance and/or in perceptual and motor impairment.—*Syn* **birth injury** (more general). **Birth trauma** (which see) usually has a special meaning and should not be used for brain damage.

brain dominance: see **dominance** (6, 7).

brain-field theory: see **isomorphism**.

brain lesion: a localized **macroscopic** damage to the brain, destruction of brain tissue.

brain localization: hypothesis that various mental or behavior phenomena are associated with specific and definitely localized areas in the brain → This hypothesis is now generally hedged about with many limitations.—See **brain center**.

brain potential: the electrical potential of the brain; the level of electric activity in the brain.—See **electroencephalogram**.

brain-spot hypothesis: (*hist.*) theory that mental disorders are strictly **organic**.—*Contr. w* **mind-twist hypothesis**.

brain stem: the axial portion of the brain; the part left when **cerebrum** and **cerebellum** are excluded

brain storm: (*pop*) 1. an emotional crisis. 2. an idea, original with oneself, that one greets with emotional fervor.

brainwashing: a metaphorical term for the process of inducing a person to depart radically from his former behavior patterns and standards, and to adopt those imposed on him by his captors

brain waves: 1. spontaneous fluctuations in the electrical activity of the brain, particularly in the **cerebral cortex**.—See **electroencephalogram**. 2. (*pop.*) bright, new ideas; inspiration.

b reaction: in reaction-time experiments, a reaction requiring discrimination or choice.

break down: *v* (*stat*) to subdivide a population of persons or of items so that the subgroups will be different in respect to a particular variable

breakdown/nervous: a lay term for any incapacitating mental disorder, or for such condition (short of **psychosis**) requiring hospitalization

break phenomenon: a sudden shift from one movement to another more or less opposed to it (e.g., from a right-left to an up-and-down movement of the eye) that occurs when the first movement becomes fatigued.

breakthrough: *n* (*psychother*) a relatively sudden manifestation of new and more constructive attitudes and actions after a period of resistance or inability to adopt such a course.

breeding/selective: the mating of animals selected because they display a desired trait, followed by the further mating of those among their offspring that show the same trait.

brief-stimulus therapy or **BST:** mild shock therapy.

brightness: *n.* *A.* (*vis*). 1. the intensity attribute of all visual sense data; the correlate of **luminosity**. ➤ This is the older usage, one that is still current. Two kinds of brightness are, however, sometimes distinguished: **lightness** and **brightness** (2). 2. that attribute of a film or glowing color by which it can be placed in a series ranging from very dim to brighter-than-white under similar conditions of viewing. ➤ *Cp* **lightness**, which is the attribute by means of which an object color can be placed in the series from black to white. 3. *obs.* for **saturation**.—*Ant* DIMNESS, DARKNESS—*adj* bright. *B.* (*intel*) 4. relative degree of intelligence as compared with others in one's "natural group," esp of a child compared with others of his life *age. ➤ For children, this is often stated in terms of **IQ**. 5. relatively high degree of intelligence. ➤ For children, usually taken as **IQ 125** or above.—*Ant* dullness.—*adj*. bright, having a superior degree of brightness

brightness adaptation: see **adaptation/brightness**.

brightness contrast: the relative difference in brightness between two objects, expressed as the ratio of the absolute brightness difference to the greater brightness

brightness/sound or **/tonal:** see **density/tonal**.

brightness threshold/absolute: the intensity of the least visual stimulus (of any specified wave-length composition) sufficient to be recognized as brighter than the adjacent unstimulated visual field. It may be taken under various conditions and does not

exclude the effect of processes normally active in the sense organ.—See **threshold/absolute**.

brightness/tonal: see **density/tonal**.

bril: *n* a measure of the brightness of light in which 100 **brl** is arbitrarily equated to 1 **milhlambert** and smaller and lesser brightnesses are obtained by the halving method

brilliance: *n* 1. obsolescent term for visual intensity, or for the property by which a color is located on the scale from white to black.—See **brightness**. 2. high degree of intelligence, **brightness** (5). 3. striking or spectacular performance of any sort

Broca's area or **convolution** (**brō'kæz**). the brain center most critically involved in speaking, the caudad portion of the inferior frontal convolution in the left cerebral hemisphere (in right-handed individuals)

Brodman's area 18: a portion of the cortex, adjacent to the **striate body**, known to be involved in complex visual processes.—*Cp* **prestriate**.

Brodman's area 17: a cortical area (with well-developed layers in the occipital lobe) that is the major terminus of the visual pathway.

broken home = **family/broken**.

broken series: a discrete series.

Brown-Spearman (or **Brown's**) **formula** = **Spearman-Brown formula**.

Brunet tests (**bru'nā'**) a developmental scale of baby tests, drawn from the studies of C. Buhler and Gesell, which contains items for ages as low as one month.

Brunswik ratio: an expression of the constancy that prevails under given experimental conditions. For visual intensity of surfaces viewed under differing illumination the ratio is $(R-S)/(A-S)$, where *S* is the per cent of reflectance for the stimulus match, *A* is the **albedo** (or per cent of reflectance) of the object to be matched, *R* is the per cent of reflectance of the subject's matching sample. THE **THOULESS RATIO** uses the logs of the three variables

bruxism (**bruks'iz-əm**) *n* grinding of the teeth during sleep.

B score: an achievement score expressed in a grade equivalent: one figure indicates school grade, another follows a decimal point and indicates the month of the school year. ➤ E.g., 4.3 = the level of achievement that is normal for the third month of the fourth grade. It would be more consistent with other usage (see **life *age**) if it were written 4-3 or, better yet, IV-3

BST = **brief-stimulus therapy**.

B type: (*F Jaensch*) contraction for **Basedow type**, a person with a tendency to **exophthalmic goiter** who has **eidetic imagery** that is natural in color and under relatively voluntary control.

buccal (buk'əl): *adj* pertaining to the mouth cavity

buffer items: items interspersed between others in a test or experiment to keep the others from having too much influence on each other. ➤ Ordinarily they are not scored, but it is possible to have **buffer items** which interpose adequately between others, yet which themselves present a significant task

bugger: *n* (*colloq*) sodomite.

Buhler (baby) tests: a series of tests of infant development, extending from birth to school entrance.

build/macrosplanchnic: see **macro-splanchnic build**.

bulb = medulla oblongata.—*adj* bulbar.

bulbocavernous reflex = virile reflex.

-bulia (-bū'lī-ə). combining form meaning *will* or *volution*

bulimia (bū'lm'i-ə; bu-): *n* excessive appetite for food.—*Var.* **boulimia**.—*adj.* **bulimic**.

bulky color = color/volume.

bundle hypothesis: a term used by critics to characterize the view that a complex total consists of a mere summation of its elementary components—*Contr w* Gestalt.—See also **analysis/reductive**.—*Syn.* **MO-SAIC HYPOTHESIS, and-summation**.

Bunsen-Roscoe law: the generalization that the threshold for light is a function of duration multiplied by intensity. It holds only for very short durations (about 50 msec)

β-weight = beta weight.

C

C: 1. symbol for any constant. 2. = contingency coefficient. 3. (not *ital.*) = class. 4. (*Ror*) scoring code for color response. 5. (*E. L. Thorndike*) symbol for any activity, state, or condition of an animal's neurons 6. (*C. Hull*) symbol for the larger habit strength or the larger reaction potential in behavior withdrawal 7. symbol for control conditions (see **control/scientific**).

C': (*Ror*) scoring code for a response determined solely by black, gray, or white.—See **achromatic color response**.

C. or cent. = centigrade

C_A = coefficient of *association.

C_D = drive condition

C_{col}: (*Ror*) scoring code for color description.

C_{sum}: (*Ror*) scoring code for the sum of the weights for color response.

C_{sym}: (*Ror*) scoring code for color symbolism.

c: 1. symbol for the value of a correction. 2. (*Ror*) scoring symbol when the shading of the inkblot is seen as a flat surface. 3. symbol for C factor. 4. (as a subscript) = criterion variable.

CA = chronological age or life *age. (Formerly written C.A.)

cachexia (kə kek'sī ə): *n* an extreme stage of malnutrition caused by some serious disease.—*adj* cachexic, cachectic.—*Var.* cachexis.

cachexis = cachexia.

cac(o)- (kak'ō-) a combining form meaning *bad, diseased*: e.g., **CACOPHONY**, a harsh sound, **CACOGEUSIA**, sensation of a bad taste.

calcarine (kal'kə-rin; -rīn): *adj.* designating a spur-shaped fissure, on the medial surface of the occipital lobe, which separates

the latter into superior and inferior portions

calibration: *n.* 1. the careful marking off of the division points that make up the scale of a measuring instrument, such as a thermometer. 2. translation of the values yielded by an instrument into terms of a known standard

California infant scale: (*N Bayley*) a series of tests that measure sensorimotor development in infants

calling = vocation.

callosum or **corpus callosum** (kə-lō'səm)·*n* (*neurol*) a mass of white matter, at the floor of the longitudinal fissure, which links the two cerebral hemispheres.

camouflage: *n* the attempt to disguise objects by coloring them to blend into their background or to assume deceptive configurations ➤ Color and shading are so applied as to destroy the pattern by which the object is usually recognized, its several parts being absorbed by patterns of the adjacent background. **Camouflage** is also metaphorical for any attempt to disguise one's psychological qualities or behavior—*Syn.* **PROTECTIVE COLORATION**, usually applied to the deceptive coloration of some animal forms

campimeter (kam-pim'ə-tər): *n* a flat chart upon which is projected the map of the visual field.—*Cp.* **perimeter**.

canalboat children: children living on canalboats and thus deprived of normal schooling ➤ Often referred to in discussion of the **nature-nurture problem**.

canal/central: the small tube, filled with cerebrospinal fluid, that runs within the spinal cord for its entire length. ➤ *Distg. fr* **SPINAL** or **VERTEBRAL CANAL**, the canal

in the bony spinal column that contains the whole spinal cord—*Syn* CANAL CENTRALIS.

canal/cochlear: see *scala media*.

canalization: *n* 1. restricting a particular behavior pattern within narrower limits—e.g., settling down to taking the same path home, after a period of trying out various alternatives.—*Distg fr* sublimation, which implies a shift to a different behavior pattern 2. (*G. Murphy*) establishing and progressively strengthening a preference for one among several potential ways of satisfying a drive; or the established preference itself—e.g., in the US the hunger drive is **canalized** into a high preference for ice cream (among other preferences), among Eskimos, for blubber—*Cp* sentiment, which is a complex canalization—*Syn* DRIVE SPECIALIZATION.—*Distg fr* secondary *reinforcement.—*v* canalize.

canalization/neural: the formation or fixation of a definite set of connections so that the neural current passes more readily.

canal/spinal: see *spinal canal*.

canals/semicircular: three roughly semicircular tubes in the inner ear, set at nearly right angles to each other in three planes and containing the receptors for the static sense.

canal/tympanic: one of the two spiral tubes in the cochlea, extending from the round window to the apex and connecting with the *scala vestibuli*.—*Syn*. *scala tympani*.

canal/vestibular: see *scala vestibuli*.

cancellation test: one in which the task is to strike out quickly one or more specified symbols (letter, digit, word, geometrical figure, etc.) irregularly distributed among others.

candle: *n* the unit of luminous intensity of a source of light. ➤It was originally measured by comparison with a standard international candle Since 1948, a candle is one-sixtieth of the luminance per square centimeter of a complete radiator at the temperature of solidification of platinum—*Syn* CANDLE POWER

candle power = candle.

canon: *n*. a formula or rule recommended as likely to lead to the discovery of truth. ➤Canons are not axiomatic, nor are they natural laws, they are working procedures—*Cp* Mill's canons, principle of *parimony.

capability: see *ability*.

capacitance (kə-pas'it-əns): *n* the quantity of electricity, per volt of pressure, that a condenser will hold. It is usually measured in microfarads.

capacity: *n* 1. the power of containing or absorbing ➤ELECTRICAL CAPACITY = capacitance. CRANIAL CAPACITY is the volume of the skull 2. a loose synonym for ability (which see).

capacity variable: a constitutional factor, differing from person to person, that exists before a given learning period, and is capable of influencing the learning

cardiac: *adj* pertaining to the heart

cardiac neurosis: behavior disorder associated with disorder of the heart

cardinal number: one of the primary numbers used in simple counting one, two, three, etc.

cardinal value: (*G. Fechner*) that value in a quantitative series of sensations at which the difference *threshold begins to increase in proportion to the stimulus.

cardi(o)-: combining form meaning *heart*

cardiochronograph: *n* an instrument that draws successive lines whose height is proportional to the duration of each heart cycle, so that the heart rate per minute is immediately apparent.

cardiograph: *n*. an instrument for recording action of the heart ➤A CARDIOGRAM is the graphic record obtained from the cardiograph.

cardiovascular: *adj* pertaining to the heart, veins, and arteries as a system in other words, to the circulatory system of the blood

card-sorting test: a test requiring the testee to sort cards bearing certain marks or signs into homogeneous piles ➤In its usual form, the examiner specifies the categories—e.g., "all the crosses in one pile, all the circles in another" In another form, the testee must himself determine what categories will make a good sorting

Carl hollow-square test: a performance test for intelligence that consists of assembling irregularly shaped wooden blocks into a solid square pattern.

carpal: *adj* pertaining to the wrist.

carpal age: see *age/carpal*.

Cartesian coordinates: see *axis*.

case: *n* a specific instance, example, or item, or, a kind of instance or circumstance; or, an individual about whom data are gathered or sought.

case history or study: a collection of all available evidence—social, psychological, physiological, biographical, environmental, vocational—that promises to help explain a single individual or a single social unit such as a family ➤It is especially used in psychopathology, guidance, and social work Since it emphasizes the single case or instance, it differs in aim from an experiment and from statistical studies But the case study often incorporates data from experiments or tests, and a series of case studies may be subjected to statistical study and generalization

casework: *n* the function of professional (social) workers who, through social services and personal counseling, attempt to help

individuals and families improve their personal and family adjustments

caste: *n.* a group of persons set apart—originally by occupation, later by religious sanctions and by economic or legal privilege—so that its members are nonmarrying with outsiders and are limited in other associations.

caste/color: social separatism based on skin color. ➤ In U S, applied esp to Negro-white relations. Color caste is less rigid than the Indian caste system, but is generally more rigid than social class.

castration: *n.* 1. surgical removal of the testes, or of testes and penis; by extension, ovariectomy.—*Distg. fr. sterilization.* 2. (highly metaphorical) any rude external deprivation of a cherished possession or part of oneself.—*Cp. castration complex.*—*n. castrate, a eunuch.*—*v. castrate.*

castration complex: (*psychoan.*) in the male, the repressed or unacknowledged fear (or mixture of desire and fear) of losing one's genitals; in the female, the fantasy (generally laden with guilt anxiety) of once having had a penis, but of having lost it. ➤ It is said by many psychoanalysts to be an almost universal source of anxiety—the CASTRATION ANXIETY—in young children of either sex.

casuistry: *n.* reasoning about how the general principles of ethics apply to a particular case. ➤ The word has derogatory implications because such reasoning, necessary though it is, too often degenerates into a quibbling justification of whatever one wants to do.

CAT = Children's Apperception Test.

C-A-T (*pron.* as separate letters) see College Ability Tests.

cat(a)-, cath-: a prefix of varied meanings: downward, away, completely, in accordance with, or against, in speech pathology terms, repeating.

catabolism (kəˈtəb'ōˌlɪzəm) see metabolism.—*Var. katabolism.*

catalepsy: *n.* 1. a state in which body and limbs are held muscularly rigid for a considerable period. 2. = WAXY FLEXIBILITY, or CEREAL FLEXIBILITAS, a state in which the limbs maintain the position imparted to them by another ➤ Catalepsy is a frequent symptom in hysteria, epilepsy, schizophrenia, and deep hypnosis.—*adj. cataleptic.*

cataleptoid: *adj.* resembling catalepsy.

catalexia (kat'əˌlek'sɪə) *n.* a form of dyslexia characterized by a tendency to reread words and phrases

catalyst: *n.* 1. (*chem.*) a substance that alters the speed of a chemical reaction but itself emerges unchanged. 2. metaphorically, an agency that markedly influences the social process without being an integral part thereof; a person without personal

stake in a group's behavior who, by participation in discussion, helps the group define its means and ends

catamnesis (kat'amˌnēs'səs): *n.* the history of a patient following onset of an illness, a follow-up history. ➤ The term is variously used with reference to the period following onset of an illness, following the first examination by a physician, or following discharge from treatment.—*Contr. w. anamnesis.*—*adj. catamnestic.*

cataphasia (-fā'zə): *n.* a form of aphasia characterized by frequent and uncontrollable repetitions of the same words or phrases without reference to their meaning.—*Syn. VERBIGATION, CATAPHRASIA.*

cataplexy: *n.* immobility induced by fear or shock.—*Distg. fr. catalepsy.*—*adj. cataleptic.*

catastrophic reaction: response to severe shock or to a threatening situation with which the individual is unprepared to cope. The behavior is inadequate, vacillating, inconsistent, and generally retarded, and the person reports that he feels himself buffeted by circumstances.

catatonia (-tō'nɪə) *n.* a pathological condition characterized by marked motor anomalies—either generalized inhibition of overt response (shown as stupor, negativism, mutism, waxy flexibility, or catalepsy), or generalized excessive motor activity and excitement. ➤ The disorder is generally considered a form of schizophrenia.—*Syn. (Stan. Psychiat.) SCHIZOPHRENIC REACTION (CATATONIC TYPE).*—*adj. catatonic.*

catatonic dementia praecox: see schizophrenia/catatonic.

catatonic rage: uncontrolled impulse to destroy occurring in certain schizophrenic conditions

categorical: *adj.* 1. pertaining to a category, or to a division or classification based on qualitative rather than quantitative differences. 2. (*logic*) absolute; unqualified; without regard to circumstances.—*Ant. dependent, hypothetical, conditional.* ➤ The two meanings are not closely related: classification by categories (hence categorical 1) need not be absolute or unconditional (hence need not be categorical 2).

categorical attitude = abstract attitude.

➤ See concrete attitude. Since categorical has associations with absolute and rigid, abstract attitude is preferred.

categorical behavior: the behavior of classifying objects. ➤ It involves ability to understand the abstractions implied. A CATEGORICAL BEHAVIOR TEST may test for the number of categories a person can discern in a set of objects, or the rigidity with which a classificatory system, once adopted, is maintained despite its greater or less suitability to the actual objects

categorical frequency: (*stat.*) the number

of cases falling within each **category** or **class**.

categorical imperative: an unqualified ethical demand or command, permitting no exception or limitation ➤ Kant's categorical imperative was that one should act as if on the basis of a rule that can be made universal.

categorical series: a series in which each group of items differs from the other groups qualitatively, not merely quantitatively, a series of **categories**.

category: *n* 1. (*logic*) a class to which a certain description or assertion uniquely applies, a group of objects (in the widest sense) having a certain set of attributes in common and differing from all other groups in that respect 2. (*stat.*) a division or group of data based on qualitative rather than quantitative differences. ➤ *Contr. w. class*, which is, properly, a grouping based on quantitative differences; but the two terms are often used without distinction 3. (*philos.*) an ultimate form of thought, one of the fundamental ideas underlying all thinking: e.g., (for Aristotle) position in space or time; (for Kant) unity, plurality, universality—*adj. categorical* (which see for two distinct meanings).

catelectrotonic: *adj.* pertaining to a negative electrotonic change in a neural element, which renders it more susceptible to excitation.—*n. catelectrotonus*.

catharsis: *n* 1. (*esth.*) the purification or purging of emotions by art ➤ Aristotle's original statement was ambiguous and led to two interpretations: that emotional tensions are lessened by expressing them in esthetic experience; or they are refined by sharing in emotions universalized and artistically portrayed 2. (*psychoan.*) release of tension and anxiety by emotionally reliving the incidents of the past, especially those that have been repressed, and honestly facing the causes of difficulty—*Cp. abreaction*. 3. the folk belief that uninhibited, expressive behavior in one situation (esp. in early life) reduces the need for expression in similar situations later 4. loosely, the relaxation of emotional tension or anxiety by any kind of expressive reaction 5. still more loosely, any satisfying emotional experience not directly related to adaptive behavior

Sublimation, often used as a synonym, probably refers to a different process—*adj. cathartic*.

cathection: *n* the process of attaching something to, or investing something with, affect or psychic energy

cathexis (kə·thek'səs) *n, pl. cathexes* (-sēz) 1. the affective value of an object, idea, or action its energizing value.—*Syn. valence*. 2. a connection between a drive and a goal or type of goal object ➤ Literally, **cathexis** means *channel*. A particular

drive is conceived as being led along a channel to a goal. The goal is **cathected** when a drive is thus connected with it.—*Distg. fr. canalization*. 3. (*psychoan.*) the libido or psychic energy that has been fixed upon or invested in an object—whether a person, an inanimate thing, a social group, or a cause (**OBJECT CATHEXIS**), one's own ego processes or self (**EGO CATHEXIS**), or wish-fulfillment processes (**FANTASY CATHEXIS**)—*Syn. investment*.

Despite the differences in phrasing, it is probable that the three definitions refer to the same process or processes—*Cp. cathection*, which is the process of attaching the "psychic charge," whereas cathexis is the psychic energy when thus attached, but the latter term is used for both—*adj. cathected, cathectic*.—*v. cathect, cathecticize*.

cathode: *n* the negative pole or electrode of an electrolytic cell, vacuum tube, etc.—*Ant. anode*.

cathode-ray oscilloscope: an instrument in which a beam of electrons is deflected by an electrostatic field and the result made visible.

caudad vs **caudal** (kə'dad; kə'dəl) *adj.* The former means *toward* or *at* the tail end, the latter *pertaining to* the tail or tail end—See *-ad.*—*Contr. w. cephalad, cephalic*.

caudal: see **caudad**.

caudate nucleus: a mass of gray matter buried within each cerebral hemisphere a part of the **corpus striatum**.

causal: *adj.* pertaining to the relation of cause and effect—*Cp. causative*.

causal explanation: see **explanation** (1).

causalgia (kôs·al'jī·ə) *n* burning pain, not caused by heat, localized by the sufferer in peripheral areas—*Syn. THERMALGIA*

causality: *n* the abstract quality that is the relation of cause and effect, or the doctrine that asserts the reality, and attempts to define the nature, of such relation. ➤ Issues of **causality** are philosophical; issues of **causation** are factual—*adj. causal*.

causal texture: (*E. C. Tolman and E. Brunswick*) the property of environmental events of being regularly dependent upon each other, the property of the environment of being made up of events that are mutually dependent ➤ Every event is conceived as being linked with every other, but the degree of dependence may range from the negligible to apparently complete or absolute dependence of one event upon a specified other or others. Moreover, at each critical point there may be, not invariable sequence (the classical conception of **causation**), but a probability of a specified occurrence—*Cp. stochastic process*.

causation: *n* the relation obtaining when a given event or phenomenon, called the

cause, invariably precedes a certain other event, called the **effect**. ➤The issue with causation is **empirical**: Do the facts as observed warrant the inductive generalization that A invariably precedes B? If so, A is the cause of B, and causation is asserted. This assertion is not intended to imply the metaphysical reality of causality as a link between A and B (though some philosophers say that it does imply it, whether the scientist means it or not)—*adj.* **causative**, pertaining to the cause, **causal**, pertaining to the relation.

causation/historical: explaining present behavior in terms of previous experiences—*Contr.* w. **systematic** ***causation**.

causation/principle of multiple: 1. recognition of the fact that no one cause is the sole determiner of an event. 2. the theory that the many factors leading to an event *interact*, that it is misleading to consider any one factor as if it were an independent part-cause.

causation/systematic(al): explaining present behavior in terms of present conditions, considering an event to be a function of the total situation at a given time.—*Contr.* w. **causation/historical**.

causative: *adj.* pertaining to the phenomenon that is expected to produce, or to have produced, a certain effect ➤**Causative** points to a concrete thing or event, the **cause**; **causal** points to a relation.

cause: *n.* that which produces an effect; the condition that must precede if a given change is to occur ➤Philosophically, there is debate about the nature of the causal relation. Scientifically, a cause is an induction from the fact of regular relationship between an antecedent and an effect.—*Syn.* (field theory) **HISTORICAL CAUSE**—*Cp.* **cause/structural**.

cause and effect: a basic relationship that can be stated as an inductive conclusion or scientific law: viz., that any of a particular class of phenomena (the **cause**) invariably precedes, and is invariably followed by, any of a certain other class of phenomena (the **effect**).

cause-and-effect test: see **test/cause-and-effect**.

cause/structural: (*field theory*) all the elements in a field having an important determining effect upon another element in the field. ➤In field theory it is held that a given phenomenon is determined by the field of which it is a part—by all of the field to some extent, but some parts have negligible effect. The contrast is thus with what field theorists speak of as **HISTORICAL CAUSATION** or **HISTORICAL EXPLANATION**, the explanation of a phenomenon in terms of preceding phenomena. The two approaches are not contradictory: historical causation

(the classic cause-and-effect causation) may be appealed to, to explain how a certain element became a part of the field it is in.

CAVD: a battery of four tests of intelligence (completion, arithmetical problems, vocabulary, following directions) developed by E. L. Thorndike and his associates.

caveat lector: (*L.*) "let the reader beware!" ➤A caution almost universally needed for psychological terms referring to concepts and constructs.—See **theory-begging**.

ccw: *abbr.* for counterclockwise (rotation).
CE = **constant error**.

CEEB: *abbr.* for College Entrance Examination Board.

ceiling: *n.* (*stat.*) 1. the maximum score on a test minus an allowance for **chance** ***error**. ➤The **CEILING EFFECT** is a limitation upon scores as a testee approaches the maximum possible score. By chance, one may fail a few items within one's ability **range** and pass a few above it. As ability begins to coincide with maximum difficulty of the test, it is still possible to fail items by chance but there are no compensating chance successes. Thus, at its upper end, any test becomes less discriminating. 2. in measures having no ascertainable perfect score, the highest score actually obtained by a specified group.

cell: *n.* 1. the fundamental structural unit of organized living bodies. 2. (*stat.*) a compartment formed by the intersection of a horizontal and a perpendicular **array**.—*Syn.* (for 2) **class**, **compartment**.—*adj.* **cellular**.

cell assembly: a hypothetical system of neurons, organized as a result of repeated stimulation into a complex closed circuit that functions as a unit ➤As postulated by D. O. Hebb, there are alternative pathways each having the same function, so that disablement of part of the system does not necessarily cause it to cease functioning. An **engram** is a very simple cell assembly.

cell body: see **neuron**.

cell/visual: see **visual cells**.

cemf: *abbr.* for counter-electromotive force.
cenesthesia: see **coenesthesia**.—*Var.* **cenesthesia**.

cen(o)- = **coen(o)-**.

cenotrope (sē'nō trōp, sen'ō-) *n.* a behavior pattern or habit shown by all members of a large group having the same biological equipment and the same sorts of experience ➤The term was proposed as a substitute for **instinct**, which has misleading implications.—*Var.* **coenotrope**.

censorship: *n.* (*psychoan.*) the factor or factors (in the **ego**, **ego ideal**, or **super-ego**) that regulate the emergence of ideas and desires into consciousness and maintain

repression.—*Syn censor* (not *prejd* because it tends, even more than censorship, to personify the factors) 2. (*sociol*) restraint by some institutional agency upon the public dissemination of information, viewpoints, or artistic and literary products.

census data: in psychological and sociological surveys, information concerning an individual's age, sex, residence, occupation, or similar identifying items

cent: *n* a pitch unit equaling the 1200th part of an octave

cent.: *abbr.* for centigrade

center: *v* to direct one's attention or effort at a center or goal, to concentrate on a central element or factor ➤*Ant* DISPERSE. To decenter may be either to disperse or to shift to a new center

center/afferent: see **brain center**.

center/brain: see **brain center**.

center (or central) clipping: the opposite of **peak clipping** (which see).

center/correlation: see **correlation center**.

center/cortical: a brain center in the cortex.—See **brain center**.

center/higher: see **higher brain center**, **center/nerve**.

centering: *n* (*K Goldstein*) the perfect integration of the organism with its environment.

center/lower: a nerve center, usually one in the brain below the cortex or cerebrum, sometimes one in the spinal cord

center/motor: see **brain center**.

center/nerve or /neural: 1. any portion of the nervous system that marks the transition from **afferent** to **efferent** impulse. ➤It may be a single **neuron** or an elaborate interconnected group of neurons. When not specified, a brain center is usually meant, but there are also spinal centers.—*Distg. fr ganglion* (which see). 2. a locus in the nervous system, usually in the brain and cord, defined by the fact that its electrical excitation causes determinate effects and that its destruction leads to gross modifications of certain functions. ➤These centers are classified and named from their locations—**BRAIN**, **SPINAL**, **CEREBRAL** or **SUBCEREBRAL**, **CORTICAL** or **SUBCORTICAL**, **CEREBELLAR**, **AUTONOMIC**, etc., **CENTERS**. It is not held that these centers are the only ones serving a particular function. They are to be clearly distinguished, by their operational definition, from the hypothetical centers of meaning (3). 3. a hypothetical group of neurons in the brain that act as a unit in determining specific functions.—*Syn brain center* (which see for discussion)

➤Since **nerve** is often taken to refer to peripheral nerves, many prefer the form **neural center** to **nerve center**. It is recommended that **neural center** be re-

served for meanings (1) and (2), and that **brain center** be used for meaning (3).

center of gravity method = **centroid method**.

center/sensory: see **brain center** (1).

center/spinal: see **center/neural** (1) or (2).

centesimal grade = **percentile**.

centi-: combining form meaning *division by 100, a hundredth part of* ➤*Cp.* **hecto-**, which means multiplication by 100. Similar distinctions are **deci-** vs. **deca-** (for 10), and **milli-** vs. **kilo-** (for 1000).

centile: 1. = **percentile**, any one of the point scores dividing a **ranked distribution** into divisions each of which contains 1/100 of all the scores ➤This usage is the logical extension of the proper usage for **tertile**, **quartile**, and other **partile** scores. But **percentile** has assumed the same meaning (so that **centile** is not required) and **centile** has come to be used as in (2) below. It is recommended that **percentile** replace **centile** for meaning (1). 2. any one of the 100 groups or divisions separated by the percentile scores, or the rank order of any such division ➤The scores are arranged in order of magnitude or merit and an equal number of scores assigned each of the 100 groups or divisions. The groups are given a number or rank order beginning with the lowest 1/100 (the 1st centile or **CENTILE RANK**), rising to the highest 1/100 (100th centile or **CENTILE RANK**). Note that **centile** ranks run from 1 to 100, whereas the **percentiles** (points) run from 1 to 99. ¶Each centile division by definition contains the same number of cases, normally the range of scores from top to bottom of the division differs from one centile to another. This contrasts with the statistical **class**, wherein the score range is the same from class to class but the number of cases usually differs. The two ways of dividing a population are thus based on two different statistical assumptions: for the centile, the equivalence of the achievement attained by a given proportion of the cases in the total group; for the class, the equivalence of a given proportion of the total score range.

It is to be noted that the nomenclature of **centile** and **percentile** is not entirely consistent with that of other **partile** terms, nor is usage consistent with respect to these two. A percentile is a *point* and, while that point has a rank so that "percentile rank" has a logical meaning, it has a different numerical significance from **CENTILE RANK**. Yet the two are often interchanged. Let the reader beware (even in reading presumably careful statistics).

See **partile** for discussion of the rationale

central: *adj* 1. pertaining to the middle or

main portion of a body or structure, in distinction from outlying portions or members—*Contr* *w* **distal**, **peripheral**. 2. in the nervous system, pertaining either to the spinal cord and brain in contrast with peripheral nerves, or to the cerebral cortex (as most central of all) in contrast with the rest of the nervous system—See **brain centers**. ➤CENTRAL FUNCTIONS are those attributed (at least primarily) to the brain, in contrast with PERIPHERAL FUNCTIONS, determined chiefly by factors at the periphery of the body—See **centralist psychology**. —*adj.* and *adv.* **centrad**, toward the center.

3. characterizing those parts of the personality structure which most strongly cohere, which are most likely to be cofunctional with other parts, and which cannot be changed without profound change in personality ➤Lewin speaks of the **central layers** (of the personality structure) as those most easily changed by changes elsewhere *within* the structure, and of the **inner layers** as those least easily affected by changes from *without* Many authors include both those concepts under **central** or **inner**, which are used as synonyms 4. said of the values, habits, ideas, and traditions considered essential to, and representative of, a group.

central canal: see **canal/central**.

central integrative field factor: the total organized experience of the individual It is the basis upon which new experiences are tested and incorporated

centralist psychology: a point of view that gives major importance in explanation of behavior to events that take place in the brain, in contrast with PERIPHERALIST PSYCHOLOGY, which stresses the role of events taking place at the periphery of the body. ➤It is agreed that the datum to be explained is **behavior**. Peripheralists define behavior as an event taking place in an effector organ—either a muscle or a gland (This is essentially the position of **behaviorism**.) Most centralists deny that behavior is merely an effector response. Even the basic datum, they say, includes activity in the higher centers But some centralists accept the peripheral definition of behavior, while insisting that central factors must be emphasized in explaining it

Both groups postulate that external events have a part in determining behavior, but peripheralists usually attribute a greater part of the **variance** to external events. Thus, in the study of vision, peripheralists stress the physical stimulus and the sense organ functions; centralists stress more strongly the role of brain function. **Color contrast** and **color constancy**, for example, are said to be primarily phenomena due to brain activity ¶[Since the events in

the brain that are appealed to in explaining behavior are almost wholly inferential, many centralists (but not all) use some of the traditional psychological concepts—they speak, e.g., in terms of **cognition**, **expectancy**, **attitudes**. Peripheralists, when they talk in terms of brain action at all, describe it in such neurophysiological terms as the **EEG**. Centralism also more readily makes room for such concepts as motive, voluntary action, etc. Peripheralists are more likely to use such terms as **drive** and **need**, conceived as being chiefly peripheral in the wider sense that includes internal bodily activity

While the respective preferences for centralism or peripheralism are undoubtedly strong, it should be noted that the difference is chiefly one of the *relative importance* attributed to central factors Probably no psychologist questions that behavior is triply determined by external events, by the activity of receptor and effector organs at the periphery, and by brain activity

See **psychology/divisions and schools of**, V.

centrality: *n* 1. the degree to which a pattern or configuration has a sharply marked center, the degree to which all the other elements concerned in any relation focus upon a central element, or the summed distances of all the elements from the center 2. the closeness of a given element to the center

centrality/individual: a property of the individual in relation to a particular social group: it is measured by the ease with which he can communicate with the other members of the group ➤All forms of communication are included Although the centrality is an attribute of the individual, it is an attribute dependent in part on the nature and attitudes of the group members

central motive state: a hypothetical activity in the central nervous system, not part of the present efferent excitation, that plays a determinative part in behavior.

central nervous system or **c.n.s.**: in vertebrates, the brain and spinal cord—See **nervous system**.

central process: an activity of the brain and spinal cord, esp of the higher brain centers, in contrast with **peripheral** and **autonomic** processes

central region: see **central** (2).

central tendency/index of or /measure of: a statistic, calculated from a set of distinct and independent observations or measurements of a certain item or entity, and intended to typify those observations ➤The implication is that, in the absence of errors of chance or of measurement, the several observations would all be equal and would be the true *score of that which is ob-

served The measure of central tendency is said to represent, or to be a good approximation to, that true score. The statistics most commonly used for a measure of central tendency are the mean, the median, and the mode—*Syn* REPRESENTATIVE VALUE (*prefd* as having a broader connotation).

central tendency of judgment: the tendency, in successive estimates or judgments, to eliminate the more extreme estimates

central thought test: see *test/central thought*.

central vision: see *vision/central*.

centrifugal (sen·tri'fū·gəl): *adj* moving or flying out from a center—*Contr w* centripetal. ➤Often used figuratively In the nervous system, efferent is a synonym

centrifugal factor: 1. the tendency to make gestures away from the body and toward the environment 2. the tendency in speech away from self-reference ➤That these two factors are the same or that either is a unitary factor is not to be assumed

centrifugal swing: the tendency of an animal, at a choice point, to continue along that path which most nearly continues the previous direction of travel

centripetal (sen·tri'pə·təl): *adj* moving or directed inward toward a center.—*Contr w* centrifugal.

centripetal individuation: the principle that reduction of the stimulus strength may restrict response to a smaller number of muscles in a group than would respond to stronger stimulation

centroid factors: (*factor anal.*) the factors extracted by Thurstone's centroid method, as distinguished from the principal axis, or principal components, method.

centroid method: (*factor anal.*) a method of extracting factors from a correlation matrix in which the first axis passes through the center of gravity of the system ➤The axes are all orthogonal but may be rotated to oblique positions.—*Syn* CENTER OF GRAVITY METHOD

cephalad (sef'əl·əd): *adj* toward the head —See -ad.—*Distg fr* cephalic.—*Contr. w* caudad, toward the tail end.

cephalic (sef·əl'ik): *adj*, pertaining to the head—*Cp* cephalad. See -ad.

cephalic index: a ratio obtained by dividing the maximum breadth of the head by its maximum length (measured from front to back) and multiplying by 100. Long, medium, and broad (or short) heads are called, respectively, DOLICHOCEPHALIC, MESOCEPHALIC, and BRACHYCEPHALIC The respective cephalic index numbers are up to 75.9, 76.0–80.9, and 81.0 or over.

cephalization (sef'əl·ə·zā'shan): *n* (*biol*) concentration of important organs and functions in the head region of the body, in-

creasing dominance during development by the organs in the head

cephal(o)- (sef'ə·lō-). combining form meaning *the head*

cephalocaudad development/principle of: the hypothesis that physical growth, esp. embryological growth, tends to begin in the head end and to progress toward the tail end. ➤The principle is usually generalized to include also the tendency of growth to proceed from shoulder and thigh toward fingers and toes (PROXIMO-DISTAD DEVELOPMENT) The final syllable is often miswritten -al, which means *concerned with* head and tail, whereas the principle deals with *direction* of growth, head and tail being merely reference points—See -ad.—*Syn* ANTERIOR-POSTERIOR DEVELOPMENT, LAW OF DEVELOPMENTAL DIRECTION

cephalocaudal: *adj* pertaining to, or extending between, the head and the tail—*Cp* axis of reference/anatomical.

cephalometry (sef'ə·lōm'ə·tri): *n* measurement of the size and shape of the head —*n* cephalometer.—*adj*. cephalometric (sef'ə·lō·met'rik).

-ceptor: a suffix meaning a receptor of the kind indicated by the preceding syllables e.g., CHEMOCEPTOR, a receptor for chemical stimuli

CER = conditioned emotional response

cerea flexibilitas (sī'ri·ə flek'sə·bīl'ī tēs) see *catalepsy*.

cerebellum or **little brain:** *n* one of the major divisions of the brain, caudad to the cerebrum and attached to the dorsal aspect of the brain stem.—*adj* cerebellar.

cerebral (ser'ə·brəl): *adj*, pertaining to the cerebrum.

cerebral aqueduct: an elongated slender cavity in the midbrain which connects the third and fourth ventricles.—*Syn*. AQUEDUCT OF SYLVIVS

cerebral arteriosclerosis/psychosis with: a disorder, with varied mental symptoms, consequent upon disease of the blood vessels in the brain.

cerebral cortex = *cortex cerebri*.

cerebral dominance: see *dominance* (6) and (7).

cerebral hemispheres = *hemispheres of the cerebrum*

cerebral integration: 1. the hypothesized function of the cerebrum as the organ that correlates the activities of the whole body, maintaining organismic unity ➤The unifying function is a fact; the degree of unity achieved is controversial 2. the functional interrelating in the cerebrum of impulses from other parts of the brain or from the body generally. ➤Subcerebral centers also have an interrelating function.

cerebral palsy: *paralysis* due to a lesion in the brain ➤Congenital cerebral palsy

is found at birth: its most usual form is SPASTIC DIPLEGIA, in which both legs show sudden uncontrollable muscular contractions. It is often associated with convulsions, sometimes with mental 'deficiency'. **cerebral syphilis/psychosis with:** mental disorder with little deterioration, due to infection of the covering tissues, etc., of the brain ➤ *Distg fr* paresis, which results from infection of the true brain substance.

cerebral type: 1. a person with very large head, small limbs, and poor musculature—*Distg fr* macrocephaly. 2. (*pop*) a person who tends to be guided by rational considerations or who is much interested in problem-solving

cerebration (ser'ə-brā'shən): *n.* physiological activity in the cerebrum; hence (jocularly) mental activity, esp thinking.

cerebro- (ser'ə-brō-): a combining form meaning *cerebrum* or (loosely) *brain*.

cerebrospinal axis: the brain and spinal cord.

cerebrospinal fluid: lymph filling all the spaces in the cranial cavity and the spinal canal not occupied by solid tissues and blood vessels

cerebrospinal nervous system: all the neurons of the body except those of the autonomic system. It includes the nerves of the brain and the cord and their peripheral connections—See **nervous system**.

cerebrotonia: *n.* (*W. H. Sheldon*) a personality type correlated with the ectomorphic bodily type and marked by restraint, inhibition, alert attentiveness, and in general by predominance of the intellectual processes.

cerebrovascular accident: a sudden event, of injurious nature, involving the cerebral arteries or veins e.g., cerebral hemorrhage.

cerebrum (ser'ə-brēm, sə-rē'brēm): *n.* the main division of the brain in vertebrates, consisting of two hemispheres ➤ It is the latest part of the brain to evolve and is probably of critical importance in mental activity or discriminatory behavior. Cerebrum is sometimes used for the **cortex** of the cerebrum, sometimes for the entire **brain**; both usages are incorrect

ceremony: *n.* 1. a system of rites and practices sanctified by custom and having symbolic meaning. 2. a set or sequence of behaviors determined by rule and having emotional significance beyond the act itself e.g., a child's ceremony of putting a doll to bed in a precisely ordered fashion.

certainty or certitude: great confidence in a truth, the highest degree of belief. ➤ Certainty is either a state of the believer or a property of the thing believed. Certitude is the attitude or state of mind.—*Cp.* probability.—*adj.* certain.

certifiable (ser'ti-fī'ə-bəl): *adj.* a medico-

legal term indicating that a person, by reason of mental pathology, needs some form of guardianship ➤ *Cp* COMMITTABLE, of a person who shows enough mental disorder or deficiency to be placed, by court order, under some degree of restraint in an institution

certification/legal: a statement by an official body that a person or institution has complied with, or met, certain standards of excellence ➤ Under COMPULSORY CERTIFICATION for psychologists, no person may represent himself to be a psychologist unless certified by a legally established board. This does not, however, restrict psychological practice to those thus certified. When practice is restricted, **licensure** is the proper term

certitude: see **certainty**.

cervical (ser'vik-əl): *adj.* (*anat*) pertaining to the neck, or to the neck of an organ.—*n.* **cervix**.

CF: (*Ror*) scoring code for an inkblot response determined by color and form together, with color dominant

C factor or c: *n.* 1. a factor of "cleverness" (quickness, originality, liveliness in thinking) uncovered in some factor analyses—*Contr w* perseverance. 2. the character factor that accounts for readiness to forgo an immediate gain for a greater but remote gain.

CFF = critical *flicker frequency.

C group = control group.

C.G.S. or cgs = centimeter-gram-second. The C G S. SYSTEM, using these measures, is the accepted system for physical measurement of macroscopic objects

chain/behavior: a sequence of behaviors that proceeds semiautomatically in a determinate order e.g., reciting a memorized poem. ➤ The last previous response provides the necessary **cue** that determines which behavior comes next, but the whole preceding portion of the sequence forms an essential part of the stimulus. In HETEROGENEOUS CHAINS, external stimuli also influence the response e.g., in walking, the (visually or tactually perceived) contour of the ground determines size of step, etc.—*Syn.* CHAIN REACTION, CHAIN REFLEX (when the constituents are truly reflex)

chaining: *n.* the process of learning a behavior *chain.

chalone (kal'ōn): see **hormone**.

chance: *n.* 1. (*pop*) the fact that an event has no known cause and is therefore unpredictable ➤ An unnecessary usage. 2. the extent to which an event occurring within a limited system of events is due to causes lying wholly outside that system ➤ From the standpoint of that kind of system which is a **person**, it is **chance** when one is struck by lightning. However, to the extent

that the person *chooses* dangerous shelter in a thunderstorm (e.g., a tree in an open field), it is not chance. Even with so capricious an event as lightning, degrees of chance are distinguishable—*Syn* (*pop*) **LUCK**; **accident**. 3. the occurrence of a **random** event, or the likelihood that the event will occur according to the theory of **probability**: e.g., the occurrence of a run of three heads in coin tossing → *See* **probability**. The event is conceived, not as causeless, but as caused by a very large number of independent factors which, though individually unknown, produce combined effects that can be predicted. Chance in this sense has a statable, quantitative value. (In contrast, meaning (2) is unrelated to probability)—*adj.* **chance**.

chance/correction for: see **correction for chance**.

chance difference: (*stat*) any difference between two measures attributable to **random** influences → The assertion is essentially the negative one that the difference is *not* due to **constant error**, to **bias**, or to a true difference between the variables measured—*See* **significance/statistical**.

chance error: see **error/chance**.

chance halves correlation: see **correlation/chance halves**.

chance variation: a variation, in the inherited characters of an organism, that has no known antecedents. → Chance variation is the basis for Darwin's **natural selection**.—*Syn* **RANDOM VARIATION**.

chance-word association or reaction: see **association test**.

change: *n.* 1. any alteration in a structure, a process, or an event 2. an observed difference in a given perception with the passage of time.

change of life = **menopause**.

channel: *n* (*info theory*) a complete system for transmitting a signal from an input location to an output location. → The channel includes the properties not only of the apparatus or equipment in the system, but of the **code** or language used. The channel may be an organism, in which case the sense organ is the input location and the motor mechanism is the output location. But it may also be purely mechanical, as in telephony; or it may be an institution, such as a newspaper or news service, or any combination of physical, organic, and social transmitting media.

channel capacity: (*info theory*) the maximum transmission of information that a channel can provide → It is measured in bits by $\log_2 c$, where c is the number of classes of input messages that can be discriminated by the channel—*Syn* **MAX T**.

character: *n* 1. (*logic, biol*) any observable mark, quality, or property by

which any thing, person, species, or event may be known as different from something else.—*Syn* **trait, characteristic** (2) (which see for difference in usage) 2. all such marks taken collectively, hence, the nature of the thing or event the *character* of the stimulus situation 3. all the mental or behavior traits of a person; the sum total of psychological traits → This meaning was formerly current in English, it remains a meaning in the *Fr* *caractère* and the *Ger* *Charakter*, and in such combinations as **character analysis** and **anal character**. But in most contexts **personality** is now more usual for this meaning. 4. an integrated system of traits or behavior tendencies that enables one to react, despite obstacles, in a relatively consistent way in relation to mores and moral issues → This is the standard, though wavering, current psychological usage. It is distinguished from **personality** by its emphasis upon (a) the volitional aspect, and (b) morality 5. a person delineated in literature: the leading *character*. 6. status or role in his *character* as a psychologist. 7. (*colloq*) a conspicuously different person; an eccentric.

Compound terms characterizing a particular kind or quality of character are listed under the qualifying term. e.g., **anal character**.

character/acquired: 1. changes in the body or somatic (7) cells as a result of environmental influences or of the organism's own activities—*Syn* **ACQUIRED MODIFICATION** (*prefd*). 2. a difference between individual organisms or groups of organisms that is attributed to differences in their contact with the physical or social environment. → The term was introduced in discussions of genetic transmission and should be restricted to that context. When the context is that of the organism's **development**, after the transmission has taken place, the term inevitably *suggests* that a given organic structure or behavior is due solely to environment—and no such structure or behavior is conceivable. The above definition is phrased to avoid such an implication, but the apparent meaning of the term itself will generally override the definition, no matter how careful. It is suggested therefore that **ACQUIRED DIFFERENCE** (of behavior or of structure) be usually substituted for **acquired character**. ¶ The hypothesis that characteristics acquired by a parent can be transmitted to the offspring (see **Lamarckianism**) meets little acceptance—*See* **genotype, heredity, acquired behavior**.

character/anal: see **anal character**.

character analysis: 1. = **characterology**. 2. the psychoanalysis of a well-adjusted

person undertaken for training purposes or to gain insight into the theory of psychoanalysis—*Syn* didactic *analysis (*prefd*).

➤Character analysis seldom means what the words imply, an analysis of character. **haracter armor:** (*W Reich*) the system of defenses that enables a person consciously to take a certain role in interpersonal relationships which he could not otherwise sustain; a personality syndrome serving as a generalized defense. ➤E.g., a child may somehow conceal hatred of a parent and thus be able to play the role of a dutiful child

haracter/authoritarian: see **authoritarian character**.

haracter disorder: a disorder manifested chiefly by vacillation and inconstancy of volitional behavior

haracter formation: 1. the processes of forming character (4). 2. (*psychoan.*) = personality formation.

haracteristic: *adj.* 1. peculiar to an individual instance or person; pertaining to that which describes an individual so that he may be distinguished from others—*n.* 2. properly, a unique feature—one found only in the particular instance; loosely, any discernible or inferred attribute, property, or part that contributes to making something what it is—*Syn* character (1). 3. (*math*) the integral part of a logarithm.

haracteristic/acquired = character/acquired.

haracterize: *v* 1. to be a distinguishing or notable feature of something. 2. to point out the distinctive feature or features; to delineate—*Cp* definition.

haracter/moral = character (4).

haracter/neurotic: see **neurotic character**.

haracterology: *n.* 1. a branch of psychology that investigates personality and character (3).—*Syn.* PERSONALITY STUDY (*prefd*). 2. the diagnosis of personal traits from such visible physical features as color of skin, eyes, hair, size and shape of nose, length of fingers, distribution of fat, etc. ➤Characterology has too often been the field of charlatans; the term is probably too far gone to be rescued. Serious students of body build and its correlation with behavior prefer other terms—See **body** *type.

haracter/oral: see **oral character**.

haracter/paranoid: see **paranoid character**.

character research: the scientific investigation of the distribution of character (4) in the population, and the environmental and educational factors influencing its development

characters/linked: see **linkage (2).**

character structure: 1. the sum or the integration of character (4) traits. 2.

(*psychoan*) the traits that result from the efforts of the superego to control the id. ➤This meaning differs from (1) in the terms used to define it, rather than in the facts referred to.

character test: any means for predicting character from samples of actual behavior.

➤*Distg. fr* ETHICAL KNOWLEDGE TEST, in which the testee reveals how well he knows the rules for moral behavior; and *fr* ETHICAL JUDGMENT TEST, a measure of his ability to say how the rules apply to concrete situations as described.

character training: the development of habits, attitudes, moral values, and ideals through instruction, guidance, and example, and by providing situations in which moral decisions are made.

character trait: see **trait/character**.

character type: see **character**. Specific kinds of character are listed under the qualifying term: e.g., **anal character**.

character/unit: (*genet.*) a trait genetically transmitted in relative independence of other unit characters; a variation caused by a one-gene difference: e.g., (in man) pigmentation vs. albinism. ➤Strictly speaking, only the genes are transmitted, but the term is used for traits closely dependent upon the genes.

charge of affect = cathexis.

charlatan: *n.* one who claims expert knowledge of a profession or trade without having it, a quack or faker.

Charlier's checks: a method for checking the accuracy of computations.

Charpentier's bands (*shär-pän'tyāz*): radii of black seen upon the white when a white sector on a black ground is slowly rotated. ➤More rapid rotation causes various hues (FECHNER'S COLORS) to appear.

Charpentier's law: The product of the area of the image on the fovea and the light intensity is a constant for stimuli of threshold value.

chart: *n.* a systematic arrangement of facts in graphic form designed to bring out relations, esp. quantitative relations.—*Syn.* diagram, *statistical *diagram, figure.—See under qualifying term for combinations with **chart**: e.g., **correlation chart**.—*v.* **chart**.

check: *n.* 1. a further testing or verification of any sort to insure the accuracy and precision of an observation, measurement, or computation.—*v.* 2. to conduct such a testing 3. to stop suddenly; to restrain or control

check list: a record form on which to indicate how often certain items have been observed. The list is prepared beforehand and serves as a reminder of what one is to watch for.—See **behavior check list**.

check reading: verification that a me-

chemical indicator is at the normal or desired position: glancing at a speedometer to determine speed is check reading.

cheiro- = **chiro-**.

chemical sense: a sense whose stimulus is a chemical substance that reacts with a substance in the receptor, as in smell or taste
chem(o)-: a combining form that means *pertaining to chemical action*

chemoreceptors: *n. pl.* sense organs responsive to chemical changes: the receptors for taste, smell, and possibly pain

Cheyne-Stokes respiration (chān' stōks'): highly irregular and labored breathing found in premature babies and in certain diseases.

chi or **χ** (kī): a Greek letter used in formulas

chiaroscuro (ki-ā'rə-skū'ro): *n.* the distribution of light and shade in a two-dimensional pattern or picture that yields the impression of visual depth.

chiasm/(optic) (kī'az-əm): a place where the two optic nerves join and again diverge. Fibers from the nasal halves of the two retinas cross over to the opposite side before passing upward to the cerebral hemispheres.

Chicago School = **functional psychology**.

child *n, pl. children:* 1. a person who has not reached maturity. 2. a person between birth and puberty. 3. a person between infancy and puberty 4. the offspring of a human parent. ➤See **development/levels of** for classification of infant, child, adolescent, etc. For different kinds of children, see qualifying term: e.g., **gifted child**, **handicapped child**.

child-centered: *adj.* 1. of a home in which the child's needs are placed ahead of others' needs. ➤The implication that the child is coddled, protected, indulged, is not necessary, but is often made. 2. of a school organized about the satisfaction of the child's present needs rather than about preparation for adult life. Usually such a school emphasizes overt activities, and subordinates bookish work.

child development: an interdisciplinary study of the changes that take place in a child as he passes from birth to maturity, or (more commonly) from the end of infancy at one year to the beginning of adolescence at thirteen years ➤As compared with **child psychology**, there is more emphasis upon physical growth, somewhat more emphasis upon sociological data and the social arrangements that bear differently upon the child at different ages, sharper emphasis upon temporal change, and less upon the learning processes by which change is brought about

child guidance clinic: see **clinic/child guidance**.

childhood: *n.* 1. the period from birth to puberty 2. the period between infancy and adolescence. ➤Note that **child** (1) has greater range than **childhood**.—See **development/levels of**.

child marriage: a marriage contracted by a girl under 15 or a boy under 17. ➤*Concise* w. **YOUTHFUL MARRIAGE**, where the respective age limits are 17 and 19; and **EARLY MARRIAGE**, which occurs in the early twenties

child-parent fixation: an attitude of emotional attachment to either parent so firm as to interfere seriously with forming attachments to others The feeling may be either love or hate or, more often, **ambivalence**—*Cp* **Oedipus complex** and **Electra complex** for certain special forms

child psychology: a subdivision of psychology that treats of the behavior (or mental processes) of children It may deal with the normal or the abnormal, and may be either pure or applied psychology.—**C** **child development**, a somewhat more inclusive term

Children's Apperception Test or **CAAT** a set of pictures to be described by the child The descriptions are analyzed, as in **TAT**.

child study: an older term for **child development**: the more or less systematic study of children's growth and development.

chimera (kī-mir'ə). *n.* an organism made up of tissues having different genetic constitutions: e.g., an apple limb grafted on crab apple tree.

chir(o)- (kī'rō-): a combining form meaning *hand*: **chirography**, handwriting.—*Vc* **cheiro-**.

chi square or χ^2 (kī): a means of estimating whether a given distribution differs from expected values to such a degree as to be evidence for the operation of nonchance factors. It is the sum of the quotients obtained by dividing the square of each difference between an actual and the expected frequency by the expected frequency.—**Sy** **SQUARE CONTINGENCY**—*Cp* **F test**.

chi-square test of goodness of fit: formula by which to estimate the probability that a given set of data conforms to what would be expected to be observed if certain law or cause were in operation; measure of the goodness of *fit of a curve to the distribution of the actual observations

chlōr (klôr): *n.* the color that was called green in older formulations of the three color theory, and that in popular terminology would now be called greenish-yellow or (by women) chartreuse

choc (shok) (*Fr* for *shock*) a poorly coordinated response elicited by stimuli f

which the animal has no ready-prepared adaptation.

choice: *n.* selection among two or more alternative objects or acts, usually after a period of deliberation. ➤ It is implied that the alternatives are effectively presented, and are perceived or thought of as possible.

choice/anacritic object: see **anacritic object choice**.

choice experiment or reaction: one in which the subject is required to make a different prescribed response to each of several prespecified stimuli ➤ With animal (and often with human) subjects, the correct choices are rewarded and the incorrect punished. The experiment may be used to measure rate of learning or speed of reaction. For the latter see **reaction time**.

choice point: 1. that point in a maze or other apparatus from which it is possible for the animal to proceed in more than one direction, or to make more than one kind of response 2. more generally, any point or state of affairs that requires a choice of alternative action.

choice situation/simple: the presentation of two attractive but incompatible goals, either of which, when chosen, leaves one with the feeling that the other might equally well have been selected

choleric (kol'ər'ik): *adj.* quick-tempered; touchy; easily aroused to anger — *n.* **choleric**.

cholesterol (kə·les'tə·röl) *n.* a substance, found in many body tissues, that can be activated to form vitamin D.

cholinergic (kō'lin-ər'jik). *adj.* 1. stimulated or activated by **acetylcholine**; pertaining to the physiological functions of **acetylcholine**. 2. pertaining to a group of nerve fibers whose action upon effectors is accomplished by the release of **acetylcholine**.

cholinesterase (-es'tər-ās): *n.* an enzyme, found in the blood and in various tissues, that plays an important part in chemical transmission of nervous impulses

chord (kōrd): *n.* (*music*) a combination of two or more tones which, when sounded simultaneously, form a **harmony** (3).

chorda tympani (kōr'də tim'pə-ni) *n.* a branch of the facial nerve that carries nerve impulses from taste receptors

chorea (kō·rē·ə): *n.* a neurological disorder characterized by jerky involuntary movements, or spasms of short duration, involving a considerable set of muscles ➤ *Distg. fr. tic*, which involves a small set of muscles.

Two chief forms are **ACUTE** or **SYDENHAM'S CHOREA** (popularly called **St Vitus' Dance**), in which there is irritability, restlessness, and sometimes delirium; and **HUNTINGTON'S CHOREA**, a rare form of insanity, quickly fatal. — *adj.* **choreal**, **choreic**, **choreatic**. **Choreiform** refers to movements similar to those of chorea.

chorea/Parkinsonian: see **Parkinson's disease**.

chorea/Sydenham's: a form of chorea that follows infection. — *Syn.* **St Vitus' Dance**, **CHOREA MINOR**

choreoathetosis (kō'ri-ō·ath'ə-tō'səs): *n.* an abnormal condition in which cortically initiated impulses produce involuntary jerking of limbs and athetoid movements

choroid (kōr'oid). *n.* the delicate vascular membrane just back of the retina. — *Syn.* **CHOROID COAT**, **CHOROID MEMBRANE** — *adj.* **choroid(al)** (kōr'oid'əl).

chroma (krō'mə). *n.* the dimension in the Munsell color system that corresponds most closely to saturation. — *adj.* **chromatic**.

chroma/sound: see **tonality**.

chromatic (krō-mat'ik): *adj.* 1. pertaining to color or hue, in contrast with the white-gray-black (**achromatic**) series. 2. pertaining to the **chromatic scale**. 3. pertaining to **chroma**.

chromatic aberration: see **aberration/chromatic**.

chromatic adaptation: see **adaptation/chromatic**.

chromatic color: a color having saturation and hue. ➤ *Contr. w.* **achromatic color**, one of the black-gray-white series.

chromatic dimming: the lessening of saturation when the intensity of a light is suddenly diminished after some seconds of fixation. The hue may even pass over into its complementary *color.

chromaticity: *n.* an aspect of the color stimulus, physically specified in terms of wave length and purity ➤ *Distg. fr. CHROMATICNESS*, the psychological correlate of chromaticity, which is specified in hue and saturation.

chromaticity diagram: a plane diagram representing all the hues. — See **color surface**.

chromaticness: see **chromaticity**.

chromatic scale: see **scale/chromatic**.

chromatic valence: the hue-producing power of any component stimulus in a color mixture ➤ When stimuli are so mixed that they yield gray, they are said to be equated in chromatic valence.

chromatism: *n.* a colored photism (which see).

chromat(o)-: combining form meaning *color, hue*. — *Var.* **chrom(o)-**.

chroma/tonal = tonality.

chromatopseudopsia: *n.* a pretentious name for color blindness.

chromatopsia (krō'mə-top'si-ə): *n.* a condition in which drugs or disease cause a visual stimulus to be perceived with a color (or colors) added to what is normally perceived in the stimulus ➤ The effect is much as if one wore colored spectacles (but with-

out the **chromatic** *adaptation of glasses). E.g., dosage with santonin causes everything to look yellowish.—*Syn.* CHROMOPSIA

chromesthesia: *n.* a form of **synesthesia** characterized by a persistent (usually involuntary) "seeing" of colors upon hearing sounds (or the visual symbols of sounds), various sounds having specific associated colors; in a more general sense, the association of colors with any form of sensation. The "seen" colors do not have illusory quality: they are more like memory images. (See **image 3**).—*Syn.* COLORED HEARING.

chrom(o)- = chromat(o)-.

chromopsia (krō·mop'si·ə) = **chromatopsia**.

chromosome: *n* (*genet*) one of the minute deeply staining bodies in the nucleus of a cell, believed to play an important or determinative part in heredity. The **genes** are carried in the chromosomes

chromosomes X and Y: the sex-determining chromosomes. In most species, females have two X chromosomes, males an X and a Y (or in some species, only an X).

chronaxie (krō'nak'si). *n* an index of the excitability of tissue in terms of the time required for the passage of an electric current of twice the intensity necessary barely to excite the tissue ➤It is held that nerve conduction depends on the similarity of the chronaxies of the neurons involved.—*Var.* **chronaxy, chronaxia** (krō'nak'si·ə).

chronic: see **acute**.

chronic brain disorder: (*Stan Psychiat*) a symptom complex resulting from relatively permanent, largely irreversible, diffuse impairment of brain-tissue function: e.g., **mongolism, paresis**. ➤The underlying pathological process may subside or respond to treatment. But some of the damage remains and there is usually some behavior change, though the postremission changes may be mild impairments of memory, judgment, etc., rather than **psychotic** or **neurotic** reactions

chron(o)- (kron'ō-): combining form meaning **time**. ➤Its use should be confined to combination with words of Greek origin. In other contexts **temporal**, or simply **time**, serves adequately.

chronograph: see **chronoscope**.

chronological age or **CA** = **age/life**.

chronometer/fall: see **fall chronometer**.

chronoscope (kron'ō·skōp)· *n* a precise clockwork stopped at the end of each time interval measured. ➤A **CHRONOMETER** is a precise clockwork that runs continuously. A **CHRONOGRAPH** is an instrument (not always a clockwork) that makes a graphic record of time sequences—*adj.* **chronoscopic**.—*n* **chronoscopy** (krō·nos'kō·pi). **chronostereoscopic effect** (-ster'i·ō·skop'-

ik)· an effect in which an oscillating pendulum appears to describe a funnel or cone when observed **binocularly** with a smoked glass before one of the eyes.

CI = **intelligence/coefficient of**.

cilia (sil'i·ə) *n. pl., sing. cilium*: 1. hair-like processes, found on the surfaces of certain cells, which propel fluids over the cell surfaces. 2. the eyelashes—*adj* **ciliary, ciliate, ciliated**.

ciliary body or muscle (sil'i·er'i): the muscle of **accommodation** (2).

cingulate gyrus: a convolution of the middle surface of the **cerebrum** just above, and arching over, the **corpus callosum**.

—*Syn.* GYRUS CINGULI, CALLOSAL GYRUS, GYRUS CALLOSUS.

cingulectomy (sing'gū·lek'tō·mi)· *n.* surgical undercutting of the mesial surface of the **cortex**. It is an alternative and presumably less radical form of **psychosurgery** than **frontal lobotomy**.

circuit/reverberating: 1. a repetitive discharge of motor impulses maintained by **feedback** to nerve centers in the cord which are transiently autonomous 2. a hypothesized set or system of neurons in the brain capable of maintaining activity within the system for some time after an initial excitation from outside the system· within the system, cells are interrelated in complex circuits so that one cell fires another which may again fire the first, and so on until some change in conditions brings about discharge into cells outside the system—*Cp.* **cell assembly**. This **circuit** is a part of the **conceptual nervous system**.

circular behavior: 1. a cycle of behaviors that provides the stimulus for its own repetition. ➤It is sometimes said that the last behavior in the sequence provides the stimulus for repeating the cycle, actually, the whole sequence is that stimulus, the last response being merely the **temporal** cue to begin again—*Cp* **chain/behavior**.—*Syn.* **CIRCULAR REACTION, CIRCULAR RESPONSE**. 2. the tendency of one person's behavior to provoke in others a response that stimulates continuation of the initiating behavior e.g., anger provokes anger, which in turn angers the first person further, or **integrative** behavior elicits integrative behavior, and so encourages more integrative action.

circular definition: see **definition**.

circular insanity or **psychosis**: a rare form of **manic-depressive psychosis** in which periods of depression and excitement follow each other without interruption ➤The term is no longer used as a classification

circularity: (*logic*) resting one element of one's thinking upon another element that is seen to depend (eventually) on the first· A is true because of B, which is true because of C, which is true because of A—

Syn. CIRCULAR REASONING—For *circular definition*, see *definition*. (A reader who finds circular definitions in this dictionary will confer a favor by notifying the editor or publisher.)

circular reaction/hypothesis of: (*speech*) the hypothesis that children transmute babbling into speech partly because the adult imitates the child's babbled sound in a context that gives it a meaningful association

circular reasoning = circularity.

circular reflex or response = circular behavior.

circumstances: *n. pl.* 1. a group of concurrent stimuli that together evoke a response or related responses—*Syn.* *situation*. 2. a relatively narrow range of concurrent external conditions affecting an organism. ➤ *Contr. w.* *environment*, which is the total range of such circumstances existing over a span of time.

circumstantiality: *n.* a characteristic of conversation that proceeds indirectly to its goal idea, with many tedious details and parenthetical and irrelevant additions ➤ This type of behavior is shared with certain psychotics by many otherwise normal and worthy people.

claim/neurotic: (*K. Horney*) the irrational feeling, based on a sense of unique superiority, that others ought to see to it that one's wishes or needs are fulfilled ➤ If partially conscious, the feeling is justified by rationalizations. If not satisfied, the neurotic claim produces anger, vindictiveness, and feelings of unjust treatment

clairaudience: *n.* alleged power to "hear" without the use of ears or by any known sensory mechanism. ➤ Often improperly included under *clairvoyance*.—*Cp.* *cryptesthesia*.

clairvoyance: *n.* 1. alleged power to "see" objective events without the use of eyes or of any known sensory process. 2. any form of "perceiving" without known sensory process.—*Syn.* (for 2) *cryptesthesia* (which see).

clan: *n.* a form of social group, consisting of families who claim common descent. ➤ It was restricted originally to descent through the female line (a gens being the parallel patrilineal group), but the distinction is now seldom observed

clang: *n.* a sound composed of a fundamental tone and its overtones. ➤ All normal musical tones are clangs. Their distinctive quality, or timbre, is due chiefly to the relative prominence of certain overtones.—*Var.* (*Ger.*) *Klang*.

clang association: one in which one word recalls another word because of their similarity in sound.

clarification remark: restatement by a counselor, in what is hoped to be clearer

terms, of the substance of what the counselee has said. ➤ The clarification remark studiously avoids any expression of the counselor's attitude or feeling, but may attempt to restate an expression of attitude by the counselee, provided it is explicit.—*Cp.* *nondirective procedure*.

clarification/sudden: (*V. Cameron*) a strong feeling and belief that all ambiguity has been removed and that one is quite certain of what needs to be done

clasp reflex: a response of grasping or holding something in the fingers, a *grasping reflex*.

class: *n.* 1. (*logic*) a group or aggregate of items—things, persons, abstractions—all of which manifest certain characters that collectively are the marks setting this group off from all others. 2. = *class/social*. 3. (*educ.*) a group of persons gathered together for more or less simultaneous instruction. 4. (*biol.*) the group of animals or plants between phylum and order. 5. (*stat.*) one of the divisions that result when related data are arranged in order of magnitude and arbitrarily divided into nonoverlapping groups or parts, each having an equal range of scores. ➤ As a means of grouping or categorizing data, class may be contrasted with rank. The class assumes that scores of about the same magnitude are (or may be) for specifiable purposes equivalent. The rank assumes the equivalence for specifiable purposes of those scores attained by an equal proportion of the population. Thus each class has the same range of scores or class interval—i.e., the score difference from top to bottom of each class is the same—but the number of cases in the several classes generally differs greatly. In contrast, the number of cases in each rank is by definition the same, but the range of scores differs from rank to rank. In further contrast, the highest class, but the lowest rank, is conventionally designated as the first—See rank for further discussion of that term

Both class and rank are quantitative divisions; a division of data based on logical or qualitative similarities is called a *category*. Classification is used for all three types of division

class analysis chart: a chart that shows the relative performance of members of a class on the several parts of an achievement test battery.

class-free test: see *test/culture-free*.

classic: *adj.* (*hist. of sci. and jocular*) characterizing a doctrine once generally believed to be true, which the writer believes to be false.—*Cp.* the expression *a classic blunder*.—*Syn.* *traditional* ➤ This meaning is not to be confused with the usage in art and literature

classical conditioning: see *conditioning*.

classical psychoanalysis: that part of the movement which emphasizes the libido and Freud's instinct theory (see **instinct** 4).

classification: *n.* 1. process of grouping objects into mutually exclusive classes, ranks, or categories; or the group so classified ➤ A CROSS-CLASSIFICATION uses more than one basis for grouping, so that an item can be placed in more than one class, it is permissible only in very special cases. 2. (*info. theory*) a variable of an ensemble; a dimension having several states or classes, or a continuum of magnitudes For a given classification, each element of an ensemble must be in one class only, or at one point only on the continuum. But not all the elements need to be classifiable by all the classifications

classification/Aristotelian: see **Aristotelian classification**.

classification table: a table that facilitates classification by the way the variables are tallied. e.g., a table so arranged that the rows stand for the tens, the columns for the units. The cell at the intersection of row 4 and column 7 denotes a score or observation of 47.—*Syn.* CLASSIFIER.

classification test: 1. one in which the testee's task is to sort objects into appropriate categories The categories may be either prescribed or left to the testee's choice 2. a test designed to help in the proper classification of individuals for any stated purpose.

classifier = classification table.

class index = class mark.

class interval or *i*: (*stat.*) the width of a class (5); the range of values or the number of score units between the upper and lower boundaries of a class.—*Syn.* STEP INTERVAL, INTERVAL, CLASS SIZE, CLASS.

class limits: the upper and lower limits of a given class interval; the highest and the lowest values that can be included in the class interval.—*Syn.* CLASS RANGE

class mark: the midpoint of a class interval.—*Syn.* CLASS INDEX.

class/opportunity: see **opportunity class**.
class range = class limits.

classroom test: a test prepared, generally by the teacher, for a particular local classroom situation.—*Contr.* *w* **standardized test**.

class/social: a grouping or division of a society, made up of persons having certain common social characteristics which are taken to qualify them for participation on roughly equal terms with others of the group in important social relations, and to restrict (but not prohibit) many kinds of social interaction with those outside the group. ➤ Particularly affected by social class are marriage and certain clubs and social functions. Classes are usually formed on a combination of criteria similarities in educa-

tion, vocation, complexion, value systems, custom, family—but today chiefly in wealth. There is usually a recognition by all of a hierarchy of upper, middle, and lower classes (sometimes with subdivisions), but this hierarchy is not necessarily one of worth or power.—*Cp* **caste**.

class/special: one with special provisions for any or all types of atypical children.—See **special class**.

class structure: the way in which a given society is divided into social *classes.

class-theoretical: *adj.* of a system of classification in which the categories are conceived as existing in nature or in reality, not as merely invented or designed ➤ The classification of chemical elements by Mendeleev is said to be an example. Those who do not believe in a class-theoretical classification hold that this chemical classification, though valid and useful, is (like all the others) arbitrary.—*Cp* **class theory**.

class theory: 1. the philosophical view that an object has the properties it has *because* it belongs to a certain class. ➤ Chiefly used derogatorily by field theorists. 2. the philosophical position that an event may be explained by stating the attributes or properties of the objects involved.

class/ungraded: (*educ*) a class of children in one room, of mixed age and school achievement, taught in very small groups or individually ➤ Not to be used euphemistically for a class organized for the mentally deficient.

clausal complex: (*H. Murray*) the enduring effects of the uterine experience that influence (unconsciously) the course of later development and behavior

claustrophobia: *n.* pathological fear of being in a confined place.—See **phobia**.

cleanliness training: teaching a child to keep himself clean. ➤ Often a euphemism for bowel training

clearness: *n.* 1. (*structural psych*) an elementary attribute of a sensation, or of a sensed or imagined object ➤ It characterizes the sensation or sense datum when nothing prevents its full apprehension, when it is salient or standing out from its background. It is conceived as being, or being the result of, attention.—*Syn.* **attensity, vividness**.—*Ant.* **INDISTINCTNESS** 2. a property of perceived or conceived objects, or of propositions, of being definite, distinct, comprehensible, not obscure; or that property in relatively high degree 3. (*phenomenology*) the definiteness with which one component of a phenomenal or cognitive *field can be distinguished from another; the sharpness of boundary between two objects in the field

clerical test: a test of ability in such tasks as filing, simple bookkeeping, checking, and

routine arithmetical operations. Tasks such as stenography and machine calculation are sometimes included.

Clever Hans: (*Ger., der kluge Hans*) one of the Elberfeld horses.

cleverness: *n.* quickness in apprehending what is required in a particular situation —For *cleverness factor*, see *C factor*.

cliché: *n.* a stereotyped or hackneyed verbal expression → It is the best key wherewith to gain entrance to a closed mind.

click: *n. (speech)* any of a class of sounds, usually formed by withdrawing the tongue from against teeth or palate, that produce a clicking sound. e.g., the sound usually written as *tsk*, the click used to urge a horse forward

client: *n. (psychol.)* a person who comes for counseling or psychotherapy; a counselee

client-centered therapy or counseling: see *therapy/client-centered*.

climacteric (klī'mak'tēr-ik; klī'mak'tēr-ik). *n.* the menopause. → Sometimes applied to the period of analogous physiological change in men, and less appropriately to puberty.

climate/psychological: figuratively, the prevailing characteristics of a person's environment, taken not analytically but globally. → The **INTELLECTUAL CLIMATE** consists in the conditions of life as they offer great or little opportunity for intellectual development. The **EMOTIONAL CLIMATE** is the sum of the prevailing circumstances as they affect emotional response, or as they reflect emotions directed at the subject. The **CULTURAL CLIMATE** is made up of the conditions that affect the person's cultural growth. The **SOCIAL CLIMATE** is the totality of social stimuli, particularly those that tend to cause a person to feel accepted or rejected.

clinic: *n.* a place and organization to which persons come for individualized diagnosis and treatment of some physical or mental disorder. → Although **clinical** referred originally to bedside treatment, a clinic is now more generally a place for patients who can walk. In medicine, it is sometimes a demonstration diagnosis for medical students. Popularly, a clinic is likely to mean the out-patient department of a hospital, especially one with reduced fees, but an organization of specialists in private practice is also a clinic. ¶All of this has somewhat influenced the meaning of **PSYCHOLOGICAL CLINIC**: it is a place to which persons come for specialized *individual* help from one psychologist or from a team of psychologists. (Such a clinic may also have affiliated medical or social work personnel.) Any kind of psychological diagnosis and treatment may be included

A **BEHAVIOR CLINIC** specializes in the treat-

ment of behavior maladjustments. Brain-damaged and mentally deficient children may also be treated in such clinics. Treatment of **behavior problems** of children nearly always includes helping the parents. The behavior clinic may deal with adult, as well as child, clients.

A **PSYCHOEDUCATIONAL CLINIC** is designed to supplement the work of schools with children presenting especially difficult problems. Diagnosis and treatment may be concerned with adjustment to school, special learning problems, behavior problems, vocational adjustment.

The **child guidance *clinic** is likely to be less oriented to the problems arising in school and more to behavior problems and to incipient mental illness. Frequently the clinic is under psychiatric direction.

The extension of the general idea of clinic in such a term as **EDUCATIONAL CLINIC** for a place where educational "ailments" are given individual diagnosis and treatment is reasonable; but further extension to short "refresher" courses for in-service education, e.g., "football-coaches clinic," is unfortunate —See **clinical**.

clinical: *adj.* 1. pertaining to a clinic. 2. characterizing the method of studying the individual as a unique whole. Specific behaviors are observed and specific traits may be inferred, but the goal is that of understanding (and helping) the particular individual. —*Syn.* **idiographic**; but **clinical** is broader, since it covers remediation as well as description. 3. relying upon the intuitive judgment of the clinician rather than upon measurement; the intuitive integration of measurement findings with direct observation. → In medicine, the contrast exists between clinical observation and laboratory tests. But in psychology the "laboratory tests" are often called *clinical tests*, in contrast to observation, which employs no tests.

clinical group(ing): a category for the classification of persons who present a fairly homogeneous pattern of symptoms, e.g., reactive depression. The category is based on clinical observations, usually without the refinement of **cluster analysis** or similar statistical treatment. —See **cluster**.

clinical psychology: that branch of psychology which deals with the psychological knowledge and practice employed in helping a client who has some behavior or mental disorder to find better adjustment and self-expression. It includes training and actual practice in diagnosis, treatment, and prevention, as well as research for the expansion of knowledge. —*Distg. fr. psychiatry*, which is a medical specialty.

clinical type (of feeble-mindedness): a feeble-minded person whose symptoms con-

form to any of several recognized patterns of physical symptoms, e.g., a **microcephalic**, a **mongolian**.—*Cp.* **constitutional type**.

clinic/child guidance: a clinic for professional guidance and help of children with major problems of adjustment ➤ Nearly all such clinics stress help by a "team" consisting of two or more of the following: pediatrician, child psychiatrist, clinical child psychologist, social worker.

clique (klĕk). *n.* a tightly organized group of persons, esp. one that tends to exclusiveness

clitoris (klĭ'tə-ris; klit-): *n.* a small organ of erectile tissue, part of the external female genitals, stimulation of which is an important source of sex pleasure—*adj.* **clitoral**.

cloaca theory (klō-ā'kə): a belief, frequently held by children, that birth takes place through the anus.

clonus (klō'nəs): *n.* involuntary rapid contractions and relaxations of a muscle—*Cp.* **tonus**; **ankle clonus**.—*adj.* **clonic** (klon').

closure/law of: (*Gestalt*) the principle that behavior or mental process tends toward as complete, stable, or "closed" a state as circumstances permit: e.g., an asymmetrical figure tends to be perceived as symmetrical, an unfinished act to be completed, an incomplete musical chord to be resolved, a meaningless object or situation to be perceived as having meaning.

clouded state/epileptic: a dazed or deeply confused state that sometimes precedes or follows epileptic convulsions.

clouding effect: (*C. Jung*) the barrier that keeps a person of one psychological type from understanding a person of a different type.

clouding of consciousness: a confused condition marked by impaired perception, attention, and orientation ➤ Clouding is normal in sleep states, and also characterizes most forms of **delirium** and many **psychoses**.

clue: see **cue**.

cluster: *n.* (*stat.*) 1. a subgroup of variables each of which is more closely correlated with other members of the subgroup than with the other variables in the larger group. 2. less strictly, variables all of which have high positive correlations with each other, and most of which have higher correlations with those in the cluster than with others not therein. ➤ A cluster being first defined as in (1), on purely mathematical grounds, other variables are added or subtracted on psychological grounds to obtain the cluster of (2).—*Cp.* **surface *trait**.

cluster analysis: (*stat.*) a technique for determining clusters; esp. for determining them by inspection of the **matrix**.

cluster correlation: see **correlation/cluster**.

clutter: *n.* 1. a disorderly crowding together. 2. in radar reading, signals returned from objects not significant for the purpose in hand, e.g., from clouds. ➤ It is distinguished from noise. However, it is suggested that clutter be extended to mean noise (as defined in **communications theory**).—See **noise** (3).

cluttering: *n.* speech so rapid, under pressure of excitement, that enunciation is indistinct, words are run together, and syllables are slghted or dropped out—*Syn.* **agitallalia** (not *prefd*).

cm: *abbr.* for **centimeter**.

cmps: *abbr.* for **centimeters per second**.

Cn: (*Ror*) scoring code for color naming.

c.n.s.: 1. = **central *nervous system**. 2. = **conceptual nervous system**. ➤ C.n.s. should not be used for (2) except when context makes the reference quite unambiguous.

co-: combining form meaning *together with, joint, equally*—*Var.* **col-**, **com-**, **con-**.

coacting group: persons working side by side and receiving only "contributory" social stimuli from each other. There is no direct communication or interaction—the individuals are primarily concerned with some task rather than with one another. ➤ *Syn.* **SHOULDER-TO-SHOULDER GROUP**. Some writers contrast the coacting with the **face-to-face group**, the latter being thought of as interacting with each other. More often, the face-to-face group is conceived as including the coacting group.

coaction compass: (*Ror*) a schema for showing, by means of rectangular coordinate axes, the relation between control and affect factors in personality

coarctated (cō'ārk-tā'təd): *adj.* narrowed; pressed together, articulated or joined by a narrow union; constricted. ➤ The term is used metaphorically in a variety of ways for inhibited behavior, esp. for ego-limited behavior; for the narrowed range of experience open to the **preschizophrenic**; for a constricted range of both **extratensive** and **introversive** tendencies (*Ror*). (In *Ror* terminology, *distg. fr* **COARTATIVE**, which means weak in both tendencies rather than constricted)—*Var.* **coartated**.—*n.* **coarctation**.

coccyx (kok'siks). *n.* (*anat.*) the lowest bone of the spinal column, adjoining the **sacrum** and formed of four fused rudimentary vertebrae, the rudimentary tail found in man and the tailless apes.—*adj.* **coccygeal** (kok-sij'i-əl)

cochlea (kok'li-ə). *n.* the spiral bony tube in the inner ear which contains the organ of hearing.—*adj.* **cochlear**.

cochlear-palpebral reflex: response to au-

ditory stimulus by closing the eyelids if they are open, or further tightening if they are closed.

coconsciousness: *n.* a dissociated system of mental activities, described in cases of divided personality, wherein what seems a subpersonality is aware directly of the ideas and actions of the "normal" personality and may greatly influence them, but does not at all points share the normal desires or purposes of the individual.—*Cp.* *personality/multiple*.

code: *n.* 1. a set of symbols employed to convert a given set of data or items into a quantitative or qualitative series ➤ Each item or class of items in the original series receives a CODE SYMBOL in terms of a systematic plan, i.e., in such fashion as to represent some relationship between the items. Thus, each manifestation of anger might be given a code number according to its supposed relative strength. Or each behavior exhibited in a given time might be given a code letter to indicate its classification or categorization. (In communications theory, coding, encoding, and decoding have special meanings. See also *ulstrith* for a particular kind of code.) 2. a system of rules and standards for conduct; a compilation of such rules.—*Cp.* *code/professional*.—*v.* *codify*, *code*.

code capacity: (*info. theory*) the maximum possible rate at which information can be sent through a code channel.

code channel: (*info. theory*) a system whereby a sequence of signals related to a given code is transmitted at a given rate.

code/moral: see *moral code*.

code/professional: a set of rules that prescribes the specific ethics, the ideals and standards of personal conduct, approved or required of members of a professional group. ➤ Particular techniques or methods are seldom included, nor are standards of knowledge and skill, but there is usually prohibition from attempting what clearly lies beyond the training or skill of the practitioner.

codetermine: *v.* to share in the cause of an event ➤ The term is often used in this dictionary without statement of the other factors involved. e.g., a stimulus *codetermines* response.

code test: 1. one in which the task is to translate from one set of symbols to another set, according to a given code that is unfamiliar at the start of the test: e.g., in the form known as LETTER-DIGIT TEST, substitution in a printed message of 1 for *a*, 2 for *b*, etc., to 26 for *z*.—See also *digit-symbol test*.—*Syn.* *SUBSTITUTION TEST*. 2. an achievement test to measure how well a standard code, e.g., the Morse code, has been learned

coding: *n.* 1. (*stat*) transforming a set of obtained scores into a more convenient set of scores. ➤ E.g., all persons aged 0 to 359 months may be represented by the median value 18 months, all from 36 to 719 months by the median value 54 months, etc. More complex forms of coding are also used. 2. (*commun. theory*) in a communication system, the process whereby a message is translated into a signal, or a signal into a message coding is either *encoding* or *decoding*, or both

coding key: a list of the classes or categories of data, together with the symbols assigned to each. ➤ E.g., each kind of error may be given a symbol to be employed in tabulating the number and kind of error in a given performance or product.

coef.: *abbr.* for *coefficient*.

coefficient: *n.* 1. (*math.*) a constant value by which other values are to be multiplied. 2. (*stat.*) a value expressing the degree to which some characteristic or relation is to be found in specified instances. ➤ E.g., the coefficient of **correlation* is a value expressing the degree to which two variables vary concomitantly. The root meaning of "working with" is nearly gone; the word is little more than a synonym for *index*. (But often, by purely arbitrary convention, the terms *coefficient* of and *index* of refer to different formulas.)

For combination terms with *coefficient*, see the other member: *correlation coefficient*, *alienation coefficient*, etc.

coenesthesia (sē'nās-thē'zhī-ə; sen'əs-): *n.* collective term for sense impressions from within the organism. These are attended to only *en masse* or not at all, but they form the basis for feelings of health, briskness, relaxation, etc.—*Var. sp.* *cen-*, *-aes-*, *-sis*.—*Syn.* *COMMON SENSATION*, *common sensibility*.

coen(o)-: combining form meaning *common*—*Var.* *cen(o)-*.

coenotrope: see *cenotrope*.

coercion: *n.* the act of compelling another by physical force, or otherwise, to act or refrain from acting.—*Syn.* *compulsion*, *restraint*, *constraint*.—See *constraint* for discussion.—*v.* *coerce*.

cognition: *n.* 1. a generic term for any process whereby an organism becomes aware or obtains knowledge of an object. ➤ Although it is part of the traditional terminology and has subjective connotations, many neobehaviorists use the term. It includes perceiving, recognizing, conceiving, judging, reasoning. Some older authorities held that sensing was not strictly cognitive (holding that a distinct cognizing process followed upon sensing), but in modern usage sensing is usually included under cognition. In most systems, *cognition*, *affection*, and *conation* are the three categories under

which all mental processes are classified.—*Syn.* *noesis*. 2. the product of cognizing; the knowledge obtained (*Not recom*) 3. the awareness of objects. ➤ This usage usually results from failure to distinguish (1) from (2). (*Not recom*) 4. (*beh*) a hypothetical stimulus-stimulus association or perceptual organization inferred to account for expectancies.—*adj.* **cognitive**. —*v.* **cognize**.

cognition/paranormal: the process of obtaining knowledge without the normal processes of perceiving and thinking—See **paranormal**.

cognitive awareness level (of a construct): (*G. A. Kelly*) the degree to which the construct is expressed in socially effective symbols, has accessible alternatives, and is not contradicted by other constructs

cognitive clearness: the clearness and distinctness with which one is aware of the relationships of an object. ➤ *Contr. w.* sensory clearness or attensity, the elementary attribute of a sensation, posited by content psychology as the result of attending.

cognitive map: (*E. C. Tolman*) a hypothesized representation by an organism of the means-end relationships by which a goal can be attained, or of certain portions of such relationships. It is composed of a set of one or more beliefs and expectancies. ➤ It is held that, in many kinds of behavior, we must infer a process intervening between a cue and a response which, even in lower animals, is functionally equivalent to what human beings call an expectation. Tolman holds that in learning a maze an animal usually learns, not a series of movements, but a **cognitive map**: i.e., he learns the spatial relationships between parts of the maze in relation to the goal object. This "map" thereafter elicits and selects different responses to suit varying circumstances as they arise. Thus, a rat who has learned to run a maze correctly will swim the same maze correctly, although he has to use a wholly different set of responses. The concept of the cognitive map is generalized to almost any problem-solving behavior.—*Cp* **expectancy**, **schema**.

cognitive need: whatever it is that causes an organism to examine objects, a drive or motive that is satisfied when the person apprehends the nature of an object.—*Syn.* **curiosity** (*prefd.* as less pretentious).

cognitive organization = **cognitive schema**.

cognitive schema: the complex pattern, inferred as having been imprinted in the organismic structure by experience, that combines with the properties of the presented stimulus object or of the presented idea to determine how the object or idea is to be perceived and conceptualized. ➤ The

term is a broad one: it may be applied to a very small pattern, such as that which determines that a certain thing shall be perceived as a shoe, or to large over-all patterns, such as that of **ethnocentric** prejudice which causes one to perceive the behavior of persons from another social group in an unfavorable light; or such as the way in which one conceives time as divided into past, present, and future 2. (*E. C. Tolman*) the implicit assumptions and expectancies that a person makes about the external world, or the analogous construct for subhumans, that must be assumed effective in order to account for the specific nature of an individual's behavior. ➤ It is probable that the referents for meanings (1) and (2) are the same—*Syn.* **apperceptive mass** (more limited in scope), **cognitive map** (having a special usage); **set** (very much more limited, but perhaps referring to the same kind of pattern); **frame of reference**; **cognitive structure**; **cognitive organization**; **COGNITIVE PATTERN** (less explicit)

cognitive-sign principle: the principle that learning consists in becoming aware of a relation between a stimulus and a goal, or between a stimulus and a goal-oriented response, rather than in learning a set of responses

cognitive structure: 1. (*K. Lewin*) the way the individual sees the physical and social worlds, including all his facts, concepts, beliefs, and expectations, and the pattern of their interactions.—*Partial syn.* **ideology**, but cognitive structure is much more inclusive. 2. = **cognitive schema** (which see). ➤ Meanings (1) and (2) differ chiefly in the greater complexity of (1). This is especially true for *E. C. Tolman's* use of cognitive structure, which is nearly the same as **cognitive map**.

cognitive theory (of learning): an interpretation of the facts of learning that, more freely than other theories, postulates central brain processes as intermediary, that *what* is learned is a cognitive structure rather than a response, and (generally) that learning comes as a result of a restructuring of the individual's way of perceiving (*insight*).—*Ant* **stimulus-response theory** (of learning).

cognizance need: (*H. A. Murray*) the need to observe, inquire, explore, and investigate; the need to acquire facts

cognize: *v.* to know, to take account of the properties and relations of an object.—*n* **cognition**, which see

coherence criterion: a means of judging whether a testee's "correct" response is to be accepted as a true or insightful performance of the task set ➤ In an object assembly test, the testee may be unable to see meaning in the completed assembly

which he has produced (he does not meet the **PATTERN COHERENCE CRITERION**); in a **similarities test** he may be unable to tell how two things are similar though he correctly says they are (here he fails to meet the **VERBAL COHERENCE CRITERION**).

coherent: *adj.* hanging together; forming a unit within which parts are not in conflict.—*v.* cohere.

cohesion/figural: see **figural cohesion**.

cohesion/ or **cohesiveness/group**: 1. the over-all attraction of a group for each of its members. ➤ This ignores the influence of the forces outside the group that may tend to keep it together.—*Cp.* the following. 2. the total field of forces, inside and outside the group, which tend to keep it intact. 3. = group morale. 4. the feeling of belongingness on the part of members of a group.—*adj.* cohesive.

cohesion/law of: 1. a principle of learning according to which acts that occur at the same time or in close succession tend to form a unity, thus becoming a complex act of a higher order.—*Cp.* **contiguity/law of and conditioned response**. 2. the principle that the parts of a gestalt tend to assume greater coherence and stability.—*Syn.* closure (which refers to the process, cohesion to the result).

cohesive forces: (*Gestalt*) those psychic tendencies that tend to the formation and maintenance of a gestalt.

coincidence: *n.* 1. the occurrence at the same time of two events having distinct causes.—*adj.* coincidental. 2. (*math.*) a point for point correspondence of two geometrical figures.—*adj.* coincident.

coincidental method: a method of estimating the size of a radio or TV audience for a particular program by making telephone calls while the program is in progress.

coition, coitus (kō-ish'ən, kō'i-təs): *n.* the introduction of the male sex organ into the body of another, generally with orgasm. ➤ Coition is the process in general, coitus the specific act.—*Syn.* SEX(UAL) INTERCOURSE, COPULATION, and (as usually used) COHABITATION.—*adj.* coital.

cold emotion: a bodily state that resembles true emotion, resulting from the injection of hormones. Bodily changes occur that are like those of some emotional states, but the subject reports no experience of true emotion.

coldness = frigidity.

cold spot: a minute area on the skin or mucous membrane, sensitive to stimuli that are below body temperature, and yielding sense data of coolth.

collaboration: *n.* (*H. S. Sullivan*) a stage, beyond mere acceptance of the conditions necessary for joint activity (which is co-

operation), in which there is sensitivity to the needs of the other person.

collapse: *n.* 1. (*med.*) extreme prostration or depression, with failure of circulation. 2. (*med.*) an abnormal falling in of the walls of any organ. 3. an extreme loss of motivation to any but routine activities; failure of hope, ambition, and most desires.

collateral: *n.* 1. a secondary or side item. 2. a kinsman not in the direct line of descent: cousin, uncle, niece, etc. 3. one of the secondary branches of the axon.—*adj.* collateral.

collective: *adj.* pertaining to a group, usually to a group as a whole.

collective behavior: see **mind/collective**, esp (3).

collective consciousness: (*hist.*) the supposed fusion or integration of individual consciousnesses into a single group mind.

collective mind: see **mind/collective**.

collective monolog: a monolog stimulated by a hearer's presence although he is not directly addressed and his point of view is not taken into account. ➤ While primarily a phenomenon of childhood, it is sometimes approximated by adults.

collective psychology: 1. (*obs.*) the study of the collective consciousness. 2. a part of social psychology dealing either with (a) the effect on the individual's behavior of being part of a social group, or with (b) the behavior of a group as such, or with both (a) and (b).—*Syn.* GROUP PSYCHOLOGY (*prefd.*).

collective representation: (*E. Durkheim*) that portion of the individual's experience which he shares with others and which is attributable to the fact of social association. ➤ Religion, e.g., is a collective representation.—*Syn.* (*C. Jung*) COLLECTIVE IDEAS.

collective unconscious: see **unconscious/collective**.

collectivity: *n.* 1. any category of human beings. It is the most general classification of more than one person and includes such subclassifications as class, caste, public, mass, nationality, electorate, crowd, mob, audience, group, etc. 2. a collection of human beings, as distinguished from group by a lesser degree of organization.

College Ability Tests, or **C-A-T** (*pron.* as separate letters): a series of tests of intellectual readiness for the college level.—See **School and College Ability Tests**.—*Distg. fr.* California Achievement Test, sometimes abbreviated as C.A.T.

colliculus (kə-lik'ū-ləs) *n., pl.* colliculi (-lī): (*anat.*) a small elevation or prominence; specif., any one of the four prominences of the **corpora quadrigemina** (which see). ➤ The posterior (or caudad) pair are the **INFERIOR COLLICULI**; the anterior (or cephalad) pair are the **SUPERIOR COLLICULI**.

colligation: *n.* a combination in which the units are separately recognizable. ➤ *Contr. w. fusion*, in which the units are not separately identifiable by direct inspection. **Pattern** is a near synonym, but emphasizes somewhat more the unity of the combination. In **constellation** or **gestalt** the unity is still more strongly connoted. A printed word may be, with a shift of purpose or attention, alternatively a mere **colligation** of letters or a meaningful **gestalt**. **colligation/coefficient of:** (*stat*) a crude measure of relationship between two dichotomous qualitative variables, the measure being a function of the square roots of the products of frequencies in opposite cells of the fourfold table.

colloidal gold test: a chemical test of the cerebrospinal fluid, used in diagnosis of syphilis of the nervous system.—*Syn.* **LANGE'S TEST**

color: *n.* 1. the perceived characteristic of light other than the spatial and temporal characteristics. ➤ It includes **chromatic color** (popularly called color proper), which is the sensory component of visual experience in the chromatic series (characterized by lightness, hue, and saturation), and **achromatic color**, which is the sensory component of visual experience in the black-gray-white series (characterized by zero saturation and, hence, absence of hue). 2. any particular hue or achromatic color. the *color* magenta, or the *color* black.

color/achromatic: see **achromatic color**.

colorant: *n.* a dye or pigment

color antagonism or complementarity: the fact that the mixture of any colors results in greater or less loss of hue; specif., that certain colors when mixed in a given proportion yield **achromatic color**.—See **color complementaries**.

color antagonists = color complementaries.

color/aperture: color perceived as filling a hole in a (usually neutral) screen. It is seen as **film color**.—*Syn.* **REDUCED COLOR**.

color attribute: the elementary or basic discriminable differences between colors: **hue**, **brightness**, and **saturation**.—See **attribute**.—*Syn.* **COLOR DIMENSION**

color blindness: inability to distinguish colors on the part of a person able to see shapes and forms. ➤ It may be **TOTAL** (*syn.* **achromatopsia**, **achromatism**) or **PARTIAL**. Of the latter, the commonest form is inability to distinguish certain reds and greens from each other or from gray. Complete inability to discriminate hues is apparently very rare, most so-called cases of color blindness are really cases of **COLOR WEAKNESS**—i.e., relative inability to discriminate between all hues (**achromatopsia**) or between certain specified hues (e.g., **RED-GREEN**

COLOR WEAKNESS).—See **anomalous *trichromatism**.

A number of color blindness tests have been devised to determine the presence or extent of color weakness. Of these the most common but least adequate is the **Holmgren**, in which a skein of dyed worsted is to be matched with the proper skein from a varicolored assortment.

Naming of the many varieties of color blindness is heavily infected with **theory-begging**: i.e., the same phenomenon is given a different name according to the color theory accepted by the writer.

color/bulky = color/volume.

color/chromatic: see **chromatic color**.

color circle: a disk with sectors of the primary or fundamental colors arranged in spectral order and of such angular width that the disk when rotated yields a gray. ➤ The arrangement of colors on a circular band (see **color cycle**) is also called a **color circle**.

color complementaries or complements: pairs of colors which, mixed in a given proportion, yield gray. ➤ By extension, white and black are often treated as complementaries. Either member of the pair is called a complement, or complementary, to the other.—*Syn.* **COLOR ANTAGONISTS**

color complementarity = color antagonism.

color constancy: the fact that colors of an ordinary object are relatively independent of changes in illumination or of other viewing conditions. ➤ A red pencil is usually seen as red, even though the illumination is green.

color contrast: the effects on the perception of color of being seen in temporal or spatial juxtaposition with another color. ➤ When two **color complementaries** are juxtaposed, the effect is to intensify the difference between them—this is the primary meaning of **contrast**. But this intensification of difference is only one effect of color juxtaposition. The general effect is that each color is seen as if a little of the color complementary of its neighboring color had been mixed with it. Thus, red seen next to green looks even more red (as if the green had thrown a bit more red into its red neighbor), and the green appears more green. But red next to blue looks as if it had a bit of blue's complementary (yellow) mixed with it, and the blue looks as if it had a dash of green (the complement of the red). ¶ If one color is a neutral gray, it receives a little of the chromatic color's complementary red on gray makes the gray slightly green. When one speaks of **CONTRASTING COLORS**, however, one usually means colors far apart on the color circle. ¶ **Color contrast** may include contrast in

brightness as well as in hue. The contrast may be **SIMULTANEOUS** (two colors next each other in space) or **SUCCESSIVE** (one color presented very shortly after the other).

color cycle: a schematic representation of all the **hues** in fully saturated form ➤ The hues are arranged in a circular band in spectral order, with the nonspectral purples and magenta placed between blue and red. When the proportion of each hue is adjusted so that the band when rotated yields an **achromatic** mixture, it is sometimes called a **color circle**.

color deficiency: general term for relative inability to discriminate chromaticity or hue. It includes **monochromatism**, **dichromatism**, **anomalous** ***trichromatism**.—*Syn.* **color blindness**.

color description or *C_{des}*: (*Ror.*) statements about an inkblot in which color is mentioned only incidentally, e.g., as part of describing a form.—*Distg. fr.* **color naming**.

color determinant: (*Ror.*) the color (considered as such and not merely as a defining component of some other feature such as form) as (**Rorschach**) ***determinant** of response to the inkblot cards. Color may be **chromatic** or **achromatic**.

color dynamics: (*Ror.*) a term proposed as better than **color shock** to describe the dynamic effects, both positive and negative, of color

colored hearing = **chromesthesia**.

color equation: see **color mixture**.

color/film: see **film color**.

color-form test: a set of geometric forms (cubes, circles, etc.) painted in different colors which subjects must sort into categories of their own devising. ➤ It is classed as a test of **concept formation**.

color fundamental: 1. a color presumed, in a given color theory, to correspond with a *basic* color vision response. 2. any of the three spectral colors—red, green, and a certain blue-violet—the mixture of which (as light stimuli, not as pigments—see **color mixture**) in varying ratios yields every possible hue and in higher saturation than can be obtained from any other three colors. ➤ The first meaning, that of the authoritative Inter-Society Color Council, reflects theory as well as facts. The second, based on the useful distinctions made by Titchener, reflects factual differences.—See **color primaries** for a discussion of ways of classifying colors as invariable, primary, or principal

color/glowing = **color/illuminant**.

color/hard: see **hard colors**.

color hue = **hue**.

color/illuminant or **/illumination**: a glowing color, one coming directly from a light (in contrast with a reflected color).—*Syn.* **GLOW**, **GLOWING COLOR**.

colorimeter (kul·ər·im·ə·tər): *n.* a color-matching instrument for equating a known color stimulus mixture to an unknown color stimulus, so that the latter is specified in terms of the former—*n.* **colorimetry**, the matching of colors by means of a colorimeter.

colorimetric primaries (kul·ər·i·met·rĭk): the three color fundamentals of a **trichromatic color theory**. They may be additively mixed to match any unknown color.—*Distg. fr.* the artist's primary pigments (see **color primaries 2**)

color induction: see **induced color**.

color insistence: the impressiveness or attention-catching power of a color. ➤ It is associated especially with the brightness of **achromatic colors** and the saturation of **chromatic colors**.

color invariables: four colors that do not alter in hue when seen in the middle **color zone**. ➤ They are yellow, blue, a bluish green, and a bluish or cerise red.—*Distg. fr.* **INVARIABLE HUES**, those hues which do not change with change in luminance of the stimulus.—See **color primaries** for discussion.

color/mirrored: color seen as if in a mirror behind the reflecting surface.

color mixture: the presentation of two or more color stimuli to the same area of the retina at the same time or in close succession, for the purpose of eliciting their combined effect. ➤ Mixture may be accomplished in various ways: simultaneous projection, rapid alternation, or diffusive combination of the several stimuli concerned **COLOR EQUATIONS**, formed on the analogy of chemical equations, state the results. ¶ Mixture of pigments is not mixture of stimuli and often has different results. E.g., mixture of blue and yellow pigments gives green, mixture of blue and yellow lights gives a colorless light.

color naming or *C_n*: (*Ror.*) the naming or listing of colors as a direct primary response by the subject.—*Distg. fr.* **color description**.

color/neutral = **achromatic color**.

color notation: see **Munsell color system**.

color primal: 1. = **color principal**. 2. = **color fundamental**. 3. = **color invariable**. ➤ Of the four classifications of color, the only one this term has not been used for is **color primary**. It is recommended that it be abandoned.

color primaries or **primary colors**: 1. loosely, those colors which, in any system, are of special importance for the classification of colors. 2. certain pigments that can be mixed to give, though in reduced color saturation, all the hues: white, black, red, yellow, blue.

➤ Three other color classifications may be contrasted here: (a) **PRINCIPAL COLORS**:

disturbance when a colored card is introduced in the inkblot series.

color solid: 1. = color pyramid. 2. a figure representing the brightness and saturation attributes of all the colors

color sorting test: a test for color blindness.—See *Holmgren test*.

color/spectral: see *spectral*.

color spindle: see *color pyramid*.

color square: see *color pyramid*.

colors/soft: the blue-green colors; those which tend to segregate least from a gray field of equal luminosity, and which show the *Liebmman effect* in its most pronounced form

color/strong: a color of high saturation.

color/subjective: a chromatic color sometimes perceived when viewing a moving achromatic stimulus, such as a rotating disk with a black-and-white pattern.

color surface: the plane surface obtained by cutting through the color pyramid, usually at right angles to the axis of brightness. Such a surface represents all possible hues and saturations at a given level of brightness.—*Distg. fr. surface *color*.

color/surface: one that is seen as lying on the surface of an object. ➤The color is compact in texture, resistant to the gaze, and well localized. Examples are the color of a wall, of a book cover, of the surface of a soap bubble.—*Cp. color/volume*.—*Distg. fr. color surface*.

color temperature: the temperature of a blackbody, or complete radiator, at which it yields a color matching that of a given sample of radiant energy. ➤The blackbody colors form a single series of relatively unsaturated visual qualities, ranging from red, through orange, white, pale blues, and violets, as the temperature is increased. The temperature is measured on the absolute, or *Kelvin*, scale.

color theories: efforts to state how the energy of light is so transformed into neural impulse as to condition the perceiving of the several colors. ➤*TRI-RECEPTOR THEORIES*, of which the *YOUNG-HELMHOLTZ THEORY* was the earliest, hold that all colors are reducible to combinations of three basic or *fundamental color components*, for each of which a basic neural impulse is yielded by a specific receptor in the retina. *McDOWGALL'S THEORY* modifies this in important details, especially by adopting the *DUPICITY THEORY* of von Kries, which holds that the retina has two separate sets of receptors—the rods for faint lights (which yield only *achromatic impressions*) and the cones for ordinary vision. *HERING'S THEORY*, a four-color theory, holds that all colors are reducible to two pairs of opposed or *antagonistic *colors*, with a chemical substance of reversible action in the retina for

each pair. *MUELLER'S THEORY* supplements this with certain cerebral processes. The *LADD-FRANKLIN THEORY* holds that certain mechanisms in the retina have undergone a progressive evolution. The primal receptor yielded achromatic impressions only. From this were differentiated added mechanisms for blue and yellow, the latter giving rise still later to mechanisms for red and green. More recently, a larger number of qualitatively different receptors has been proposed.

color tint or tone: 1. hues lighter than median gray, in contrast with the darker color shades. 2. = hue. (Not *recom.*) 3. = saturation. (Not *recom.*)

color/tone = *timbre*.

color triangle: the plane figure that sets forth certain color relations. The triangle is the base of the color pyramid (which see).

color value: a dimension in the Munsell color system roughly corresponding with lightness.

color/volume: color seen as organized, transparent, and filling a tridimensional space: e.g., the color of a block of clear ice, a jar of jelly, a room full of smoke.—*Syn. BULKY COLOR*.

color/weak: a color with low color saturation.

color weakness: a defect in color vision marked by diminished, rather than complete, lack of color sensitivity for a certain range of hues. ➤The term is preferred by some to *color blindness* on the ground that, in most cases at least, complete inability to respond to certain hues is not proved.—See *anomalous *trichromatism*.

color wheel: a device for mixing colors by rapid rotation of a disk composed of sectors of different size and color. Usually the sizes of the sectors can be varied.

color zones: regions of the retina that yield different color responses. ➤For normal persons and conditions, in the central zone all colors can be seen. In the middle zone, yellows, blues, and achromatic colors can be seen; but invariable red and green (see *color invariables*) are seen as gray, and other reds and greens are seen as slightly yellow or blue. In the extreme periphery all colors are seen as members of the achromatic series. The zones merge into each other gradually.—*Syn. RETINAL ZONES, CHROMATIC ZONES*.

column: *n.* 1. (*stat.*) a series of numbers arranged vertically in a table.—*Syn. Y-ARRAY, vertical array*.—*Distg. fr. row*, which is a horizontal series. 2. (*neurol.*) a nerve bundle extending longitudinally for some distance in the cord or lower brain.

column diagram: 1. see *bar chart*. 2. = *histogram*.

com-: a prefix meaning *with, together*, sometimes *very*.

coma: *n.* a state of suspension of all or nearly all behavior and most reflexes. The patient does not respond even to severely painful stimuli—*adj.* COMATOSE

combat fatigue: a disorder brought on by the exhaustion and anxiety of combat; a gross stress reaction. ➤ Formerly, misleadingly called **SHELL SHOCK**. Combat fatigue is somewhat of a euphemism. While usually transient, it may progress to a permanent neurotic reaction.

combination: *n.* (*math.*) one of the different sets or groupings in which a number of objects or items can be placed or assigned in such a way that no two sets contain the same items throughout, though a given item may appear in more than one set. The order of the items does not affect the combination (as it does affect permutation and variation). The letters *a b c* have the following combinations *a + b*, *a + c*, *b + c*, *a + b + c*.—*Syn.* **group, set.**

combination principle: 1. Two or more stimuli presented together may combine to elicit a response. 2. Responses made together tend to recur together whenever the stimulus for either one is presented—*Cp.* conditioning/R-R.

combination tone: a difference tone or a summation tone.—*Syn.* **RESULTANT TONE**

commensurable: *adj.* (*math.*) of two or more quantities that can be measured by the same unit of measurement.—*Ant.* incommensurable.

commissural fibers (*kə-mish'yū-rəl*): a tract connecting corresponding areas in the hemispheres or other bilateral divisions of the brain or cord. ➤ *Distg. fr.* **ASSOCIATION FIBERS** or **TRACTS**, which connect regions within the same hemisphere.—*Syn.* **COMMISSURE** (*kom'i-shūr*).

commissure = commissural fibers.

committable: *adj.* see **certifiable**.

common factor = **factor/group**.

common factor space: (*factor anal.*) a geometrical space having as many dimensions as there are common factors.

common factor variance = **communality**.

common fate/law of: (*Gestalt*) 1. Incongruous objects in the phenomenal *field tend to be so apprehended that they can be assimilated into the common structure or dominant gestalt of the field. 2. Elements of a gestalt change more readily when all the elements change in the same way (have a common fate).

common field: see **shared field**.

common marker: see **marker test**.

common sensation = **coenesthesia**.

common sense: 1. the seat or center in which all the other senses were supposed by Aristotle to be united. 2. opinions sup-

posed to be common to all men. ➤ Usually contrasted with ordered doctrine or philosophy, it is itself but a tissue of ill-assorted fragments of philosophy. Reliance on common sense is usually a confession that one has fallen back on prejudices which he refuses to examine. Common sense confirms and also rejects some part of every reasoned set of doctrines, scientific or philosophical. 3. good judgment; ability to select the right course of action in practical affairs without resort to elaborate theory or general principles.

common sensibility: a term of rather variable meaning, denoting vague and diffuse sensibility (chiefly visceral), but also including fused tactual-kinesthetic components, and usually an affective component; sensations derived from the body as a whole and without precise localization.—*Syn.* **coenesthesia**.

common trait: see **trait/common**.

commotional shock: the physical and mental effect of sudden changes in atmospheric pressure, true shell shock, as opposed to the neurosis miscalled shell shock.

communality (*kom'ū-nal'ə-ti*): *n.* (*factor anal.*) that proportion of the **variance** of a variable which is describable in terms of factors common to some of the other variables in the set; the sum of squares of the factor loadings of one of a given set of variables.—*Syn.* **COMMON FACTOR VARIANCE**. —*Ant.* **uniqueness**.

communication: *n.* 1. (*phys.*) the transmission of an effect from one place to another without transport of material e.g., a sound wave transmitted from its origin to the ear drum. 2. the process whereby physical energy acts upon a sensory receptor: a stimulus is *communicated* to an organism.—*Syn.* **excitation** (*prefd*). 3. transmitting, or transmitting and receiving, **information**, signals, or messages by means of gestures, words, or other **symbols**, from one organism to another. The information must refer to something that can be distinguished from other things by both organisms. 4. the **information** or **message** which is to be, or has been, transmitted. 5. (*commun theory*) the total process whereby one system (a **source**) influences another system (a **destination**) by manipulation of the alternative signals carried in a **channel** connecting them ➤ In psychology the source system and the destination system are organisms. 6. (*K. Lewin*) a high degree of dynamic dependence between two personal regions so that the changes in one bring about proportional changes in the other.

communication/consummatory: a behavior directed at others that is reduced or discontinued solely as a result of its own

occurrence, the expression being its own consummation. ➤ *Contr. w. instrumental *communication*, in which the tendency to continue or to discontinue depends upon how it is received. Since a person usually perceives some effect of his communication, an instrumental element in most cases contaminates the consummatory element. Designed (apparently) as a positivistic synonym for **expressive behavior**, consummatory communication is so narrowly conceived as to eliminate a great deal of what is usually termed expressive behavior. But consummatory communication seemingly denotes a distinguishable class of behaviors.

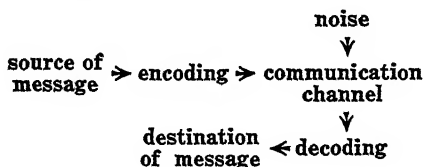
communication content: see **content/communication**.

communication/human: 1. (*commun. theory*) the subsience that investigates the relations between persons who select messages (**sources**) and persons who interpret and are affected by them (**destinations**). 2. the study of mass media of communication and their effects on mass audiences, other cultures, etc ➤ This usage somewhat arbitrarily restricts the meaning of the term.

communication/instrumental: an attempt by one person to influence another whom he addresses in such a way as to reduce discrepancies between them; communicating in order to change a person's ideas or actions—*Contr. w. communication/consummatory*.

communication/mass: the influencing of many persons by means of **mass media**.

communication model: (*C. E. Shannon*) a display of the steps or stages in a communication:



communications theory: a technology (not a theory) that deals with **communication** in all its aspects—physical, psychological, sociological ➤ The parallels between processes of communication in machines, organisms, and institutions are described; and common terms for parallel processes are invented, or adapted from old ones. Since **information** is what is communicated, there is much overlap with **information theory** (which see).

communication unit: (*commun. theory*) a complex unit consisting of **source**, **transmitter**, **receiver**, and **destination**. ➤ In the model for human ***communication** the source and the destination are persons. The former selects messages and by means

of the **transmitter** (the motor system of the individual) **encodes** the message and starts it on its way through the **communication channel** in the form of **signals** (words, gestures, etc.). These signals are picked up by the **receiver** (a sense organ and its brain connections) of the person who is the **destination**. The signals are **decoded** (receive a meaning) as a **central process** in the destination. There are several variations on this model. In one such model the person (in this connection called a **mediator**) is the whole unit, being both the destination of messages from another system and the source of messages transmitted to a third system.

communio: *n.* fellowship, characterized by a sense of personal closeness or oneness.

community: *n.* 1. members of a species living in close proximity and having some sort of social organization. ➤ Some authors maintain that there is no community without shared interests "wide enough to include their lives." (R. M. MacIver.) 2. a group of persons, whether or not in physical contact, who are aware of themselves as sharing a common ideology, interest, property, etc.; or the fact of sharing something in common. ➤ That which is held in common is usually specified, e.g., *community of ideas*.

community of content theory: the theory that there are many specific stimuli common to ostensibly different situation complexes, and that these common stimuli account for the consistency or correlation of responses to the situations. ➤ It postulates that to each stimulus a specific response is regularly made, the obtained correlation of responses in the complex situation being proportional to the number of common stimulus-response bonds. The theory is a special form of the **multiple-factor theory**.—*Cp.* also **identical elements**.

community of ideas: a sharing of the same reactions, attitudes, and notions by a given group of persons; **likemindedness**. ➤ Asked to name a color, e.g., a large percentage of persons will reply "red."

companion/imaginary: an imaginary playmate, often endowed by the child with a complete personality and perceived with hallucinatory vividness.

comparability (*kom'pə-rə-bil'ə-ti*): *n.* 1. the quality or attribute of two or more things of being alike in some specific respects and different in others, of having the same effects in stipulated respects. 2. a characteristic of two sets of scores or measures that yield equivalent meanings; or the characteristic of the measuring instrument or system by which such scores are obtained: e.g., degrees of temperature in centigrade and Fahrenheit, two psychophysical procedures for determining a threshold, two forms of

the same test ➤It is not necessary that the two instruments yield the same scores for a given phenomenon, but there must be a point-for-point correspondence. The term **comparable measures** or **scores** has been given a stricter meaning.

comparable form: see **form/comparable**.
comparable measures or **scores**: 1. measures that have a common arbitrary zero point and a common unit of measurement. 2. loosely, scores that have the same significance for a given purpose: e.g., the MA on a Binet and on a group test of intelligence may, under certain circumstances, be regarded as having the same meaning—See **form/comparable**, **commensurate**.

comparative judgment: a report that compares one stimulus with another stimulus with reference to a certain dimension: one stimulus is said to be more intense, more colored, more pleasant, more to the right, heavier, or the like

comparative judgment/law of: the postulate that, in any perceptual discrimination or any comparative judgment of two items, the psychological difference between the items is indirectly measured by the relative frequency with which the difference is perceived and reported under similar conditions of observation ➤The principle is held to be entirely general and is implicit in such things as the national ratings of football teams according to the frequencies with which "experts" judge one team better than others (though such ratings do not embody all the necessary mathematical refinements for its application). The principle is the basis for scoring items on an attitude scale.

comparative psychology: the branch of psychology that compares the minds or behavior of different animal species, or of different races or peoples of man, or of different stages of the individual. ➤The last is more often, and better, called **developmental psychology**. **Comparative and animal psychology** overlap considerably but not completely, the two terms should be kept distinct. **Genetic psychology**, so far as it studies the evolution of mind or behavior through a series of species, is essentially comparative. But if a distinction be made, such genetic psychology is interested in the unity or similarity thus found, comparative psychology in the differences.

comparison/method of paired: see **paired comparison**.

comparison stimulus: (*psychophys.*) one of a set of stimuli each of which is to be compared with an invariant, or standard, stimulus.

compartment: *n* (*stat*) the box formed by the intersection of a row and a column in a two-way table. ➤The position of the

compartment is specified first by the row, then by the column—*Syn* cell.

compartmentalization: *n* 1. the tendency to keep thoughts or feelings distinct that should be kept in relation. e.g., keeping one's moral code as based on religion in a compartment distinct from one's business code, without allowing either to influence the other 2. (*K Horney*) the experiencing of oneself as a sum of disconnected parts, and of one's personality traits as isolated and dissociated from each other, psychic fragmentation ➤It is said to constitute an attempt to relieve tension and to avoid awareness of inner contradictions, and is therefore (in Horney's system) an **auxiliary solution** or **defense mechanism**.

compassion: *n* literally, a suffering with another; a strong fellowship in feeling.

compatibility: *n* 1. (*logic*) a relation between two statements that are not contradictory or contrary to each other so that both may be true ➤It is not implied that either is actually true 2. a relation between any two things or events such that they can coexist 3. a relation between two persons such that they may associate freely and harmoniously—*Ant.* **incompatibility**.

compeer: *n* an equal in some specified respect or respects—*Syn.* **peer**.

compensate: *v* to make up for, to counterbalance; to make equivalent in value or effect For psychological uses, see **compensation**.

compensating error: see **error/compensating**.

compensation: *n* 1. in sensation, the process whereby one stimulus partly or wholly cancels another, or two stimuli mutually cancel 2. in vision, an adaptation phenomenon whereby shadows appear less dark and high lights less bright ➤This usage is confusing 3. = **COMPENSATORY MOVEMENT**, a movement that restores an organ or part to its normal or neutral position, or that restores the "balance of forces" within the organism when these are disturbed by other movements e.g., leaning forward when going uphill 4. metaphorically, but now semitechnically, = **COMPENSATORY BEHAVIOR**, action that aims to make amends for some lack or loss in personal characteristics or status; or action that achieves partial satisfaction when direct satisfaction is blocked. ➤Speaking of **compensation** implies nothing about the mechanism of its motivation. Nor does it characterize a personality trait: it refers only to the compensatory activity itself ¶The effort to compensate takes diverse directions: (a) **VICARIOUS**, or **SUBSTITUTE**, **COMPENSATION** in which the person strives to develop a contrasting or substitute ability, e.g., a student compensates for lack of athletic ability by

seeking scholastic recognition, (b) COMPENSATION IN KIND, which is characterized by determination to overcome the handicap by unusually zealous effort, as in the tale of Demosthenes and the pebbles; (c) denial of value in the lacking quality: the "sour grapes" attitude, (d) taking refuge in dream and fantasy consolation.

Thus, it appears that compensatory behavior may include motor responses, affect, and cognition. Freud described compensation as an effort to exclude a painful awareness of any deficiency of behavior or personality. Adler as an effort to overcome an inferiority complex—*Distg. fr. overcompensation*.—*adj* compensating, compensatory (com-pen'sə-tō'n).—*v.* compensate.

competence: *n.* 1. ability for a particular job or vocation 2. (*law*) state in which one is capable legally of making choices, hence, is legally responsible for his actions. ➤ An INCOMPETENT may be a minor or an insane or mentally deficient person.—*Syn.* COMPETENCY.

competition: *n.* 1. a striving on the part of two or more persons for the same object, esp. for the goal of being superior. ➤ Personal opposition, usually mutual, is implied: i.e., one works against the competitor's success as well as for one's own.—*Syn.* rivalry, which connotes only the struggle to achieve as well as, or better than, others, without necessary personal opposition.—*Distg. fr.* personal or interpersonal conflict, in which there is direct struggle with others 2. = SELF-COMPETITION, striving to surpass one's own previous performances.—*adj* competitive.—*v.* compete.

competitiveness: *n.* a tendency to be easily stimulated to competition or rivalry.

complacency: *n.* 1. (*pop*) smug self-satisfaction 2. a state of adjustment, or a dynamic balance between organism and environment, typified by established habits and responses that are in a quiescent stage. ➤ The COMPLACENCY PRINCIPLE holds that organisms tend toward complacency except when disturbed from outside—*Cp.* adjustment.—*Syn.* homeostasis.

complaint habit: habitual reporting of aches and pains or other symptoms for which no physical cause is found. ➤ *Syn.* hypochondriasis, which sounds more impressive but says no more.

complement: *n.* (*math*) the difference between a number and any specified power of 10 that is greater than the number ➤ E.g., 93 is the complement of 7 in relation to 10^2 or 100

complementarism = color antagonism.

complementary color: see color complementaries.

complete learning procedure: an experimental procedure in which the items of a series are presented, one at a time, at a uniform rate, and the person is asked to reproduce the series. If error is made, the entire series is again presented, and so on till errorless reproduction is accomplished.—*Syn.* COMPLETE MEMORIZING PROCEDURE.

completeness compulsion: (*Ror.*) tendency of the subject to utilize systematically all the possibilities and aspects of an ink-blot card.

completeness of response theory: (*J. Peterson*) a theory that those responses most in conformity with both objective and intraorganic conditions lead to more complete release of tension, are less impeded, and hence are more likely to be repeated and learned. ➤ This is an alternative theory to the law of *effect.—*Cp.* also closure/law of.

completion test: see test/completion.

complex (kəm-pleks'; kom'-) *adj.* made up of components that are either interdependent or in a relationship of subordination to other components.—*Distg. fr.* compound, in which the parts are coordinate. (This useful distinction is too often ignored.) —*Contr. w.* simple, elementary.

complex (kom'pleks): *n.* 1. any grouping of related factors or elements in mental constitution.—*Syn.* (*approx.*) disposition. 2. (*psychoan.*) a system of emotionally toned ideas that have been repressed and give rise to morbid behavior. ➤ Brief for RE-PRESSED COMPLEX, this is by far the most frequent usage. 3. a system of related ideas with common affective ties such that the arousal of one part of the system brings the whole to bear upon the situation and results in acts of a defined nature. ➤ Such a system differs from that of (2) in not being necessarily repressed. If the response is primarily affective, it may be called a **sensitization**; if predominantly cognitive, a **trend** or **system of desires**; if intellectual, a **constellation**. (But note that the unifying ties are affective in all three.) Some authors call all such systems, if normal, **sensitizations**.

Specific named complexes are listed under the qualifying word, e.g., Oedipus complex.

complex/father = Electra complex.

complex indicator: in an association test, any behavior that may arise from a *repressed *complex or a voluntarily suppressed emotion: e.g., very fast or very slow reactions, emotional behavior in general, certain kinds of odd replies.

complex reaction: in a reaction time experiment, the situation in which the subject is instructed to make some discrimination or choice.—*Ant.* SIMPLE REACTION.

compliance: *n.* a yielding to the desires, suggestions, or proposals of another person ➤The term is somewhat more inclusive than **obedience** and has less implication of resistance or of yielding unwillingly. One *obeys* an order, *complies* with a suggestion; but the difference lies in the reactor, not in the source.—*adj.* **compliant**. —*v.* **comply**.

compliance/neurotic: a compulsive overvaluation of submissiveness and self-effacement

compliant character: (*K Horney*) a person who tends to neurotic ***compliance**.

complication: *n.* 1. a combination of sense data from different senses, e.g., taste and smell of food 2. an intricate combination that is hard to untangle 3. a diseased condition that occurs during the progress of another disease

complication experiment: see **prior entry/law of**.

components/instinctual: (*psychoan*) partial impulses, often quite at variance with each other, that are joined to form a unified (though not necessarily internally consistent) instinctual tendency ➤E.g., the partial impulses of cruelty to others and cruelty to self are said by many analysts to be combined (with other impulses) in the sex instinct

composite: *n.* a whole composed of features or traits belonging to different individuals or different experiences ➤A **COMPOSITE PORTRAIT** is made by superimposing the photographs of many persons.

composite family = extended family (see **family**).

composite figure, image, or person: a dream figure made up of traits belonging to more than one real person

composite score: the mean of an individual's scores from several tests after they have been expressed in terms of a common unit; a summation of his weighted scores.

composition scale: a scale used in evaluating the excellence of written compositions. It consists of a series of literary extracts each of which has been assigned a numerical score value by the pooled judgment of experts. The composition to be evaluated receives the score of that extract which it most nearly equals in excellence

compos mentis (kom'pəs men'təs) *adj.* (*L.*) of sound mind; not insane or mentally deficient; **competent**.—*Ant.* **non compos mentis**.

compound: *n.* that which is formed of coordinate or independent parts.—*Syn.* **composite**.—*Cp.* **fusion, colligation, system; complex** (*adj.*)

compound eye: see **eye/compound**.

compound reaction: see **reaction time**.

comprehend: *v.* 1. to understand, esp., to understand what a symbol refers to or what an object of thought implies ➤As compared with **apprehend**, **comprehend** involves more complete or more complex knowing 2. to bring together several facts or ideas under a single head—*adj.* (for 2) **comprehensive**.—*n.* **comprehension**.

comprehensibility: *n.* the ease with which a complex object or verbal expression can be understood ➤While it depends on the person who is to understand, **comprehensibility** is conceived as a property of the object

comprehension: *n.* knowledge or understanding of an object, situation, event, or verbal statement ➤**Comprehension** involves fuller and more explicit knowledge of relationships and general principles than does **apprehension**. In European languages, **comprehension** (or knowledge about) contrasts more sharply with direct **acquaintance** with or **apprehension**. (*Cp.* *Ger. wissen* vs *kennen*; *Fr. savoir* vs. *connaître*)

comprehension test: 1. a measure of one's understanding of what is needed in a given imaginary practical situation e.g., what one should do if it is raining when one leaves for school. 2. a reading test that measures the respondent's ability to obtain information by reading a passage, the respondent usually being required to answer questions about its content. Reading rate and pronunciation are ignored

comprehensive examination: an examination in school or college subjects that cuts across the boundaries of particular courses and seeks to determine the integrated learning achievement over a relatively large scholastic area and during a considerable time, generally more than one year

comprehensive solution: (*K Horney*) the avoidance of conflict by believing oneself actually to be the idealized 'self—a neurotic ***solution** that leaves one constantly at odds with reality but protects against intrapsychic disharmony.—*Cp.* **auxiliary solution**.

compression: *n.* 1. using a symbol to convey more than one meaning at one and the same time. ➤*Distg fr* **ambiguity**, in which the symbol presumably means only one thing at a time but one cannot tell which thing. 2. = **condensation**.

compromise formation: (*psychoan.*) a conscious activity that reflects both the work of repression and the instinctual impulses seeking expression. ➤Repressed impulses may be modified enough to pass censorship, the modified form being called a compromise formation. But the term is also used for deflections and distortions of behavior due to **conflict**. **COMPROMISE DIS-**

TORTION is an analogous process in psychosis.

compulsion: *n.* 1. compelling or forcing a person to act against his inclination; the state of being compelled—*Syn* see **constraint**. 2. that which impels a person to act against his inclination; or such action. ➤ **Compulsion** may be an external force (including an irresistible suggestion) or it may be internal or subjective—*Cp* **coercion**, **compulsiveness**, **obsessive-compulsive reaction**.—*adj.* **compulsory**, pertaining to a state of affairs involving compulsion; **compulsive**, of a person who is overconscientious or strongly impelled by inner compulsion despite inappropriateness of the action. See also **compulsiveness**.

compulsion/completeness: see **completeness compulsion**.

compulsion/inner or /internal: action despite conscious intent to the contrary. ➤ Stress is upon a feeling of inability to resist a strong suggestion, either one from without that somehow becomes internalized or one that seems to be generated from within—*adj.* **compulsive** (not *compulsory*).

compulsion/repetition: see **repetition compulsion**.

compulsive behavior: see **compulsiveness**.

compulsiveness: *n.* the tendency to repeat over and over a certain kind of behavior, despite its inappropriateness, and to be unable to inhibit the behavior. ➤ Originally the term referred to motor behavior, but persons manifesting such behavior nearly always have obsessions as well: i.e., they feel compelled to attend to certain unwanted ideas or to certain aspects of the environment. Hence, an **obsessive-compulsive syndrome** or **neurosis** was recognized, and **compulsiveness** came to be used for obsessive cognition as well as for a motor behavior. **Compulsive behavior** is generally highly stylized or ritualistic. The person often regards his behavior as irrational, but cannot inhibit it.—*Syn.* **COMPULSIVITY**, (*Stan. Psychiat.*) **obsessive-compulsive reaction**.—*Cp.* **compulsive personality**.—*adj.* and *pers. n.* **compulsive**.—*n.* **compulsion**, for the actual impulse or for the deed to which it leads, **obsession** referring to the ideas that are compulsively entertained.

compulsive personality: (*Stan. Psychiat.*) a personality pattern characterized by chronic, excessive, or obsessive concern with adherence to standards of conscience or of conformity ➤ The person may be overinhibited, overconscientious, and may have an inordinate capacity for work. Typically he is rigid and lacks a normal capacity for relaxation.—*Cp* **obsessive-compulsive reaction**, **compulsiveness**.

compulsivity = **compulsiveness**.

con-: variant of **com-**.

conation (kō·nā'shən) *n.* 1. that aspect of mental process or behavior by which it tends to develop into something else; an intrinsic "unrest" of the organism. ➤ **Conation** is almost the opposite of **homeostasis**. 2. a conscious tendency to act; a conscious striving ➤ Historically, conation was coordinate with **cognition** and **affection**, and was often conceived as a mental ***faculty**. It is now seldom used for a specific form of behavior, rather for an aspect found in all Impulse, desire, volition, purposive striving, all emphasize the conative aspect.—*adj.* **conative**, **conate** (*deriv. fr. connate*)

conative perseveration: a tendency to persist with unfinished business.

conatus (kō·nā'təs): *n.* (*L.*) (*Spinoza*) the striving toward self-preservation and self-affirmation.

conceivable: *adj.* of a statement or judgment that may be true, often with the implication that it is not very likely. ➤ The term seldom means literally that something can be conceived; anything can be.

conceive: *v.* 1. to receive embryonic life into one's body; to become pregnant. 2. to receive into one's mind; to entertain an idea or notion; to imagine; to gain an idea by reasoning.—*Contr. w.* **perceive**. 3. to frame, to have, or to use, a **concept**. ➤ This, the modern technical meaning, is often contaminated by (2) from which it is derived.—*adj.* **conceptional** (for 1); **conceptual** (for 2 and 3); **conceivable**, pertaining to what can be imagined as actual or real.—*n.* **conception**, **concept formation** (somewhat narrower), **concept** (which see).

concentration: *n.* 1. exclusive and persistent attention to a limited object or aspect of an object. 2. the selection of a related group of academic subjects or college courses for special and more detailed study. ➤ Designed to insure that the student knows one subject well, it is contrasted in curriculum studies with **DISTRIBUTION**, designed to insure a broad general knowledge. 3. (*I. P. Pavlov*) the restriction within a small cortical area of the hypothetical neural processes of **excitation** and **inhibition**.

concept: *n.* 1. any object of awareness together with its significance or meaning; anything one can think about that can be distinguished from other "things." 2. a general meaning, an idea, or a property, that can be predicated of two or more individual items. 3. knowledge that is not directly perceived through the senses but is the result of the manipulation of sensory impressions. ➤ Thus one may directly perceive in Dobbin certain properties, but for a concept one must also apprehend these properties as constituting part of the general notion of

"horsiness" A concept requires both abstraction and generalization—the first to isolate the property, the second to recognize that it may be ascribed to several objects. But we distinguish a class concept or a general *concept from an abstract *concept, depending upon our desire to emphasize one or the other aspect of conceiving. The verbal expression of a concept is a term; but some hold, on theoretical grounds, that the concept is the verbal or other symbol—See **conceptualization**, **conception**, **construct**.—*adj* **conceptual**.—*v* **conceive**.

concept/abstract: a quality apprehended as common to a class of individual items: e.g., sweetness, durability, excellence.—See **abstraction**.

concept/class = **concept/general**.

concept/conditional-genetic: see **concepts/mathematical**.

concept/dynamic: (*K. Lewin*) see **concepts/mathematical**.

concept extension: use of a concept for a wider set of data than that for which it was introduced. ➤ A dangerous but not necessarily invalid procedure.

concept formation: see **conception** (2).

concept/general: the idea that represents a number of individual instances, all of which have something in common "Dog" is a general concept; it represents any dog, or dogs in general. It *implies* the abstract *concept of "doginess," but the latter may remain very vague. Many who speak of "dogs in general" would have difficulty in explaining what "doginess" is.—*Syn.* **GENERAL IDEA**, **CLASS CONCEPT**.

conception: *n.* 1. the process of **conceiving** (all senses). 2. the process of forming **concepts**; **CONCEPT FORMATION**. 3. = **concept**. (A needless variant) 4. a related group of concepts; a general point of view expressed or expressible in many concepts, e.g., the biological *conception* of life in contrast with the *concept* of natural selection. ➤ The distinction is not rigid since every concept may be considered as having subconcepts and may therefore be called a conception.

concepts/mathematical: (*K. Lewin*) **topological** concepts such as boundary, region, vector, in contrast with **DYNAMIC** or **CONDITIONAL-GENETIC CONCEPTS** such as force, tension, resistance, fluidity.

conceptual approach: an approach to science or scientific problems that emphasizes the selection (or invention) and clarification of its concepts.—*Contr.* *w.* **empirical**, **experimental**, **statistical**, and **historical** approaches, although the **conceptual approach** may actually combine all these.

conceptual attitude = **abstract attitude** (*prefd.*)—See **concrete attitude**.

conceptualization: *n.* 1. a particular act of **conceiving**. 2. discovering the appropriate concepts that will put a group of facts into a rational or useful order, or the ordering of data by means of concepts—*v* (for 2) **conceptualize**.

conceptual matrix: (*F. T. Bugenthal*) a schema that includes both the phenomenal self and the components of the perceptual field that are not-self, together with their relations

conceptual nervous system: any model or system of constructs that translates the facts of behavior into the language of neural anatomy and physiology. It is hypothesized as the kind of nervous system to be expected in the light of the ascertained behavior facts, and of some general principle of correlation between the nervous system and behavior ➤ The properties ascribed to the **conceptual nervous system**, though they do not conflict with any known properties of the observed nervous system, are merely translations of the properties of behavior, and hence add nothing directly to the understanding of behavior. See **model** for the value and limitations of such transformation of symbols ¶ Unless its use is carefully guarded, the conceptual nervous system becomes a vast neurological tautology, a satisfying pseudosolution with which one rests, instead of the intended stimulation to search for solutions.

conceptual space: the system of abstractly conceived relationships that (when put in order) constitute the **space of geometry**, in contrast with directly perceived space.

conclusion: *n.* a judgment reached, or alleged to be reached, by reasoning.

concomitant: *n.* any phenomenon that accompanies another ➤ The word as such is noncommittal on the relationship between the two phenomena. It may even imply denial of causal relation. It is a mere *concomitant*.

concomitant variations method or **canon**: one of Mill's working principles of **induction** according to which things that vary together are probably connected, either as cause and effect or as having a cause in common. ➤ **Correlation** is a measure of concomitant variation—See **agreement and differences/canon of, residues/method of**.

concordance/coefficient of: (*stat.*) an estimate of general agreement among judges in ranking a group of individuals. The squared deviations of the summed rankings of each individual from the mean of the rankings of the group, divided by the sum of the squared deviations that would result from perfect agreement among the rankers.

concrete: *adj.* 1. pertaining to a specific or particular item or thing, as a whole; char-

acterizing an individual fact at a particular moment, the opposite of **abstract**. 2. (less technically) of an exposition wherein general laws or principles are illustrated by individual instances.

concrete attitude: tendency to react to the immediately given object or situation without considering its relationships or classification. ➤ *Contr. w.* **ABSTRACT ATTITUDE**, in which the person reacts not so much to sensory impressions of the situation as to abstract qualities, to objects as classified or conceptualized. The person with an abstract attitude, when he has no ready concepts that fit, will seek to find or construct them. The contrast between concrete and abstract attitude may characterize either a reaction to a given situation or a prevailing trend in a person's behavior.

concrete intelligence: see **intelligence/concrete**.

concretizing: *n.* the process of supplying concrete illustration, application, or proof for an abstraction

concurrent deviations/coefficient of or /method of: an indication of the extent to which a change in one quantity is accompanied by a change in another quality, in either the same or the opposite direction.

concussion: *n.* disorder of nervous function, produced by a severe blow to the head or spinal column, and manifesting symptoms such as shock, unconsciousness, temporary or permanent paralysis.

condensation: *n.* (*psychoan.*) representation of more than one element of the latent content by a single detail in the manifest content (see **dream content**); or, the production of a new mental process to represent two or more processes in the unconscious.

condition: *n.* 1. the state of anything, esp. whether it is good or bad, or much or little; a complex of variables. 2. the antecedent, or part of the antecedent, without which an event does not occur. ➤ Distinction is made between a **NECESSARY CONDITION** (a part-cause) and a **SUFFICIENT CONDITION**.—*v.* 3. to act as part, or all, of the cause of anything. 4. to establish a **conditioned response** (3); to bring it about that a certain response is evoked by a certain stimulus. ➤ It is the response that is said to be conditioned—i.e. to be made conditional upon the stimulus. To speak of the stimulus as being conditioned to the response is misleading. 5. (loosely) to cause an organism to learn, or to change in any way its responsiveness to stimuli ➤ Though very widespread, this usage should be avoided.—See **conditioning** for general discussion.—*adj.* **conditioned**.

conditional: *adj.* subject to conditions, con-

tingent, occurring only if certain circumstances are found. ➤ In phrase combinations, often synonymous with **conditioned**. **conditionalism**: *n.* (*C. Jung*) = **determinism**.

conditional reflex: I P Pavlov's term, now seldom used, for **conditioned response**.

conditioned: *adj.* 1. dependent, or caused to be dependent, on something else. 2. characterizing a response made dependent upon a previously neutral stimulus by the experimental procedure of **conditioning**. 3. (*lab slang*) characterizing an animal as having reached a certain criterion stage in the procedure of conditioning. ➤ The expression, "the animal is conditioned," has very curious implications if taken seriously. 4. characterizing a stimulus that, by conditioning, has come to elicit a certain response; or a stimulus that has, by conditioning, become related to another stimulus. ➤ A widely held theory holds that, strictly speaking, the dynamics of conditioning consists in attaching an R to an S; this usage is therefore objected to. But it is implied in the firmly entrenched **conditioned stimulus**, and as defined it has a clear operational meaning.

For phrases with **conditioned**, see also **conditioning**.

conditioned avoidance: see **conditioned (instrumental) avoidance response**.

conditioned emotion: see **emotion/conditioned**.

conditioned inhibition: (*I. P. Pavlov*) the suppression of the CR when the CS is repeatedly paired with an indifferent stimulus and the US (or reinforcement) is not given. The indifferent stimulus becomes the suppressor. ➤ The phenomenon is not that of simple extinction, for the CS, when not paired with the suppressor, elicits CR.—*Syn.* **INHIBITORY CONDITIONING**, **NEGATIVE CONDITIONING**.

conditioned (instrumental) avoidance response: a conditioned response that prevents the appearance of a noxious stimulus. ➤ There is a signal that a noxious stimulus is coming and a learned response that avoids the stimulus.—*Distg. fr.* **conditioned (instrumental) escape response**, in which the noxious stimulus is already present and the learned response terminates it.

conditioned (instrumental) escape response: a learned response that separates the organism from a noxious stimulus ➤ *Distg. fr.* **conditioned (instrumental) avoidance response**. The avoidance response prevents the occurrence of, the escape response terminates, the stimulus, or removes the animal from its impact.

conditioned instrumental response: see **conditioning** (2).

conditioned reactive inhibition: see **inhibition/conditioned reactive**.

conditioned reflex: (*obsoles*) **conditioned response**.

conditioned response: 1. the new or modified response that is elicited by a given stimulus after **conditioning**. ➤See that term for basic consideration of usage—*Syn.* (*I. P. Pavlov*) **CONDITIONED** OR **CONDITIONAL REFLEX**, (*V. M. Bekhterev*) **ASSOCIATION REFLEX**. 2. the hypothetical mechanism or connection between stimulus and response established by **conditioning**. ➤The evidence for the connection is found in change in the frequency, the amplitude, or the latency of the response. The strength of the **CR** refers to the strength of the hypothetical connection, not to the vigor of the response—*Syn.* **bond** or **association**, but both tend to have special meanings or to imply certain theories. 3. term used for the sequence of stimulus-leading-to-response when emphasis is upon acquisition of the sequence by **conditioning**. ➤Some authors use **CR** for meanings (2) and (3), **R_c** when they wish to emphasize the response (meaning 1).

conditioned response/anticipatory: a response intervening between the **CS** and the **US**, or between the **CS** and the **CR** when the **US** is not presented ➤E.g., when the **US** is shock, marked changes in breathing follow the **CS**. They have been interpreted as **expectancy** reactions to the shock.

conditioned response/classical: see **conditioning** (1).

conditioned response/trace: a **CR** that does not occur until after the cessation of the **CS**. ➤If the interval is less than a minute, it is called a **SHORT TRACE RESPONSE**; if over a minute, it is a **LONG TRACE RESPONSE**. The delay in response is established by delaying the presentation of the **US** by a corresponding interval.

conditioned stimulus or **CS** or **S_c**: an originally ineffective stimulus for a given response that, by the experimental procedure of **conditioning**, has become capable of eliciting that response.—See **conditioning** (1) and (2).—*Syn.* **substitute stimulus**, which is more general and does not imply the experimental procedure of **conditioning**.

conditioning: *n* 1. = **CLASSICAL CONDITIONING**, the complex of organismic processes involved in the experimental procedure, or the procedure itself, wherein two stimuli are presented in close temporal proximity. One of them has a reflex or previously acquired connection with a certain response, whereas the other is not an adequate *stimulus to the response in question. Consequent upon such paired presentation of the two stimuli, usually many times repeated, the second stimulus acquires

the potentiality of evoking a response very like the response provoked by the other stimulus. ➤The first-mentioned stimulus is called the **UNCONDITIONED STIMULUS** (**US** or **S_u**), the second-mentioned is the **CONDITIONED STIMULUS** (**CS** or **S_c**) The original response is the **UNCONDITIONED RESPONSE** (**UR** or **R_u**), the newly acquired response for the **CS** is the **CONDITIONED RESPONSE** (**CR** or **R_c**). ¶In the classical experiments of Pavlov, a signal such as a bell was paired with the presentation of food, the signal acquiring the potentiality of evoking a salivation response very much like the salivation that reflexly follows the stimulus of food—*Syn.* **PAVLOVIAN CONDITIONING**, **TYPE-S CONDITIONING**, **RESPONDENT CONDITIONING**. 2. = **INSTRUMENTAL CONDITIONING** the complex of organismic processes involved in the experimental procedure (or the procedure itself) wherein a stimulus, having evoked a response that brings into view a rewarding stimulus, thereafter is more likely to evoke that response, or alternatively, the complex of processes or the experimental procedure wherein the stimulus, having evoked a response that prevents or removes a noxious or punishing stimulus, thereafter is more likely to evoke that response ➤The response that brings the rewarding stimulus or that prevents or removes the punishing stimulus is called the **conditioned response**, and the stimulus that evokes the **CR** is called the **conditioned stimulus** The stimulus called forth by the **conditioned response** is called the **unconditioned stimulus** or the **reinforcement**. (See **reinforcement** for a different usage) E.g., a caged animal sees a lever bar (**CS**) and depresses it (**CR**). This brings into view a food pellet, the **unconditioned stimulus** (**US**) or **reinforcement**. (The response to the **unconditioned stimulus**—in the above example, eating the pellet—is usually included with the **US** as part of the **reinforcement**).—*Syn.* **TYPE-R CONDITIONING**, **OPERANT CONDITIONING**, **OPERANT LEARNING**. 3. = **learning in general**

➤The terminology dealing with **conditioning** and **reinforcement** and their relation to **learning** is badly confused and infected with **theory-begging**. The employment of **conditioning** as a synonym for all kinds of **learning** (as in 3 above) makes two assumptions: that **conditioning** means only one process, and that this process is the only, or at least the basic, process in **learning**. Both assumptions are speculative. The term **conditioning** is best reserved for those forms of **learning** that bear *close resemblance* to the experimental design of **conditioning**

But to which experimental design? The use of the same word **conditioning** glosses over the very great differences, at least at

the descriptive level, between the classical and the instrumental forms. They differ greatly in experimental plan, temporal sequence, outcome, and, many believe, in organismic dynamics. In classical conditioning, the US is presented by the experimenter and *precedes* and evokes the response; in instrumental conditioning, the US is brought into view by the animal's response and *follows* it, being called in this connection the **reinforcement**. ¶In classical conditioning, the conditioned and unconditioned responses are the same or very similar, in instrumental conditioning they characteristically bear no resemblance to each other. In the former, proximity of *stimuli* is the characteristic feature (hence, TYPE-S), in the latter, the nature of the conditioned *response* as bringing a reward is essential (hence, TYPE-R). In classical conditioning a new stimulus-response sequence is established; in instrumental conditioning an already functioning sequence is strengthened.

Even if it should be established (as it has not yet been) that instrumental and classical conditioning have the same organismic dynamics, it would be sounder nomenclature to give different names to two radically different experimental plans. The layman and the beginning student almost invariably get the notion that the two processes are basically identical—otherwise why invent a new technical term, conditioning, and apply it to both?

Classical conditioning is the original model of conditioning described by I. P. Pavlov. Many would therefore restrict the term **conditioning** to this model. It has been suggested that instrumental conditioning be renamed **REINFORCEMENT LEARNING**. But **reinforcement** has a different meaning in classical conditioning. It is therefore here suggested that instrumental conditioning be called **OPERANT LEARNING**. We should then have **learning** as the general term, **conditioning** or **RESPONDENT CONDITIONING** (for sense 1) and **operant learning** (for sense 2) as two experimentally described varieties of learning, with a place left for such other varieties as may be empirically delineated (insight learning, canalization, etc.). If it is felt that instrumental conditioning *must* be called conditioning, because of the *mystique* attached to that word, the qualifier **instrumental** or **operant** should always be stated or clearly implied. (But this dictionary must reflect current usage of **conditioning** for both procedures, usually without making distinction.)—See **conditioned** for other terminological problems.

The symbols US, UR, CS, CR are very commonly used, the last being ambiguous

just as conditioned response ambiguously refers to the *bond* established between S and R or to the R elicited by a CS. The alternative symbols S_t , R_t , S_c , and R_c are clearer and leave CR for the bond, but this notation is less often used.—*v* **condition**: to train, or to expose an animal to the experimentally delineated conditions or conditioning, or, to learn as a result of such exposure.

conditioning/approximation: an experimental procedure in which the animal is trained (**operant learning**) to make an unusual response to a certain stimulus by causing him to be rewarded for acts progressively more like the act to be learned until that act finally occurs and is rewarded.—*Syn* **shaping**.

conditioning/avoidance: see **conditioned (instrumental) avoidance response**.

conditioning/backward: experimental procedure in which the **conditioned stimulus** follows the cessation of the **unconditioned**.

➤On theoretical grounds, it is sometimes held that the physiological activity initiated by the CS must precede or accompany that of the US, but conditioning may still take place when the time sequence of the two external stimuli is reversed, possibly by virtue of unobserved intervening activities.

conditioning/classical: see **conditioning (1)**.

conditioning/configural: that in which the CS is a pattern of stimuli rather than an isolated simple stimulus. ➤The distinction is merely relative, since virtually all stimuli are patterned.

conditioning/counter: the procedure of conditioning a second and conflicting response to a CS that is not simultaneously being reinforced.

conditioning/decorticate: conditioning in the absence of the cerebral cortex.

conditioning/delayed: the CR that is established when the interval between the onset of the CS and of the US is greater than several seconds.—*Cp.* **conditioned response/trace**.

conditioning/escape: see **conditioned (instrumental) escape response**.

conditioning/higher order: a form of **classical *conditioning** in which the CS of the earlier conditioning procedure serves as the US for a later procedure. **SECOND ORDER**, **THIRD ORDER**, and **HIGHER ORDER CONDITIONINGS** are postulated.—*Syn.* **CONDITIONING/SECONDARY**.

conditioning/inhibitory: see **conditioned inhibition**.

conditioning/instrumental = **conditioning (2)**.

conditioning/latency of = **latency (2)**.

conditioning/negative: see **conditioned inhibition**.

conditioning/operant = instrumental conditioning—See **conditioning** (2).

conditioning/Pavlovian = **conditioning** (1).

conditioning/pseudo-: see **pseudoconditioning**.

conditioning/remote: the procedure in which the conditioned stimulus does not immediately precede the response but is separated from it by a considerable time → The term is somewhat loosely used to include **trace** ***conditioned response** and **backward** ***conditioning**.—See **simultaneous** ***conditioning**.

conditioning/respondent = **conditioning** (1).

conditioning/R-R: the experimental procedure whereby one response is made a necessary part of the conditions for the occurrence of another response

conditioning/secondary or **second-order**: the process whereby a stable CR may serve as a base for further conditioning, the achievement of a conditioned goal acting as a **secondary** ***reinforcement**.

conditioning/semantic: the procedure in which the response previously conditioned to a word is elicited either by the object that the word names or by another word meaningfully related to the conditioned stimulus word → Better called **SEMANTIC TRANSFER**.—*Distg* fr. **primary stimulus** ***generalization**, in which the new stimulus is perceptually similar to the original conditioned stimulus

conditioning/sensory: the presentation simultaneously or in close succession of two stimuli, e.g., a light and a tone, enough times that one stimulus (demonstrably) can be substituted for the other in eliciting some specific response → See **type-S conditioning** under **conditioning** (2). **Sensory conditioning** differs from **classical** ***conditioning** in that no particular response is made mandatory by the experimental conditions during the simultaneous presentations of the stimuli. The term refers to a specific experimental procedure and outcome, and does not imply (what some theorists deny) that a stimulus can be conditioned to a stimulus

conditioning/simultaneous: the experimental situation in which the CS occurs with the US, or precedes it by a brief interval (up to 5 seconds) and continues until the US is presented → The latter is the better experimental arrangement for training, and the term is often restricted to this design.

conditioning/trace: see **conditioned response/trace**.

conditioning/type-R = **conditioning** (2).

conditioning/type-S = **conditioning** (1).

conduct (kon'dukt) *n* 1. behavior of a person, over a short or a prolonged period

of time, and including any number of individual actions 2. behavior as guided by foresight, esp. by ethical or moral standards—See **act**.

conduction: *n* 1. transmission of neural impulse through one neuron from dendrite to axon termination, or from one neuron to another (**synaptic** ***conduction**), or from a neuron to an effector organ 2. transmission of a wave through a medium from one place to another—*v*. **conduct** (kən'dukt')

conduction/antidromic: passage of a neural impulse in a direction opposite to the normal, that is, from axon to dendrite. **conduction deafness** = **deafness/conduction**.

conduction/synaptic: stimulation of a neuron in consequence of excitation delivered to its synaptic endings by impulses traveling in other neurons

conduction unit: 1. the entire nerve mechanism for transmission of neural impulse from a particular place in the body to another particular place → The term includes the neural mechanisms for reflexes, habits, conditioned responses, and for various covert responses 2. (*E L Thorndike*) the mechanism inferred when an organism tends more or less consistently to react in a specific way under specific circumstances; the hypothesized mechanism for an action system.

conductivity: *n* 1. capacity of a substance to transmit energy 2. capacity of a nerve tract to transmit neural impulse

cones: *n* *pl* minute bodies in the retina which transform the energy of light rays into the specific neural impulses for color and light vision—*Cp* **rods**.

confabulation: *n* 1. unsystematic falsification of memory 2. (*Ror*) a category for unorganized and rambling inkblot responses → Even when certain details are evidently perceived together, that fact may not appear at the time because of ill-organized linguistic response

confact: *n* an overt response to the similarity between the present situation and certain previously experienced situations, an overt response *as if* to an abstract concept. → It is not implied that the concept is verbally formulated

confidence coefficient = **risk level**.—See also **fiducial limits**.

confidence interval: the distance in sigma units between the **fiducial limits** (which see)

confidence level = **risk level**.—See also **fiducial limits**.

confidence limits = **fiducial limits**.

configural analysis or **scoring**: see **pattern analysis**.

configuration = **gestalt** (which see).

onfiguration/factor: see **factor configuration**.

onfiguration principle: Any system of events functions as a unit in adjusting to events outside itself.

onfiguration/word: see **word configuration**.

onfirmation: (*E. C. Tolman*) a principle proposed in place of reinforcement as a factor in learning when an expectancy is confirmed—i.e., when a behavior actually leads toward a goal as expected—the expectancy acquires a higher probability value.

onfirming reaction: the hypothetical activity that takes place in the nervous system when the organism is stimulated by a satisfier. ➤The objectively observed effect is a tendency to repeat the behaviors closely connected with obtaining satisfaction.—*Syn.* YES REACTION, OK REACTION.

onflict: *n.* 1. the simultaneous functioning of opposing or mutually exclusive impulses, desires, or tendencies; or the state of a person when opposed impulses or response tendencies have been activated.—*Syn.* INTRAPSYCHIC, INTRAPERSONAL, or MENTAL CONFLICT. 2. = **conflict/interpersonal**.

onflict/actual: (*psychoan.*) a presently functioning opposition between impulses, or between a conscious and an unconscious desire. ➤The actual conflict is regarded as a transformation of a root conflict originating in early infancy. E.g., there may be in infancy an unresolved Oedipus conflict (the root) which later gives rise to conflict over following the father's vocation (the actual or present conflict). The word *actual* in this term is an unhappy translation of the Ger. *aktuel*, meaning *now present*.

onflict/approach - approach: see **approach-approach conflict**.

onflict/approach-avoidance: see **approach-avoidance conflict**.

onflict/basic: (*K. Horney*) 1. the intrapsychic conflict between basic neurotic *trends. 2. the intrapsychic conflict between two compulsive drives or solutions, e.g., between self-effacing and expansive solutions. 3. the conflict within the pride system between the proud and the despised self. It is generally characterized by partial involvement of the self, and resultant hatred for the actual *self.

onflict/central: (*K. Horney*) intrapsychic conflict between the totality of healthy constructive forces within the real *self and the totality of neurotic obstructive forces (the idealized *self). ➤This conflict involves the entire self, is more severe than basic *conflict, and usually is experienced only after psychoanalysis has made clear the opposition of forces

onflict/cultural: the push and pull of

divergent cultures upon the behavior of individuals or groups.

conflict/inner = **conflict** (1).

conflict/interpersonal: 1. a relation between two or more persons who seek goals that cannot be simultaneously attained under the prevailing conditions. 2. a conflict within the individual that has its roots in his relations with others. ➤Such conflict can be described as both inter- and intrapersonal: this usage is confusing.

conflict/intrapersonal or /intrapsychic = **conflict** (1).

conflict/mental = **conflict** (1).

conflict/root: see **conflict/actual**.

conflict situation: a situation in which a person is acted upon by two opposing forces of approximately equal strength: e.g., an order to perform a disagreeable task and threat of punishment if it is not performed.

confluence: *n.* a flowing together of what has been apart; the combined influence of the separate parts or elements of a situation. ➤The term is used in many specific contexts in perception, e.g., for such a phenomenon as the combining of separate parts of the Muller-Lyer figure to cause a space illusion that is not given by any one element; by Adler, for the choice of a goal as result of more than one motive; by R. B. Cattell, for a group of responses that serve originally conflicting goals; in genetics, for the combined influence of heredity and environment.

conformance: *n.* (*M. Jahoda*) change of attitude or belief chiefly because of social pressure. ➤*Distg. fr.* **consentience** in which belief is changed by relevant argument. *Cp.* **convergence** (5), **compliance**. —*Syn.* **conformity/social**.

conformity: *n.* correspondence to a recognized or required pattern or standard.

conformity/social: 1. behaviors or attitudes that are regulated by the norms, prescribed roles, standards, or consensus of a group in which a person is a member; or behaviors and attitudes that resemble the modal behaviors and attitudes of the other members of the group.—*Ant.* **deviance**. 2. a hypothetical trait or general tendency on the part of an individual to accede to social pressure.

confound: *v.* 1. (*exper.*) to mingle data from distinct sources of variation; to represent by a single number variation that comes from distinct sources ➤This occasionally results from an effort to simplify, more often from imperfect experimental design. It is usually very difficult, often impossible, to unscramble confounded variation after the fact. 2. to design an experiment so that irrelevant variables are counterbalanced. ➤The purpose of the design—to free the dependent variable from irrele-

vant influences—is not suggested by **confound**.—*Syn.* (for 2) **counterbalance** (*prf'd*).—*n.* **confounding**.

confusion: *n.* a state characterized by bewilderment, emotional disturbance, lack of clear thinking, and (sometimes) perceptual disorientation. ➤ In mild form, it is experienced by everyone, but it is also a common early symptom of psychosis.—*Cp.* **clouding of consciousness**.

confusion control: any device to insure that it is the experimental variable that determines the answer given in a **recognition test** ➤ E.g., in seeking to determine whether a given radio program increases the recognition of a sponsor's product, the recognition test is given to a sample before the program as well as after. The logic is that of the **control group**.

congenital: *adj.* present in an individual at birth. ➤ *Distg. fr.* **innate**. The **congenital** is not necessarily determined by heredity; indeed, the term is sometimes used to mean *present at birth but not innate*.—*Syn.* **connate**.

congeries (kən·jir'ēz, -i·ēz). *n.* a mere collection, whether of objects or of organisms.—See **group/social**.—*Syn.* **aggregation**.

congregation: *n.* an assemblage of persons gathered in a common (relatively limited) area

congruent (kong·gru'ənt). *adj.* of two or more objects, or properties of objects, that may coexist in some limited area or totality. ➤ *Distg. fr.* **congruous**, which refers to propositions about the objects

congruent points: a pair of points in the two retinas referred to the same point in the external stimulus.—*Distg. fr.* **identical points**.

congruous: *adj.* (*logic*) of two or more non-contradictory propositions that refer to the same data.—*Distg. fr.* **congruent**.

conjugate movement: coordinated movement of the two eyes

conjugation: *n.* 1. a joining together; a uniting of two distinct things. 2. a union of two unicellular organisms prior to reproduction by fission 3. the union of the nuclei of male and female gametes.—*adj.* and *v.* **conjugate**.

conjunctiva (kon·jungk·tī·və). *n.* the mucous membrane that forms the inner lining of the eyelid and the outer cover of the eyeball.—*adj.* **conjunctival**.

conjunctival reflex: closing the eyelid when the cornea is touched.—*Syn.* **LID REFLEX**, **CORNEAL REFLEX**

conjunctive motivation: (*H. S. Sullivan*) motivation that seeks to harmonize diverse situations or factors.

conjunctivity: *n.* (*H. A. Murray*) coordination of action and thought; the organiza-

tion of trends and purposes.—*Ant.* **DISJUNCTIVITY**

connate (kon'āt) *adj.* **congenital**.

connection: *n.* any linkage between two or more psychological phenomena, specif. but not exclusively, the linkage of a stimulus with a response such that the one leads to the other. ➤ Occasionally, an entire chain of linkages is spoken of as a **connection**. The term is a general one and need not commit to any theory about the nature of the connection, nor to **connectionism** as a point of view (though it is often so used).—*Syn.* **bond**.—*Cp.* **association**, **integration**, **fusion**, **colligation**.

connectionism: *n.* the doctrine that the basis of all behavior is a **connection** or **bond** that links a stimulus to a response, that learning consists in the acquisition and strengthening of such connections, and that all complex behaviors are describable as combinations of stimulus-response connections.—See **psychology/divisions and schools of, VII**.

connector: *n.* a nerve element between a receptor nerve and an effector nerve

connotation: *n.* the meaning of a term defined by abstract qualities or properties common to a class of objects or instances designated by that term.—*Contr. w.* **denotation** (which see)—*v.* **connote**.

consanguineous (con'sang·gwin'i·əs): *adj.* 1. descended from the same ancestor, generally from one not greatly remote (such as a parent or grandparent) 2. of marriages between related persons cousins, brother-sister, etc.—*n.* **consanguinity** (con'sang·gwin'ə·tī).—*Syn.* **CONSANGUINE** (con'sang·gwin).

conscience: *n.* 1. in earlier theological discussions, an innate or divinely implanted faculty enabling one to judge correctly on moral issues ➤ The **superego**, though acquired by earthly means, is conceived in psychoanalysis as functioning in substantially the same way as conscience. 2. the more-or-less integrated functioning of a person's system of moral values in the approval or disapproval of his own acts or proposed acts.

conscious: *adj.* 1. characterizing a person as able to react to environment; as having sensations, feelings, thoughts, and strivings; as being aware 2. pertaining to the process of being aware or knowing. 3. = **mental** or **psychic** (which see). 4. **subjective**; observable by **introspection**.—*n.* 5. (*psychoan.*) a division of the **psyche** that includes those parts of mental life of which the person is momentarily aware (As a noun, nearly always with the definite article.)

➤ Long abuse in philosophical and popular discussion has endowed this term with

many meanings. Originally it meant "knowing with" and referred to the doctrine that, in knowing any object, one always simultaneously knows one's knowing, or knows one's self as knowing. When this doctrine faded, the term was applied to any knowing or cognitive process (meaning 2). But it was soon extended to include the feelings and the strivings—in short, to the mental in its broadest connotation (meaning 3). The broader usage tends always to be modified in the direction of the narrower, but not consistently. *To be conscious* does mean primarily *to know*, yet it seems perverse to say we are not conscious when we feel or strive (Some theorists neatly solve this difficulty by holding that knowing, feeling, and striving are never separate but are merely aspects of an integral act.)

The earlier meaning of "knowing with" survived in the idea (see 4) that conscious refers to a mental process simultaneously observed by introspection. Earlier behaviorism, however, denied both the factual reality of a special class of phenomena called conscious, or subjective, and the scientific usefulness of introspective observation. But it has proved difficult to maintain the complete denial of subjective observation; all psychologists use it, relating it to objective observation by various theoretical interpretations (Behaviorists generally interpret it as subverbal behavior.)

It appears that many behaviors can be directly observed only by the person who behaves. With changing circumstances some of these behaviors may become objectively observable. Or, under other circumstances, the behaviors may cease to be observable even subjectively. In either case, the subjective, or conscious, behavior does not gain or lose any property when subjected to a different kind of observation or when it ceases to be observed. In short, in this view, conscious does not refer to a dynamic property of a behavior but merely to the possibility of its being observed and reported in a certain way. It is entirely consistent with this position to hold that the most important psychological behaviors are those called conscious—that is, usually observable only in introspection—while insisting that being conscious adds nothing to the dynamic effectiveness of those behaviors. This interpretation of conscious behavior has not received a special name, but it is widely held—often unwittingly, it seems. In view of the semantic difficulties of conscious, it may be better to speak of subjective behavior (though subjective also has its confusions).

The question of how conscious process (in any of its meanings) is related to bodily process not only raises metaphysical issues

but confuses the usage.—See *mind-body problem*.

In the psychoanalytic use (5) the conscious is not conceived as merely a place in the psyche; it is an agency in dynamic relation with the preconscious and the unconscious. The whole psychoanalytic position hinges on the doctrine that the unconscious is not merely that which is not conscious; and this position has implications for the meaning of the conscious. An already confused semantic situation is thus further confused.—*n.* consciousness.

conscious behavior: ➤The term is impossible to define without begging basic issues of theory and/or metaphysics. Some theorists hold that being conscious is the distinguishing character of behavior (as compared with physiological activity). **Conscious behavior** in this view is redundant (though perhaps forgivable to make a point), and **unconscious behavior** is merely an unfortunate synonym for physiological activity. Certain **neobehaviorists** hold that conscious behavior is (*overt*) behavior accompanied by verbal behavior, usually *covert*. (This has the curious corollary that the *covert* verbal behavior is not itself conscious, unless it is in turn accompanied by another *covert* verbal behavior, and so on in infinite regression.) ¶For all its terminological deficiencies, the expression has served a generation of psychologists, possibly helping them to feel that somehow they were bridging the gap between **mentalism** and **behaviorism**. (It is not quite that easy.)

conscious experience: (*pop*) a vague designation for the activities of perceiving, thinking, emoting, choosing and deciding, etc., usually with some implication that this experience has formative influence on the individual. ➤The difficulties of the terms **conscious** and **experience** are compounded when they are used together.—*Cp.* also **conscious behavior**.

conscious need: see *felt need*.

consciousness: *n.* 1. that which experiences; the mind or self. ➤An unnecessary usage, but once very prevalent.—See **person**. 2. the sum total of the individual's lifetime experiences, or the sum total at any given moment ➤There is often an unnoticed glide between these two meanings. **Experiences**, in this usage, may be equated with conscious processes or **mental contents**. Some authors suppose the totality of experience, merely as cohering mental content, to be the agent of conscious process—that is, they combine (1) and (2). 3. the sum total of the processes of being aware, or of taking account of, or reacting to, objects; the sum total of **acts**. ➤This is probably the commonest usage today; it is

this consciousness that is lost when asleep or in coma. It is difficult, however, to say how those processes or acts which are summed to constitute consciousness differ from merely physiological processes which are not part thereof. See *act*. 4. that which can be introspected. 5. the subjective correlate of certain of the higher neural activities. 6. a verbal—or, more often, a sub-verbal—commentary on one's own behavior. ➤ Behaviorists contend that it is this to which other psychologists *refer* when they use the term, however they define it. 7. (*psychoan*) = the conscious (5).

➤ **Consciousness** has many other shades of meaning, few of them explicitly defended or consistently used. Because of stubbornly persistent confusions, the term has lost usefulness and should be replaced in technical discussion (But some of its informal usages are probably unavoidable—even by psychologists.) Its denial on semantic grounds does *not* imply the essentially metaphysical denial of a class of phenomena which, albeit with much confusion, was formerly described or denoted by the term. But that class of phenomena—if there is one—will be more clearly delimited if a less confused term is employed to name it.—See *act*, *conscious*, *psychic*, *self*, *person*.

consciousness/field of: that of which a person is aware at any one time; the objects to which one is reacting differentially.—*Syn* FIELD OF AWARENESS, (often) field of *attention, phenomenal *field, behavior field.

consciousness/fringe of: see *fringe of consciousness*.

consciousness/marginal: awareness that is unclear, faint. ➤ The analogy is to the appearance of objects when not directly looked at.

consciousness/motor theory of: see *motor theory of consciousness*.

consciousness of kind: awareness of characteristics in other persons similar to one's own.

consciousness/stream of: (*W James*) personal experience likened to a stream to emphasize its continuity, in contrast to its conception as a series of discrete states. ➤ The term now appears more often in literature than in psychology.

consciousness/subliminal: any mental process too weak to be introspected, yet affecting behavior.

consensual eye reflex: contraction in the pupil of the shaded eye when a bright light is flashed in the other. ➤ *Syn*. CONSENSUAL LIGHT REFLEX.

consensual validation: the determination that something is real, not illusory, by the fact of agreement between the perceiving of several persons.

consensus: *n.* 1. a working together of more than one sense; the information gained by such a combination e.g., that of taste and smell to yield *flavor*, or of vision and vestibular function to perceive bodily motion. 2. the working together of the two eyes. 3. a decision participated in by all the members of a group and representing the maximum area of common acceptance. ➤ Acceptance does not imply agreement, one may accept a decision as the best obtainable, though believing that a better plan is conceivable.—*Syn* SENSE OF THE MEETING. 4. the state in a social group when the members have common cognitions, feelings, attitudes, or behaviors, and perceive this communality; or the degree of mutually recognized congruence in attitude toward an object or objects. PERCEIVED CONSENSUS. 5. (*H S. Sullivan*) an attribute of experience when it refers to what can be confirmed by the senses of more than one person; that which is objectively verifiable.—*adj* consensual.

consent: *n.* voluntary concurrence with an action (by oneself or another) proposed by another person. ➤ *Distg fr* ASSENT, the acceptance of another's judgment, and *fr* DECISION, which is selection of a course of action, or of an answer in a problem situation, irrespective of suggestion from others. **consentience:** *n.* (*M. Jahoda*) agreement with a position or attitude as a result of relevant evidence or other considerations.—*Cp* consent.—*Distg fr*. conformance, convergence (5), compliance.

consequence: *n.* 1. (*logic*) the fact that two propositions, the ANTECEDENT and the CONSEQUENT, are so related logically that the former validates the latter. 2. the fact that two phenomena are so related dynamically that the consequent always follows the antecedent (But the reverse does not follow a given phenomenon may have alternative antecedents, hence a particular antecedent may not be inferred from a consequent.)

conservation: *n.* proposed but little used synonym for retention. ➤ Conservation is freer of theoretical implications.

conservation of effect/principle of = use/law of.

conservatism: *n.* tendency to adhere to established ways of behaving. ➤ It is debatable to what extent the tendency is general or specific.

conserve/cultural: see *cultural conserve*.

consistency: *n.* sometimes used as an informal synonym for reliability.

consistency coefficient = internal consistency coefficient.

consistency coefficient/inter-item = alpha coefficient.

consistency index: 1. a means of determin-

ing the extent to which the members of a group give the same responses to the same stimulus or task after a stated time:

$$i = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum \cos \pi - \frac{(BC)^{1/2}}{(AD)^{1/2} + (BC)^{1/2}}}$$

where A = no. of responses both times; D = no. of responses omitted or denied both times, B and C = no. of responses present one time and not the other, respectively, i = consistency index 2. = coefficient of *reliability, esp. the internal consistency coefficient. ➤ This usage is confusing.

consistency/internal: a criterion of the utility of a test which consists in determining the extent to which the items are homogeneous in the sense of measuring the same variable. ➤ One procedure—usually not practicable—is to find the average intercorrelation between items. As a substitute, it is common to correlate each item with the total score, perhaps correcting for overlap—*Cp* cumulative scale. The internal consistency coefficient (which see) has a somewhat more restricted meaning.

consolidation theory: (*learning*) the theory that the psychophysiological changes that constitute learning continue for a time after the cessation of the learning activities.—*Syn.* PERSEVERATION THEORY (of learning).

consonance: *n.* (*music*) a combination of tones that blend or fuse pleasantly; one end of the consonance-dissonance dimension.

consonant: *n.* a speech sound, or a letter representing the sound, that is produced by some obstruction to the breath.—*Cp.* vowel.
consonant association: in the association experiment, replying with a word similar in sound to the stimulus word.—*Syn.* clang association.

constancy: *n.* In view of the many uses of constancy, a qualifier should generally be supplied. See the following entries, but esp. constancy/object.

constancy attitude: the attitude that there are certain "true" one-to-one relationships between variables which it is the purpose of an experiment to lay bare. ➤ E.g., it might assume a direct and invariant relationship between speed of performance and accuracy. The contrasting RELATIVITY ATTITUDE would take the view that there is no one or "true" relationship, that the relationship of speed and accuracy may vary with the difficulty of the task.

constancy/brightness: see constancy/object.

constancy/form: see constancy/object.

constancy hypothesis: the postulate that there is a strict parallelism or correspondence

between the local or proximal stimulus and the sensory response (or sensation), so that the sensory response always occurs unaltered to the same stimulus no matter what the attendant circumstances. ➤ The theory is attributed by Gestalt theorists to their opponents; in its strict form it is probably held by no one.—*Distq. jr.* object *constancy, which has almost the opposite meaning.—See constancy attitude.

constancy/object or /perceptual: the fact that perceptual objects retain a certain standard (or normal) appearance, in considerable independence of surrounding stimuli and also of the component stimuli making up the perceptual pattern. ➤ A chair is seen as a chair despite considerable differences in the stimulus pattern on the retina as the viewer changes position relative to it, an orange is seen as that color even when seen in a blue light. ¶ The constancy is not perfect but a matter of degree. The degree of constancy, moreover, depends in part upon the stimulus COLOR, FORM, MAGNITUDE, and WEIGHT CONSTANCIES are named, but any perceptual quality may have some sort of constancy ¶ Note that object constancy is contradictory to the constancy hypothesis.

constancy of organism: the hypothesized tendency of the organism to return to its "average state" after stimulation.—*Syn.* homeostasis.

constancy of the IQ: the degree to which changes are found from year to year in a given child's IQ as determined by a specified scale. ➤ Constancy of the IQ is not interpreted by psychologists—as some laymen have thought—as meaning that each person is endowed with a fixed or constant potentiality for intellectual growth. The term refers simply to the amount of change found in test scores when the test is repeated after a considerable interval (6 months or more).

constancy/perceptual: see constancy/object.

constant: *n.* a value that remains unchanged under all conditions relevant to the investigation.—*Ant.* variable.—*adj.* constant.

constant/absolute or /numerical: a quantity that retains the same value or magnitude in all situations. E.g., π has the same value (viz., 3.1416) in every circle and in all mathematical computations.

constant/arbitrary: a quantity to which any one of various values may be assigned, the assigned value then remaining fixed throughout an investigation.

constant error: 1. a departure from the correct or true value of a measure, or of a representative value, that results from a distorting factor working relatively consis-

tently in a given direction. ➤ Eg, some subjects persistently judge as larger the right-hand member of a pair of nearly equal objects (= constant space error); and most persons persistently attribute to themselves a greater degree of approved qualities than others do 2. the effect on a single measure of an invariable distorting factor—*Distg. fr. variable error.*—*Syn.* CUMULATIVE ERROR, SYSTEMATIC ERROR, BIASED ERROR

constant method = constant stimulus method.

constant process: a method of computing a threshold that assumes that the best measure is the median of the theoretical normal ogive which comes nearest to the observed distribution—*Syn.* MÜLLER-URBAN METHOD, URBAN PROCESS—*Contr. w.* constant stimulus method.

constant R method: an obsolete abbreviation for constant stimulus method. (R = Reiz, Ger. for stimulus.)

constant/statistical: see statistical constant.

constant stimulus method: a psychophysical method for determining accuracy of discrimination or judgment ➤ A "standard," or invariable, object or stimulus of any sort—the constant stimulus (formerly *abbr.* as constant R)—is presented for comparison in some given respect with each of a series of similar stimuli, presented in chance order. From the percentage of correct judgments rendered on each comparison stimulus, a threshold is mathematically determined—*Syn.* METHOD OF RIGHT AND WRONG CASES

constellation: *n.* 1. any fairly inclusive and organized grouping of phenomena. 2. a complex organization of ideas that is charged with emotion and tends toward certain kinds of action. ➤ The constellation is a sentiment with emphasis upon the cognitive component. The term is occasionally used in psychoanalysis for a structure that resembles a complex but is unexpressed

constellation/family: see family constellation.

constitution: *n.* 1. the nature of anything; the organized totality of qualities in relation to each other. 2. specif. the enduring and relatively constant *bodily* qualities, or the *bodily* and *mental* qualities, of an organism considered as constituting a unity. ➤ Most usages conform to one of the above definitions. But there the agreement ends. One group of authors (chiefly medical) use *constitution* for the hereditary characters of an organism. Another group take the opposite line; for them, *constitution* is the *phenotype*.—See *constitutional type*.

constitutional: *adj.* 1. pertaining to a person's constitution or nature; hence, char-

acterizing an enduring personal attribute. 2. of behavior considered as determined primarily by *constitution* (2) rather than by situational factors ➤ CONSTITUTIONAL DISORDERS are those believed to be rooted in some enduring organic impairment or deficiency. They are thus contrasted with functional disorders and with temporary troubles. Often the unstated assumption is that the impairment is hereditary. ORGANIC DISORDER is less ambiguous.—See *functional disorders*.

constitutional (psychopathic) inferior: a person with some severely handicapping queeriness not due directly to feeble-mindedness or physical handicap. There is inadaptability, ineptness, poor judgment, lack of stamina, social unattractiveness, odd emotional response (or lack of response).—*Syn.* (*Stan. Psychiat*) *inadequate personality*.

constitutional type: 1. a constellation of enduring personal qualities—*anatomical*, or *anatomical*, *physiological*, and *psychological*—believed to constitute a natural grouping, and forming the basis of a classification of individuals—See *type*. 2. a pattern of behavior characteristics (as in 1) supposed to be correlated with a pattern of bodily characters ➤ See *body *type*. For a concrete illustration of one among many systems of constitutional types, see *ectomorphic*. 3. *abbr.* form for MENTAL DEFECTIVE, CONSTITUTIONAL TYPE: a person whose deficiency is supposed to arise from defective morphological development of the brain—*Syn.* (for 3) *clinical type* (not *recom*)

constitution-specific: *adj.* of behavior determined in major part by *genotypical* factors not general in the species ➤ The constitutional-specific may be common to small groups: e.g., it may be familial. *Contr. w.* *species-specific*.

constrained association: in an association test, a defined relation of the response to the stimulus word; the opposite of *free *association*.

constraint (kən-strānt'): *n.* compelling another, or oneself, to act or to refrain from action ➤ *Syn.* *restraint*, *compulsion*, *coercion*, all of which share the idea of force exerted against will, wish, or consent. Such force need not be physical. In *restraint* or *constraint*, sometimes in *compulsion*, it may be exerted either by the self or by others; *coercion* is usually exercised against others. *Compulsion* and *coercion* are likely to be exerted by persons, *constraint* and *restraint* by impersonal agents as well. *Constraint* implies forcible restriction and confinement of action; *restraint* implies its actual hindrance—*Cp.* *compulsion*.—*v.* *constrain*.

constriction: *n* 1. lack of spontaneity or freedom in response; inflexibility.—*Cp.* rigidity. 2. more specif (particularly in projective tests), the quality of being narrowly determined by *external* factors, thus giving prosaic, stereotyped, and limited responses to the stimulus material. 3. (*Ror*) a category for a person who, though of at least average intelligence, gives more than 50 per cent *F* responses.

construct (kon'strukt): *n* a property ascribed to at least two objects as a result of scientific observation and comparison; a concept, formally proposed, with definition and limits explicitly related to empirical data. ➤As compared with **concept**, a construct is a planfully designed model, with full awareness of the relationships between the data and the model. A construct is likely, moreover, to be a fully articulated model, with relationships indicated in detail. Although a concept may be very complex and intricate, it is likely to be somewhat globally characterized. But any fully scientific concept is a construct; the distinction between the two terms seems chiefly a matter of degree.

A proposal that seems to be gaining ground is the restriction of construct to an inferred entity or hypothetical *construct. That is, it is to be conceived as actually existing and as giving rise to measurable phenomena, including phenomena other than the observables that led to hypothesizing the construct. In this sense, construct contrasts with *intervening* *variable (which see).

construct/constellatory: (*G. A. Kelly*) a construct which determines that the members of the construct shall also belong to another realm or construct. ➤E.g., the construct *Afghan* does not inherently carry the meaning of *treacherous* (a different construct) but may cause some persons to think of an individual Afghan as treacherous. Stereotyped or typological thinking uses constellatory constructs.

construct/core: (*G. A. Kelly*) a construct that governs in part the way in which a person maintains himself in his environment.

construct/empirical: see **empirical construct**.

construct/hypothetical: a construct referring to an entity or process that is inferred as actually existing (though not at present fully observable) and as giving rise to measurable phenomena, including phenomena other than the observables that led to hypothesizing the construct. ➤The hypothetical construct is said to have "surplus meaning." Thus, an attitude, inferred from the behavior of stating one's preferences on an attitude questionnaire, is con-

ceived as having certain other, predictable consequences a person with a strong attitude of support for civil liberties will manifest predictable behavior in respect to ethnic segregation. A habit, a conditioned response, a belief, a sentiment are all usually conceived as hypothetical constructs. The construct may be either a hypothetical *process variable or a hypothetical *state variable. It contrasts with *intervening* *variable (which see).

construction need: (*H. A. Murray*) the need to organize and build things, to produce.

constructive: *adj* 1. done by construction; characterizing that which is put together. 2. pertaining to a construct. ➤CONSTRUCTIVE EXPLANATION searches for or designs constructs as the central element in scientific explanation. 3. (*semipop.*) beneficial; tending to build up rather than tear down. **constructive explanation:** see **constructive** (2).

constructive play: play activity in which the results show a greater degree of structure than the materials out of which they are made.

construct/pre-emptive: (*G. A. Kelly*) a construct whose elements belong to it exclusively; an "all-or-none" or "nothing-but" construct. ➤For many people, sin is a pre-emptive construct: if a given act is a sin, it is nothing else but a sin.

construct/preverbal: (*G. A. Kelly*) one that has no word symbol, or none that is consistent. ➤It may or may not have originated before the person learned to talk.

construct/regnant: (*G. A. Kelly*) a superordinate construct that assigns its elements (2) uniquely to subordinate constructs.

consultant/psychological: a person providing advice and counsel to organizations on their psychological problems. ➤The term has broader connotations than **consulting psychologist**, which has come to mean helping with the problems of individuals.

consulting psychologist: a professional psychologist with special education and qualifications who studies individuals to determine their educational and vocational needs, or to assist them in correcting maladjusted behavior or mental ill-health. ➤Usually a consulting psychologist serves on a fee basis, but is sometimes employed by an organization to give counsel to persons within or served by it.—*Distg. fr.* **consultant/psychological**.

consummatory response: a response that, following a series of **preparatory responses**, brings the organism into adjustment with the initiating situation, thus concluding the act or series of responses.

contact: *n.* any kind of social interaction.

➤ **PRIMARY CONTACT** is face to face and personal; **SECONDARY CONTACT** lacks intimacy and involves only a relatively small part of the personalities of the interacting individuals. e.g., ordinary contact with a sales-clerk.

contagion/mass: the spread of behaviors among large numbers of people who are not gathered in one place or not identified with one another ➤ Such behaviors are said to be inhibited to a lesser degree by forces of moral prohibition or legal condemnation

contagion/social: the spontaneous imitation, by other persons in a group, of a behavior initiated by one member but without overtly shown intention to stimulate such imitation—*Distg. fr* **direct influence**, in which a person manifestly intends to affect the behavior of another or others.

contamination: *n* 1. (*exper* and *testing*) allowing the variable that is to be validated to influence the variable used for validation ➤ E.g., if a pupil's class standing is determined in part by the teacher's knowledge of his score on a test, there will be a spuriously high correlation between class standing and test score, and the class standing is a **CONTAMINATED CRITERION** of the test's validity (and of the validity of other tests having high correlation with the first test). Similarly, the experimenter's knowledge of which subjects belong to the experimental and which to the control group may lead him to **contaminate** his results by unwittingly treating the two groups differently, thus destroying the usefulness of comparing them 2. (*Ror.*) combining into one response two associations with the inkblot that would ordinarily be distinct. e.g., a certain part of an inkblot "looks like a field of green turnips on fire."—*v.* **contaminate**.

contamination of speech: amalgamation of part of one word with part of another: e.g., "gruesor" as a combination of *gruesome* and *sorrowful*.

contemporaneity principle: (*K. Lewin*) the postulate that only present facts can influence present behavior—*Syn.* **AHISTORICAL PRINCIPLE**. ➤ Past events have influence only as they modified (in the past) the constituent factors of the present.

content (kən'tent'): *adj.* satisfied with what one has; not desiring a change, at least not enough to do anything to bring one about.

content (kon'tent): *n.* all that is contained in something; whatever constitutes something. ➤ In the singular, the several constituents are taken collectively (but not necessarily as an *organized totality*). the dream **content** In the plural, reference is to the single items distributively. the **contents** of a purse—See **content/conscious**. **content analysis**: discovering and listing

according to a systematic plan the ideas, feelings, truth claims, and personal references in a communication; the objective tabulation of the frequency with which certain elements occur in a certain communication ➤ The elements tabulated may be certain syntactical forms (verbs vs nouns, past vs present tense, etc.), certain kinds of meanings (words expressing distaste, words drawn from the vocabulary of a trade), or certain levels of complexity (simple gestures, complex gestures). The communication may be in words, pictures, gestures, musical signs, singing, etc A definite set of categories is provided, along with a set of rules for deciding how to categorize each element of content. The process of assigning an element to one or more categories is called **coding**. Only the **manifest *content** of the communication is analyzed, interpretation of **latent *content** is a distinct process. Thus, the occurrence of words referring to anger may be tabulated as part of content analysis; but the inference that the author was angry is not analysis but interpretation

content/animal or **A**: see **animal content**.

content/communication: the body of meanings that are transmitted by means of symbols from one person to another

content/conscious or **/mental**: that which is "in the mind"; that of which one is aware at any moment; that which can be introspectively reported; a mental item or datum, or all the mental data collectively present at one time ➤ In **structural (or content) psychology**, psychology is defined as the scientific study of such content Some authors make the content identical with the object of consciousness together with its qualities; others contrast these two, only the qualities being mental content For Titchener, mental content was a **process**; others use process for the mental act that results in apprehending a content The differences are not primarily in the area of semantics—i.e., to what facts we agree to refer by the term—but in that of philosophical postulates

content/founded: see **Gestaltqualität**.

content/latent: see **content/manifest**.

content/manifest: (*psychoan*) 1. any idea, feeling, or impulse considered as the conscious expression of an unreportable or repressed motive, which in this connection is spoken of as the **LATENT CONTENT**. ➤ The term stems from the interpretation of dreams, in which the dream story or picture is the manifest content. But any conscious process may be spoken of as manifest content when it is desired to emphasize its relation to unconscious process.—*Cp* **dream content** 2. that which is directly stated in a communication, in contrast with the in-

feared significance or LATENT CONTENT. >When "the lady doth protest too much," her direct words of protest are the manifest content, her unacknowledged feelings the latent content. A latent content may also be intentionally suggested: a diplomatic communication is often intended to mean more than it says.

content/mental: see **content/conscious.**

content psychology: the study of mental content, of that which is in the mind or in consciousness, of that which can be introspectively observed. >**Structural psychology** and **phenomenology** are two different forms of content psychology. The data are sensations, thoughts, probably feelings (but some believe feelings are not content), and perhaps volitions. Mental contents were the central target of **behaviorism**, which denied their existence or at least their scientific validity. Much of the older content psychology is now being revived but in a matrix of response-oriented psychology.

content response: (*Ror.*) what the subject reports that he "sees" on the inkblot card. >Content response is a scoring category used to distinguish the "objects" reported as "seen" from what is said about them or the manner in which they are reported.

content subject: (*educ.*) a field for study in which mastery consists mainly in acquiring information and understanding, in contrast with "skill subjects" such as reading or handwriting.

context: *n.* 1. the words and phrases used with a particular verbal symbol that help to determine what it conveys. 2. according to the **CONTEXT THEORY**, those psychological processes which "surround," or are associated with, a given mental process. —See **meaning/context theory** of. 3. the particular circumstances which, at any given time, surround a person or an event and influence his behavior.—*Syn.* (for 3) **surround** (when highly specific circumstances are meant); **environment** (as a very general term). 4. (*G. A. Kelly*) = **CONTEXT OF A CONSTRUCT**, all those elements—i.e., things, objects, or events—that a user *ordinarily* sorts out and discriminates by means of a **construct**.

context/law of: 1. the principle that words, phrases, or statements take on meaning in relation to the situation in which they are found; or, more generally, that the perceived qualities of any item are in part determined by its **surrounds**. 2. the generalization that the degree of **retention** is a function of the similarity between the original learning situation and the retention situation.

contiguity: *n.* nearness of two objects in space or time; or, nearness of two experi-

ences or behaviors in time.—*adj.* **contiguous.**

contiguity/law of: the general principle that togetherness in time is a necessary condition under which psychological phenomena become dynamically connected i.e., under which learning occurs. The principle is differently stated, in various systematic accounts of learning: (a) If two psychological phenomena occur at the same time or in close succession, the recurrence of one tends to bring back the other.—*Syn.* principle of **redintegration**. (b) A stimulus acquires effectiveness in eliciting a response when it occurs at the same time as the response. If it is held that such simultaneity is the sufficient condition, this constitutes the **CONTIGUITY THEORY OF LEARNING**. (c) If a stimulus is presented with another when the latter is evoking its characteristic response, the first stimulus acquires capacity to evoke that response.—See **associationism**, **conditioning**, both of which embody contiguity as a necessary condition.—*Distg. fr.* **continuity**.

contiguity theory of learning: see **contiguity/law of, b.**

continence: *n.* 1. self-restraint from excessive or illicit sex activity. 2. the ability to retain urine or other discharges.—*Ant.* **incontinence**.

contingency: *n.* (*stat.*) the extent to which the values of a variable depend on another variable or variables.

contingency coefficient or *C*: a measure of the extent to which one set of data is found associated with another set more often than is to be expected by chance when each is expressed in several categories. As a measure of **correlation**, it does not assume that the successive categories are intervals on a continuous variable; they may be qualitative categories. The **mean square contingency coefficient**, ϕ^2 , measures the same correlation. The two coefficients are related according to the formula:

$$C = [\phi^2(1 + \phi^2)]^{1/2}, \text{ where } \phi^2 = \frac{\chi^2}{N}.$$

contingency method: (*stat.*) a method of measuring the degree to which two variables occur together, by taking a function of the differences between the actual frequencies in the cells of a two-way table and the frequencies that would be expected if the two variables were independent.

contingency table: a two-way table showing the frequencies of occurrence of the **classes** or categories indicated by the horizontal row and by the vertical column of the cells.—*Syn.* **CROSS-CLASSIFICATION TABLE**.

contingency table/compound: a contingency table that has two or more variables in at least one of its two principal dimensions.

contingent: *adj* dependent upon some other event which may or may not happen, possible, but not certain, to occur ➤ *Contr. w.* **conditioned**, dependent upon something that has occurred (Hence, the conditioned must also actually occur) The contingent lies between the **necessary** and the **independent**.

continuity: *n.* the state of being **continuous**; uninterrupted succession, connection, or relation, a variable every moment of which is connected with neighboring moments by infinitesimal steps. The **continuity** may be in space, time, or logical relationship.—See **continuum**.

continuity of the germ plasm: the doctrine that in higher organisms the specific reproductive cells are derived from other reproductive cells (not from cells differentiated into other bodily structures), and that environmental influences on other bodily tissues do not affect the hereditary potentials of the germ cells.

continuity/personality: 1. the fact that in the development of personality many traits change slowly and by imperceptible degrees, so that at any time the individual is recognizably the same ➤ This continuity is consistent with the fact that behavior is often constrained by circumstances rather than determined primarily by personal traits. Continuity of total personality is consistent also with radical change in a few traits. 2. the theory that in a large population the distribution of a personality trait is **continuous**—i.e., that variation is by very many small steps; or the theory that personalities differ by continuous variation—*Contr. w.* **discontinuity**, **typology**. 3. = **TRAIT CONTINUITY**, the view that one trait grades over into another by a continuous series.

continuity/principle of: a generalization that, to pass from one designated state to another, it is necessary to pass through all intermediate states or conditions. ➤ This requires specification of what is "intermediate," a requirement of some difficulty in psychology—*Distg. fr.* **continuity theory**.

continuity theory of learning: the hypothesis that, in discrimination learning, there is an increment of learning (whether measurable or not) for every rewarded response to the stimulus ➤ Opposed to the **discontinuity** (or **noncontinuity**) **theory**, which holds that no *relevant* learning takes place until the animal hits upon, and attends to, that aspect of the total situation which is related to the required discrimination

continuity/trait: see **continuity/personality** (3).

continuous: *adj* changing by infinitesimal increments, i.e., by steps so small as to be

separately unnoticeable, capable of being infinitely subdivided without break or irregularity. ➤ An unbroken line, straight or curved, is **continuous** and is often used to represent other **continuous** variables—See **continuum**.—*Ant.* **discrete**, **discontinuous**.

continuous reinforcement or reward: see **reinforcement/intermittent**.

continuous series: see **continuum**.

continuous variable = **continuum**.

continuous variation: a change that is **continuous** at all times ➤ It is usually represented by an unbroken line or, if regular, by the equation of the line See **continuum**.

continuum *n.*, *pl.* continua, continuums: a **variable** such that between any two values, no matter how close together they may be, it is always possible to have a third value; a **CONTINUOUS VARIABLE**—See **continuous**. ➤ **Continuum** is used when it is desired to refer to the **variable** itself Pleasantness and unpleasantness form a single **continuum**.

Continuous variation, nearly synonymous, is used to emphasize the change in the variable. There is a *continuous variation* from red to yellow A **CONTINUOUS SERIES** has consecutive steps or values, each measurably distinct but believed to be separated (or connected—which in this context means the same thing) by an infinite number of intervening steps, so that the series is to be conceived as part of a continuum or continuous variation. ¶ Virtually all psychological measures are, on the surface, **discontinuous**; many but not all are believed to form a continuous series—i.e., to represent a variable that is actually **continuous**. Most statistical procedures assume such continuous variation and may not properly be used unless the data do come from a continuous series.

continuum/polar: see **polar continuum**.

contour: *n.* the outline or boundary of a plane figure or solid body ➤ Used metaphorically when psychological processes are described in geometric terms

contraception: *n.* voluntary limitation of offspring by artificially preventing the sperm cell from fertilizing the ovum ➤ A form of **birth control** not to be confused with **abortion**.

contractility: *n.* a fundamental property of living tissue whereby it draws together as a result of stimulation—*Cp.* **irritability**, which includes **contractility**, as well as glandular or chemical activity.

contraction: *n.* the shortening of a muscle. ➤ Such contraction is **TETANIC** when it is continuous, **PHASIC** when it occurs at regular intervals (in phases), **TONIC** when it merely maintains the parts of the organism in their normal position or condition ready for more definite intense contraction. A con-

tracted muscle is said to be under tension.—*Ant.* relaxation.—*v.* **contract** (-trakt').

contract plan: a method of organizing a school whereby the subject matter for the year is subdivided into a number of relatively extensive instructional units to be completed at stated intervals by each pupil, working largely by himself. A given unit contract may provide only for minimum essentials or may include additional work for faster learners

contracture (kən-trak'chər): *n.* failure, temporary or permanent, of a muscle to relax or to return to its former normal length.

contradiction: *n.* 1. (*logic*) the relation between two propositions such that if one is false the other is true, and (therefore necessarily) vice versa 2. a statement that is directly opposed to a previous statement. ➤If the two statements are made by the same person, they are SELF-CONTRADICTORY.—*Cp.* contrary.—*adj.* contradictory.

contradiction/law of or /principle of: the logical principle that "a thing is not other than itself"; or that "A is not non-A" It is the second of the three fundamental laws of *thought. It is more often called the LAW OF NONCONTRADICTION.

contradictory: *n.* either of two propositions so related that if one is true, the other is false, and vice versa.

contralateral: *adj.* pertaining to the opposite side. ➤*Cp.* ipsilateral.

contralateral reflex = crossed reflex.

contrary (kon'trer-i): *adj.* of the relation between two propositions such that if one is true, the other cannot be true, though both may be false ➤*Distg. fr.* contradictory. Contrary is loosely used for any sort of logical opposition or contrast.

contrast (kon'trast): *n.* 1. heightened awareness of difference resulting from bringing together two items of any sort, either simultaneously or in close succession (SIMULTANEOUS or SUCCESSIVE CONTRAST). 2. = color contrast.—*v.* **contrast** (kən-trast'): to bring out or emphasize differences between two items by putting them close together

contrast/brightness or /brilliance: heightening of the apparent difference in brightness between two visual sense data when they are presented together or in close succession

contrast/chromatic: heightening of the apparent difference in hue or saturation (or both) when two visual sense data are presented together or in close succession.—See color contrast.

contrast/color: see color contrast.

contrast/flicker: flicker that is induced in a physically constant field by a neighboring flicker.

contrast illusion: see illusion/associative.

contrast/law of: one of the four laws of association: that thinking about any special quality or character tends to remind one of its opposite. Later associationism regarded this as a special case of contiguity.

contrast/marginal: an accentuated type of simultaneous color contrast that occurs in regions close to the boundary between two contrasting areas.

contrasuggestibility: *n.* the tendency of a person to adopt an opposite attitude or action from that suggested to him by another.—*Distg. fr.* countersuggestion.—*Syn.* negativism, CONTRARY SUGGESTIBILITY

contravention: *n.* a form of social interaction midway between competition and conflict.

contractation (kon'trek-tā'shən): *n.* tendency to approach, touch, and fondle another person, generally with genital tumescence.—*Syn.* (*pop.*, and with many variant meanings) petting.

control: *n.* 1. = experimental or scientific *control. 2. (*Ror.*) a characteristic discerned in the subject's response to the inkblots that is taken as an index to the degree of non-affective determination of behavior.

control analysis: (*psychoan.*) an analysis (3) of a patient made by a trainee under supervision of an experienced analyst. ➤*Distg. fr.* didactic *analysis, in which the trainee is himself analyzed.

control center: see sensory area.

control/emotional = control/nervous.

control experiment: a repetition of an experiment, with or without intentional variations.—*Distg. fr.* control/experimental.—See control/scientific.

control/experimental: 1. in the abstract, intentional manipulation or modification of the conditions under which observation is to be made, including changes in the experimental or treatment variable. 2. concretely, any intentional modification of conditions other than those of the experimental variable—See control/scientific.

control group: a group as closely as possible equivalent to an experimental group, and exposed to all the conditions of the investigation except the experimental variable or treatment being studied. Such a group should be representative of the population for which a generalization is to be made—See control/scientific.

control/hypnotic: the regulation of the hypnotized person by the hypnotizer (who is also sometimes called the control).

controlled association: see association/controlled.

controlled-association test: see **association test**.

controlling idea: a thought that influences the associative sequence of further thoughts.

control/nervous or /emotional: more or less voluntary avoidance or regulation of excitement and nervousness (2).

control/neural: regulation of a part of the body by a nerve center or special neural mechanism

control/scientific: such regulation of conditions that the effect of a given supposed cause is clearly and unambiguously displayed—*Syn* **EXPERIMENTAL CONTROL** ➤ Included in this general meaning of scientific control is the systematic variation of the experimental (or treatment) variable (see **experiment**). When **control** is used concretely, however—i.e., for a particular control—it refers to any intentional modification of conditions *other than* in the experimental variable, such changes being made to insure that the effect being measured is really a function of the experimental variable

From this concrete meaning of control we get **control group** and **CONTROL EXPERIMENT, SERIES, or TEST**. A control group consists of a number of persons who are not exposed to the experiment variable but are exposed to as many as possible of the other conditions in the experiment, the purpose being to insure that the effects under examination are *not* the result of differences in the persons. The control group should be representative of the **population** for which a generalization is to be made. ¶A **CONTROL EXPERIMENT or SERIES or TEST** is a repetition, with or without change in conditions other than those involved in repeating, to see whether the same cause-effect relations hold. The control experiment or series often includes checks on the functioning of the apparatus, the clarity of the instructions, changes in collateral conditions such as time of day “Controlled experiment” is redundant—all experiments are controlled. ¶The basic notion in control is negative; one seeks evidence that the experimental results are *not* due to irrelevant variables.

control series: see **control/scientific**.

control/social: regulation of conduct by social institutions and customs

control/spirit: an alleged agency that determines behavior of a **medium in trance**. ➤ Usually the “agency” claims, through the automatized activity of the medium, to be a departed spirit.

control/statistical: the correction of research data to allow for, or to eliminate, the effects of irrelevant factors that are known and measured but that cannot be directly removed.

control test: see **control/scientific**.

contusion: *n.* a bruise, an injury in which the skin is not broken—*Distg. fr. concussion*.

convention: *n.* (*sociol*) social custom, often recognized only tacitly, and not rigidly binding upon the members of a group; rules or prescriptions that lack the force of law or of the moral code but have the approval of the group ➤ A convention may be arbitrary chiefly in the interest of convenient uniformity, e.g., the graphing of the time units along the horizontal axis. But the word often implies unreasonable rigidity: slaves to *convention*.—*adj.* **conventional**.

conventionality: *n.* rigid and stereotyped adherence to social demands or pressures

convergence: *n.* 1. tendency toward one point; esp., position or movement of the eyes such that light from a single source falls on the two foveas; the tuning of the eyes inward when viewing binocularly an object less than 20 feet away 2. inheritance of personal characteristics from both paternal and maternal ancestry 3. the postulate that no character may be deemed to result exclusively from either hereditary or acquired factors, but is the product of both 4. the coming together of nervous impulses from different sensory sources 5. (*M. Jahoda*) acceptance of an action that conflicts with a belief or attitude because the action is supported by what seem other and more powerful considerations ➤ E.g., acceptance of overemphasis upon football (believed to be antieducational) on the grounds that it will help college finances *Cp* **compliance, conformance, consentience**.

convergent vs. divergent phenomena: (*I. Langmuir*) Convergent events can be determined if we know the component causes. Divergent phenomena are indeterminate events due to a single happening. **CHAIN REACTIONS** are often made up of divergent phenomena. ➤ The distinction resembles that of sufficient vs. necessary cause.

converse (*kon'vèrs*) *n.* (*logic*) a proposition that results from the interchange of subject and predicate: *truth is beauty, and beauty is truth* are converse propositions. ➤ Many fallacies result from assuming the truth of a converse proposition—*adv.* **conversely**.

conversion: *n.* 1. radical and relatively rapid change of belief or attitude, esp. of religious attitude, with or without a corresponding change in character or conduct 2. (*psychiat.*) the manifesting of a bodily symptom, such as paralysis or anesthesia, as a result of psychic conflict; = **CONVERSION HYSTERIA**. ➤ Many psychiatrists now limit the term to bodily symptoms controlled by the central nervous system. Where the symptoms are

controlled by the autonomic system, they speak of **VEGETATIVE NEUROSIS** or of **PSYCHO-PHYSIOLOGIC AUTONOMIC AND VISCERAL DISORDER** (*Stan Psychiat.*). 3. (*logic*) the interchange of subject and predicate of a proposition—a fallacious operation unless certain conditions are fulfilled.—See **converse**.

conversion of affect: (*psychoan.*) the symbolic representation of a psychic conflict, or of that which causes conflict, in motor or sensory manifestations. ➤The symbolic representation is considered to be a means whereby the repressed instinctual desire gains external expression. Often the expression is of such nature that it not only can itself evade censorship but help maintain it. It is a symptom of conversion hysteria (see **conversion** 2) but may be so mild as hardly to be classified as such.

conversion of scores: changing a series of scores into another series having a different unit of measurement: e.g., from inches to millimeters, or from raw scores to derived scores.

conversion reaction or symptom: see **conversion** (2).

conviction: *n.* belief with no shadow of doubt. ➤The believer may admit (in a distinct mental process) that demonstrative evidence is lacking, but he is "firmly convinced all the same."—*v.* convince.

convolution: *n.* one of the irregular folds of the outer surfaces of the cerebrum. ➤*Syn.* gyrus. The several convolutions form the conventional landmarks of brain topography. The term is sometimes applied also to a fold of the cerebellum, for which folium is preferred.

convulsion: *n.* pathological, involuntary, and extensive muscular contractions. ➤*Contr. w.* spasm, a localized contraction; clonus, a slow, repeated contraction; and fit, a succession of convulsions.

convulsive therapy or treatment: induced convulsion by drugs, esp. insulin, or by electric shock, as part of the treatment of mental disorder.—*Syn.* shock therapy.

coolth: *n.* the sensation of coolness.

cooperation: *n.* 1. the working together of two or more units to produce some common or joint effect. ➤The units may be bodily organs (such as muscles), individuals in a social group, or forces operating together. 2. a euphemism for obedience or compliance: *the subjects cooperated well* (i.e., they obeyed instructions).—*adj.* cooperative, of persons willing to work together, or actually doing so, in pursuit of a common goal.

cooperation/antagonistic: see **antagonistic cooperation**.

coordinate (kō-ōr'də-nit; -nāt): *adj.* 1. equal in rank or position in a hierarchy;

neither subordinate nor superior. 2. related to a system of coordinates.—*v.* (-nāt) 3. see **coordination** (1). 4. to place elements in an order that corresponds with a prescribed pattern; to define a concept by its position in relation to other concepts, as one defines a point by reference to axes of coordination. 5. to place a concept in a context of related facts and/or of other concepts.

coordinates: *n. pl.* 1. points or lines by reference to which something is located in space. ➤Also used metaphorically for other than spatial locations: e.g., "most of an adolescent's behavior can be referred to the twin *coordinates* of parental control and his desire for independence." 2. the abscissa value and the ordinate value of a point. ➤They are usually written in parentheses, the abscissa first, separated by a comma: e.g. (27, 16).—See **axis**.

coordinates/oblique: a system for uniquely locating any point in a plane by stating its distances from each of two lines that intersect obliquely.—*Syn.* **OBLIQUE AXES**.—*Distg. fr.* rectangular *coordinates.

coordinates/rectangular: a system of uniquely locating any point in a plane by stating its distance from each of two lines that intersect at right angles.—See **axis**.—*Syn.* **CARTESIAN COORDINATES**.—*Distg. fr.* oblique *coordinates.

coordination: *n.* 1. the harmonious combination or working together of parts, esp. of parts or aspects of an act or of muscular movements (**MUSCULAR** or **MOTOR COORDINATION**). 2. the arrangement of data in classes that are at the same level of subordination to a more inclusive class.—*v.* coordinate.

coordination/eye: the working together of the two eyes to attain a fused visual impression of a single object.

coorientation: *n.* (*T. M. Newcomb*) simultaneous possession of (cognitive and/or cathectic) attitudes by two or more individuals toward one another and toward some object(s), with mutual awareness of the possession of these attitudes. The attitudes need not be congruent; the individuals simply are oriented to the same objects.

coping behavior: (*A. Maslow*) action that enables one to adjust to the environmental circumstances, to get something done. ➤*Contr. w.* **EXPRESSIVE BEHAVIOR**, which is behavior for its own sake or for enjoyment. **Coping behavior** and **operant** *behavior refer to nearly, but not quite, the same kinds of activity.

copro- a combining form meaning *excrement, filth, obscenity*.

coprolagnia (kop'rō-lag'ni-ə): *n.* sex excitement induced by sight or thought of feces.

coprolalia (-lā'li-ə): *n.* irresistible desire to use obscene words

coprophagy (kəp-rof'ə-ji) · *n.* the eating of excrement, or, more generally, of filth.—*Syn.* COPROPHAGIA

coprophilia · *n.* inordinate interest in feces

coprophobia · *n.* fear of feces, or, more generally, of dirt or contamination. ➤In psychoanalysis, it is regarded as a defense against an unconscious love of excrement, or against a socially unacceptable desire.

copulation · *n.* sexual union; coitus.—*v.* copulate.

copy · *n.* 1. an imitation or reproduction of an object or act. 2. the pattern or model that is to be reproduced.—*v.* 3. to make responses as like those of another person as possible, with conscious recognition of the similarity.—*Syn.* imitate (which may be unwitting) —*n.* copying.

copy theory: 1. the metaphysical theory that mental contents copy the qualities of the extramental or "real" world. 2. the theory that memory consists of having images that copy previous mental contents. 3. the theory that what we perceive is a replica of real objects.—*Syn.* PASSIVE REGISTRATION THEORY

➤The term is so shot through with old metaphysics as to be unusable for psychology. But, although few philosophers or psychologists now hold to the first theory, it is so firmly rooted in "common sense" and popular vocabulary that it influences even those who reject it; both senses (2) and (3), for example, reflect the metaphysics of (1). Most psychologists postulate that there is something not wholly dependent upon the observer that plays a part in determining what is observed, but psychology need not assume that perception *copies* that independent factor. But *cp.* isomorphism.

cord = spinal cord.

cord block = spinal block—See **block**.

core · *n.* (counseling) the essential element of a counselee's remark. It may be a feeling-attitude or a meaning, possibly not recognized by the counselee himself.

core curriculum: a course of study in which the contributions of some, or all, of the conventional subject matters (mathematics, history, languages, etc.) are related to a central "core," or topic of large scope, as the unifying activity. ➤The **CORE COURSE** is generally required of all pupils in a given grade or standard.

corium · *n.* the outer portion of the derma; or the whole of the derma

cornea · *n.* the transparent outermost layer of the eye.

corneal reflection: a technique for studying eye movements by photographing a light reflected from the surface of the cornea.

Cornell method (of scale analysis): L. Guttman's method of determining scalability.

corollary · *n.* 1. something proved as an indirect outcome of proving something else, hence, a law or principle, not itself directly proved, deduced from another 2. a natural consequence—*adj.* corollary.

corpora · *n., pl.* of corpus.

corporal · *adj.* pertaining to the body ➤E.g., CORPORAL PUNISHMENT is the infliction of pain on the body.—*Syn.* somatic (which see); bodily—*Distg.* fr corporeal.

corpora quadrigemina (kwod"n-jem'i-nə) · *n. pl.* (anat.) the two pairs of rounded elevations on the dorsal surface of the mid-brain, each of which is called a COLLICULUS. The INFERIOR COLLICULI contain centers for auditory reflexes; the SUPERIOR COLLICULI contain centers for visual reflexes

corporate behavior = group behavior (2).

corporeal (kôr-pôr'i-əl) · *adj.* having a body; material rather than spiritual—*Distg.* fr corporal.

corpus · *n., pl.* corpora: (L) a body; or a distinct organ of a body ➤A qualifying Latin word is added to name the particular organ, e.g., corpus striatum, and the term corpus is sometimes dropped: corpus striatum becomes striatum.

corpus callosum: see callosum.

corpuscle · *n.* 1. a minute particle. 2. a cell floating in blood or lymph. 3. a small multicellular organ· e.g., the TOUCH CORPUSCLES in the skin—*adj.* corpuscular.

corpus striatum (stri-â'təm) · *n., pl.* corpora striata (-tə) · a portion of the base of each cerebral hemisphere, composed of the caudate and lenticular nuclei and the internal capsule.—*Syn.* STRIATE BODY, STRIATUM, BASAL GANGLIA (which sometimes includes the thalamus).

correct associates method = right associates procedure.

correction · *n.* 1. any change that remedies a mistake or error. 2. helping a person to make his behavior conform to standards ➤The colloquial use of this word for punishment implies a debatable conception of the value of punishment in helping a person to improve his behavior 3. fitting with lenses to correct visual defect. ➤VISION AFTER CORRECTION refers to amount of vision after maximum improvement from lenses, e.g., vision after correction, 20/30. 4. (stat.) manipulation of a value or series of values, by means of an accepted principle, in order to minimize chance errors 5. the amount to be added or subtracted from a value to make it more accurate.

correction for attenuation: (C. Spearman) see attenuation.

correction for chance: deducting from the scores obtained on a test the amount which presumably might have been due to chance or pure guessing ➤Thus 25 points

ught be subtracted from each score obtained on a 50-item true-false test, since all of the answers could be right by chance. The procedure rests on the false assumption that guessing and chance are the same. Moreover, it does not affect the rank order of the scores (though it may change the rank of an individual); it merely overemphasizes the relative size of the differences.

rectness: *n* conformity to standards or requirements—*Cp.* **accuracy** for related terms

relate: *v.* 1. either of two things reciprocally related; a correlative. 2. a principle or conclusion that is logically related to some other principle; by extension, a fact of which one feels sure because of other knowledge. It is a *correlate* of his known honesty that he does not embezzle.—See **duction of correlates**; **correlation**.—*v.* 3. to put a thing in relation to something else. 4. to be in relation to something; to have a correlation coefficient different from zero. 5. to compute a correlation coefficient.

related: *adj.* 1. of either of two variables that does not have a zero correlation with the other; not statistically independent. —*Ant.* **uncorrelated**. 2. of a variable whose coefficient of correlation with another has been computed.

relation: *n.* 1. (*logic*) relationship or dependence; the fact that two things or variables are so related that change in one is accompanied by a corresponding or parallel change in the other. ➤Positive change in one variable may accompany either positive or negative change in the other variable, or vice versa. 2. (*stat.*) the tendency to concomitant variation; the degree to which two (or more) variables vary together. ➤The parallelism between the variables is usually imperfect; the measure of the degree of concomitance is the correlation coefficient. —*Syn.* **covariation**. 3. = correlation coefficient. 4. (*neurol.*) the combination of neural impulses in specialized centers—*Distg. fr.* **neurological correlation** (which see). 5. the act or process of bringing two things into orderly relationship, or of considering them together in order to discern relationships; or the process of computing a statistical correlation. 6. (*educ.*) an effort by teachers to have the pupils see the interrelationships between elements taught in separate subject matter classes ➤It contrasts with **core curriculum**, in which the correlation is the basis of curriculum organization.

relation/biserial or r_{bs} : a correlation in which one variable has only two divisions, classes, or steps, and the other has many classes: e.g., the correlation of height

tabulated in two classes, *tall* or *short*, with income tabulated in twenty income classes. It is assumed that the underlying distributions of both variables are continuous and normal.

correlation/bivariate = **correlation/simple**.

correlation by ranks = **correlation/rank difference**.

correlation center: a place in the nervous system where two afferent impulses unite to exercise joint influence on an efferent impulse.

correlation/chance-halves: a method of estimating the reliability of a test or other variable by splitting it into comparable halves, correlating the scores of the two halves, and applying the Spearman-Brown (prophecy) formula to estimate the correlation. ➤There are various methods of choosing the halves to be as representative of the whole as possible; the most common is the **ODD-EVEN METHOD**, one half being composed of the even-numbered items, the other of the odd-numbered.—See **coefficient of equivalence**; **reliability coefficient**.—*Syn.* **SPLIT-HALVES CORRELATION**.

correlation chart = **correlation table**.

correlation cluster: a group of variables with all possible correlations between them significantly positive. ➤This is the statistical basis for inferring a surface ***trait** or **syndrome**.—See **cluster analysis**.

correlation coefficient: (*stat.*) a number that indicates the strength of the tendency of two or more variables to vary concomitantly. ➤Perfect correspondence between the two is expressed by +1.00; perfect inverse correspondence is expressed by -1.00; complete lack of correspondence, i.e., independence of the two variables, is expressed by 0.00. Fractional values of the coefficient are not to be read as per cents. ¶The product-moment ***correlation** or *r* is most frequently used, and this coefficient is meant unless the context shows that an alternative method of computation has been employed.

correlation coefficient/first-order: see **first-order correlation coefficient**.

correlation/curvilinear: correlation in which regression is not linear; correlation in which regression is represented by a curved, rather than by a straight, regression line.—*Syn.* **SKREW CORRELATION**. —*Ant.* **linear correlation**.—*Distg. fr.* **correlation ratio**.

correlation diagram = **scatter diagram**.

correlation/direct = **correlation/positive**. **correlation/footrule** or *R*: (*C. Spearman*) a coefficient of correlation based on gains in

rank: $R = 1 - \frac{6\Sigma g}{N^2 - 1}$, where *g* is a gain

by any individual from his rank in the first variable to the second. ➤The method is

relatively crude, and is appropriate only when the number of cases is small. If ranks are used, the rank difference formula is generally preferred—See **correlation/rank difference**.

correlation graph = scatter diagram.

correlation/index of: 1. a measure of relationship: it is the square root of the proportion of the variance of a dependent variable that can be imputed to *eta*, the curvilinear relationship between it and the independent variable. This index is never less than *r* nor greater than η^2 , a confusing synonym for correlation coefficient.

correlation/indirect = negative *correlation.

correlation/inverse = correlation/negative.

correlation/linear: a correlation in which the regression line is a straight line, so that for any increase in the magnitude of one variable there will be a proportional change in the magnitude of the other variable. \Rightarrow Many equations for computing a coefficient of *correlation require that the regression be linear. The requirement is seldom perfectly fulfilled. Where departure from a linear form is too great, alternative equations are—or should be—used.

correlation matrix: see matrix/correlation.

correlation/multiple or *R*: the dependence where two (or more) "causal" or "prediction" variables are related to, or are employed to predict, the dependent or criterion *variable; the correlation between a variable and two or more other variables taken together. It is the highest possible correlation between the criterion and two or more independent variables. One formula, based on the total *correlations, is

$$R_{1.23} = \sqrt{\frac{r_{12}^2 - 2r_{12}r_{13}r_{23} + r_{13}^2}{1 - r_{23}^2}}$$

—*Cp.* beta regression weight.

correlation/negative: a correlation between two variables which indicates that large values of one variable tend to be associated with small values of the other variable, and vice versa.—*Syn* INVERSE CORRELATION.

correlation/net = correlation/partial.

correlation/neurological: the hypothesis that a specific neural event—the neurological correlate—corresponds with each mental or behavior event, that neurological and psychological phenomena run parallel courses.

correlation/part: the linear *correlation between a dependent variable and certain independent variables after the effect of several other independents has been removed

from the dependent variable, the correlation between A and C, D, E when the variance of A due to variables L, M, and N has been removed \Rightarrow *Distg fr* partial *correlation. Part correlation is the relation of a variable to several others, partial correlation is the relation of a variable to one other. (But in both cases, certain other influences are ruled out)—*Cp* multiple *correlation.

correlation/partial: the net correlation between two variables when the influence of one or more other variables on their relation has been eliminated or allowed for. \Rightarrow E.g., the relation between intelligence and mathematical achievement, when the influence of age has been eliminated, is a partial correlation. The correlation coefficient between variables 1 and 2, when the influence of variables 3, 4 . . . *n* is to be allowed for, is given in the formula:

$$r_{12.34\dots n} =$$

$$\frac{r_{12.34} - (n-1) r_{1n.34} - (n-1) r_{2n.34}}{\sqrt{1 - r_{1n.34}^2} \sqrt{1 - r_{2n.34}^2}}$$

—*Distg. fr.* part *correlation, which is the correlation between independent variables and a variable purged of variation due to other variables.

correlation/perfect: such relation between two variables that any change in one is exactly paralleled by a change in the other, a correlation where $r = 1.00$. (Or $r = -1.00$ when the correlation is negative.)

correlation/point-biserial or r_p : the product-moment *correlation between a continuous variable and another variable represented by a dichotomy: e.g., the relation of height (a continuous variable) to sex (a dichotomy)—*Cp.* correlation/biserial.

correlation/polychoric: the correlation between two variables that are plotted in a table containing more than four cells, when it is assumed that both variables, though expressed quantitatively, are really continuous and normally distributed.—*Contr.* w. correlation/tetrachoric.

correlation/positive: a relation between two variables such that large values of one variable tend to be associated with large values of the other variable, and small values of the one tend to be associated with small values of the other.—*Syn* DIRECT CORRELATION.—*Ant.* negative *correlation.

correlation/primary: that correlation between two variables which apparently cannot be ascribed to the influence of some third variable.—*Ant.* secondary *correlation.

correlation/product-moment or *r*: the most usual method of computing correlation, based on product-moments. One

form of the formula is. $r = \Sigma xy / N\sigma_x\sigma_y$ (This formula assumes **rectilinear** ***regression** lines)—*Syn* PEARSONIAN CORRELATION

correlation/Q: see *P* technique.

correlation/rank difference or ρ : a coefficient of correlation based on the differences in ranking assigned the individuals in

two variables $\rho = 1 - \frac{6\Sigma d^2}{N(N^2 - 1)}$, where d is a rank difference.

correlation ratio: a measure of the degree to which the regression line is non-linear. \Rightarrow It is a function of the ratio of the variances of the arrays of a variable to the variance of that variable, or of the ratio of the standard deviation of the weighted means of the arrays to the standard deviation of the individual measures. It is symbolized by η (the Greek letter *eta*, pron $\tilde{a}'t\tilde{e}$)—*Distg. fr.* **curvilinear** ***correlation**.

correlation/rectilinear = **correlation/linear**.

correlation/secondary: the correlation between two variables which is due to the operation of some third variable contributing to the variability of both of the variables concerned—*Ant* **primary** ***correlation**.

correlation/simple: correlation between two variables on the basis of magnitude.—*Syn* BIVARIATE CORRELATION.

correlation/split-half = **correlation/chance halves** (*pred.*).

correlation/spurious: correlation between two variables, the magnitude of which results, in whole or in part, from the method of obtaining or handling the data rather than from any real relationship

correlation table: a schema for showing the quantitative relationship of two variables. \Rightarrow Scores or other values of one variable are represented by horizontal rows, those of the other by vertical columns. In the square formed by the intersection of a row with a column are recorded the cases whose scores are represented by row and column respectively. Thus a person scoring 10 on one test, 20 on another, would be recorded in the square formed by the intersection of row 10 with column 20—*Syn*. DOUBLE-ENTRY TABLE, TWO-WAY TABLE, DOUBLE-FREQUENCY TABLE A SCATTER DIAGRAM or PLOT is a correlation table in which the entry is made by dots or tallies instead of numbers; hence, the terms are sometimes used as synonyms

correlation/tetrachoric or r_t ($tet''r\tilde{o}-k\tilde{o}'rik$): the correlation between two variables, both assumed to be continuous and normally distributed, but each expressed in terms of two classes only

correlation/total: the ordinary form of

correlation in which each variable is represented by the whole series of individual scores, the correlation between two variables in their original form (not residuals).—*Syn* ZERO ORDER CORRELATION, GROSS CORRELATION, ENTIRE CORRELATION—*Distg. fr.* **partial** ***correlation**.

correlation/zero: a correlation having no linear association or relationship, one having a correlation coefficient of zero.—*Distg. fr.* zero order ***correlation**.

correlation/zero order = **correlation/total**.—*Distg. fr.* zero ***correlation**.

correlative: *adj* having a mutual relationship.

correspondence: *n.* (*stat.*) a relationship between two variables such that each observed value of one variable is paired with a value of the other.

correspondence/coefficient of = forecasting efficiency/index of.

correspondence theory: 1. (*phys.*) the theory that whatever is true of classical mechanics is true of atomic mechanics, or vice versa, and that a unifying formula by which to translate the laws of one into the other is to be sought for \Rightarrow A formula has been proposed and apparently works. 2. (*psychol.*) the theory that whatever is true of molecular behavior is true of molar behavior, and that a unifying principle is to be sought for.

corresponding retinal points: 1. = identical points. 2. = congruent points. \Rightarrow Because of the confusion, the term should be avoided.

cortex: *n.* (*anat.*) the thin outer layer of an organ. When unqualified, the word refers to the cerebral cortex or **cortex cerebri** (which see).—*adj.* **cortical**.

cortex/adrenal: see **adrenal cortex**.

cortex cerebelli ($ser''\tilde{a}-bel'i$): the gray matter that forms the outermost layer or coating of the cerebellum. \Rightarrow Note that **cortex** (used alone) refers to the **cortex cerebri**.

cortex cerebri ($ser''\tilde{a}-br\tilde{i}$): the surface layers of gray matter of the cerebral hemispheres. \Rightarrow The cortex is the most recent evolutionary development of the nervous system and is the organ most critically and differentially involved in behavior and mental processes. But to speak of it as *the* organ of behavior (or of consciousness) is to ignore the many other organs that play important roles—*Syn.* **cortex**, **CEREBRAL CORTEX**, **CORTICAL CEREBRUM**.

cortex/contralateral: the cortex on the opposite side of the body from the peripheral nerves in question

cortex/extrinsic: see **thalamus/extrinsic**.

cortex/intrinsic: see **thalamus/extrinsic**.

cortex/motor: (*neurol.*) those portions of

the cortex from which motor fibers originate—See **brain center**.

cortex/precentral: the convolution anterior and adjacent to the central *fissure and superior to the lateral *fissure; or all the cortex thus bounded.

cortex/sensory: that portion of the cortex which receives nervous impulses from the sense organs.

cortical: *adj* pertaining to a cortex.

cortical control: the influence exerted by the cortex upon the activities of the lower *centers.

cortical gray: the median gray that is perceived in complete darkness by the dark-adapted eye. ➤The name derives from the theory that the perception is due to the metabolic action of the cortex—*Syn* MIDRETINAL LIGHT (*prejd*).

corticalization: *n.* increase in the degree of dependence of an organism upon cerebral cortical mechanisms. ➤Corticalization may be general or may refer to a particular type of adaptive response. It is one of the most important indices of evolutionary development.—See **encephalization**.

cortical relay nuclei: nuclei that receive fibers directly from the ascending afferent systems and project them to the cerebral cortex.

corticotrophin: *n.* a hormone, secreted by the anterior pituitary, which regulates the activity of the adrenal cortex

cortin: *n.* a substance, containing several hormones, extracted from the cortex of the adrenal glands

Corti/organ of (*kôr'ti*): a spiral structure in the cochlea of the inner ear containing the receptor cells for hearing.

Corti/rods of (*kôr'ti*): minute, rodlike structures forming the arches in the organ of *Corti in the inner ear—*Syn*. PILLARS OF CORTI.

cortisone: *n.* one of the hormones produced by the adrenal cortex, also produced synthetically.

cos: symbol for cosine

cosatiation: *n.* the satiation of one drive or need by the satisfaction of another—*Distg fr* sublimation.

cosmology: *n.* philosophic theory that treats of the ultimate character of the universe

cosmos: *n.* the universe as an orderly system.—*adj* cosmic.

cot: symbol for cotangent

co-twin control/method of: a procedure in which one identical *twin is subjected to special treatment or training while the other twin, with the same heredity, is not. ➤The method is designed to throw light on the limitations placed by heredity upon trainability, or, conversely, to discover how far development will proceed without special training.

counselee: *n.* a person who receives counseling.

counseling: *n.* a relationship in which one person endeavors to help another to understand and to solve his adjustment problems. The area of adjustment is often indicated: educational counseling, vocational counseling, social counseling, etc ➤The term covers a wide area of procedures. advice-giving, psychoanalysis, information-giving, interpretation of test scores, encouraging the counselee to think out his difficulties or to work through his emotions, etc While usually applied to helping normal counsees, it merges by imperceptible degrees into psychotherapy. Everyone occasionally undertakes counseling, but the word **counselor** is preferably restricted to professionally trained persons ¶Counseling is a two-way affair involving both counselor and counselee. Unfortunately, both noun and verb **counsel** retain an older meaning of advice-giving, which is now conceived as only part of the counseling process.—*Var*. counselling.

counseling/directive: the procedure when a counselor endeavors to control, directly or indirectly, the topics about which the counselee speaks, describes the choices which face him, and/or advises him what to do.—See **nondirective procedure**.

counseling interview: see **interview/counseling**.

counseling ladder: the series of steps taken by a counselor in guiding the thinking of a client Each step is usually one that the counselor believes to be suggested by the client's previous remarks or attitudes

counseling/nondirective: see **nondirective procedure**.

counseling psychologist: a professional psychologist who specializes in counseling. ➤His training equips him to deal with personal problems not classified as mental illness, though they may be sequels or corollaries of mental or physical illness, e.g., the academic, social, or vocational problems of students.—*Syn*. PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELOR

counseling/semantic: counseling based on the assumption that the counselee is prevented from forming a true picture of reality by the emotional connotations and tensions associated with word meanings.

counseling/therapeutic: the alleviation of behavior difficulties by counseling. ➤Despite the apparent medical implications of the word **therapeutic** (which make the term unfortunate), it denotes activities that are in no sense medical, and is designed to remedy conditions that are not directly medical.

counseling/vocational: see **vocational counseling**.

counselor: *n* a professionally trained person who does counseling. ➤ It may include other professionally trained persons, e.g., vocational guidance specialists, ministers, social workers, as well as counseling psychologists

counselor/psychological = counseling psychologist.

counter-: a combining form meaning 1. opposite, contrary to. e.g., *counteract*, *counterinvestment* 2. opposed to but complementary, reciprocal e.g., *counterpart*

counteraction need: (*H. A. Murray*) the need, following failure, to strive again and to overcome weakness.

counterbalanced procedure: a method of canceling out the influence of irrelevant variables that cannot be experimentally removed. The independent or experimental variables are presented in different trials with contrasting degrees of the irrelevant variables ➤ E.g., in a long experiment comparing variables *a* and *b*, it may be impossible to avoid fatigue (or boredom). But *a* can be presented early in the series (fatigue absent) and late in the series (fatigue relatively high) in comparison with *b*, presented in the middle of the series. Thus, the order *a-b-b-a* enables comparison of the effects of *a* with *b*, fatigue being ruled out. —*Syn* COUNTERBALANCING

counterbalancing = counterbalanced procedure.

countercathexis = counterinvestment.

countercompulsion: *n.* (*psychoan*) a compulsion developed to resist another compulsion. e.g., a compulsion to keep silent at all times as resistance to a compulsion to speak at unseemly times or in unseemly ways.

counterego: *n.* (*W. Stekel*) the hypothetical unconscious part of the psyche which acts antagonistically to the ego. ➤ *Cp.* id, but the two seem not quite identical.

counteridentification: *n.* the *analyst's *identification of himself with the analysand, in response to the latter's identification with him

counterinvestment: *n.* (*psychoan*) attaching to a conscious idea a feeling opposite to that which the same idea carries when repressed in the unconscious. ➤ E.g., repressed hatred for a person is replaced on the conscious level with a feeling of love. —*Syn.* ANTICATHEXIS, COUNTERCATHEXIS.

countersuggestion: *n.* a suggestion intended to inhibit a previous suggestion.

countertransference: *n.* (*psychoan*) the arousal of the analyst's repressed feelings by the analytic situation, esp (but not always) the transference by the analyst of his repressed feelings upon the analysand. —*Cp.* transference.

counterwill: *n.* (*O. Rank*) the ability to say "no" to others (or to one's own im-

pulses) ➤ This ability is, for Rank, the nucleus of personality.

courage: *n.* 1. a personal attitude of meeting and dealing with dangers, obstacles, or difficulties rather than withdrawing from them. 2. a specific emotion that accompanies the behavior of confronting danger. —*adj.* courageous.

Courtis growth curve: a representation of normal growth in isochron units.

couvade (*ku-vad'*): *n.* (*Fr.*) the custom among some peoples of having the father take to bed while his child is being born, acting as if suffering the pangs of childbirth.

covariance: *n.* the tendency of two variables to change together, as measured by the mean of the products of the paired deviations of the two variables, taken from their respective means: $\Sigma xy/N$. —*Cp.* variance. —*Syn* product-moment.

covariance/analysis of: see analysis of covariance.

covariation = correlation (2).

cover memory: (*psychoan*) a trivial incident of childhood retained because of its association with an emotionally important idea, which it helps to keep repressed: e.g., memory of a very happy holiday which helps to repress recognition that the childhood was in general miserable. —*Syn.* SCREEN MEMORY

covert (*kuv'art*): *adj.* concealed; disguised; hidden. a covert threat. —See covert behavior.

covert behavior or response: an act that cannot be directly observed by another person. It may be inferred from the readings of an instrument or from other behaviors of the subject, or it may be accepted on the strength of the subject's own report. ➤ The last is variously called introspection, subjective report or subjective observation, or IMPLICIT VERBAL RESPONSE.

¶ OVERT RESPONSE is a muscular or glandular change that can be observed by another person. The distinction between overt and covert, resting as it does on the possibility of observation by an outsider, is hardly a basic psychological distinction (which must rest upon differences between the responses).

¶ A basic distinction, however, was asserted by behaviorism. Traditional psychology used many terms—such as thinking, for example—which had, or seemed to have, dualistic implications rejected by behaviorism. Yet the terms obviously referred to something. If the phenomenon was not a directly observable (i.e., overt) response, it must be a nondirectly observable (i.e., covert) response. In this sense, overt and covert become almost synonymous with objective and subjective, respectively; and the word covert, instead of being a

frank admission that empirical data are lacking, becomes an assertion of the theory that the allegedly subjective phenomena are merely objective phenomena that we cannot see. There is thus danger of theory-begging.

Implicit, often used as a synonym for covert, is an unhappy term for the facts referred to; it is properly an antonym for explicit, not for overt.

covert speech: see internal speech.

c.p.: *abbr.* for candle power.

cps: *abbr.* for cycles per second.

CR: 1. = conditioned response. 2. = critical ratio.

cramp: *n.* a severe contraction of a muscle group, maintained for some time, generally accompanied by discomfort.—*Cp.* contraction.

cranial: *adj.* pertaining to the cranium.

cranial capacity: cubic content of the cranium.

cranial conduction = bone conduction.

cranial division: part of the craniosacral division of the autonomic nervous system.

cranial index: the cephalic index, except that the bare skull is measured instead of the head with intact covering tissues

cranial nerves: twelve pairs of nerves arising directly from the cerebrum. They are numbered I to XII and also individually named: e.g., *auditory nerve* (the VIIIth nerve).—*Syn.* CEREBRAL NERVES.—*Distg. fr.* spinal nerves.

cranial reflex: a reflex mediated by one of the cranial nerves and its connections in the brain.—*Distg. fr.* spinal reflex.

craniometry: *n.* measurement of the cranium.

craniosacral division: see autonomic nervous system.

cranium: *n.* that part of the skull which contains the brain.—*adj.* cranial.

craving: *n.* a strong desire or impulse for a particular satisfier; a state in which the organism is restless and tends to be attentive only to stimuli that are related to the satisfier. ➤The term implies a tissue *need as the basis of the craving.—See desire.

craving/segmental: (*E J Kempf*) a craving arising in a localized segment or organ of the autonomic system, most often in one of the viscera.

crawling: *n.* human locomotion with trunk on the ground, head and shoulders raised, the arms pulling the body forward, with or without pushing movements of the legs.—*Cp.* creeping.

craze: *n.* an exaggerated enthusiasm for a new mode of behavior, dress, etc., usually uncritically adopted. It may be an individual or a group phenomenon.

C reaction: a response of the human em-

bryo to external stimulation, in which the body is bent into a C shape

creatinine (*kri-at'ə-nēn*). *n.* a substance normally present in blood and urine, and excreted in the urine at a constant rate

creatinine-height index: the amount in milligrams of urinary creatinine, divided by height in centimeters cubed. ➤The index is used in appraisal of nutritional status.

creative imagination: 1. a new pattern or sequence of images or ideas that serves as a solution to a problem 2. = creativeness.

—*Syn.* CONSTRUCTIVE IMAGINATION, CREATIVE THOUGHT. ➤*Contr. w* fancy or fantasy (which do not solve problems) and with reproductive *imagination (which revives old patterns)

creative instability: the capacity to break out into new lines of activity that have never before occurred to the organism.

creativeness: *n.* ability to find new solutions to a problem or new modes of artistic expression, bringing into existence a product new to the individual (not necessarily new to others)—*Var* creativity.

creative resultants/principle of: (*W. Wundt*) the hypothesis that the combination of mental processes engenders processes not found in a mere summation. Thus certain elements, themselves not spatial, may engender awareness of space.—*Cp.* Gestalt and emergentism, which take a similar but broader position.—*Syn.* PRINCIPLE OF CREATIVE SYNTHESIS

creative synthesis: (*W. Wundt*) the doctrine of creative resultants. ➤The term is sometimes used with the same meaning as Wundt's but with broader application.—See emergentism and psychology/divisions and schools of, VII.

credibility: *n.* compatability of a statement with accepted facts, compatability of one's perception of a situation with what is generally accepted as true or possible.—*Ant.* incredibility.—*adj.* credible.

credit hour: (*US*) a unit for measuring the quantity of academic achievement in a college or university. It represents the equivalent of one hour's attendance a week for a semester or a quarter at lecture or recitation, with at least passing marks. The amassing of a given number of such credit hours is the chief requirement for graduation in most undergraduate colleges.—*Cp.* point-hour ratio.

credulity (*kra-du'lə-ti*) · *n.* the tendency to believe on very slight grounds.—*Distg. fr.*

credibility.—*Syn.* CREDULOUSNESS.—*Ant.* INCREDULITY.—*adj.* credulous (*krej'ū-ləs*).

creeping: *n.* human locomotion on hands and knees with the trunk free and roughly parallel to the surface.—*Cp.* crawling.

Crespi effect: an increase in a learned re-

sponse that is more than proportional to the increase in incentive over that of the training period

cretinism (krē'tin·iz·əm): *n* a condition arising from thyroid insufficiency in fetal life or early infancy, marked by great retardation in mental and physical growth and by physical stigmata.—*adj.* cretinous.—*pers. n.* cretin.

criminality: *n* the abstract quality of criminal action. ➤Criminality is a legal, not a psychological, expression. It is doubtful that any special pattern of psychological characteristics constitutes criminality.

criminal type: a person with strong tendency to antisocial behavior. ➤The implied notion that a pattern of (possibly inherited) behavior traits characterizes the criminal is so doubtful that the term should be abandoned—*Cp.* degenerate type, type.

criminology: *n.* the systematic study of crime and criminals, with particular reference to the personality factors and social conditions leading toward, or away from, crime

crisis: *n.* a turning point.—See **critical** (3).

criterion *n.*, *pl.* **criteria**, **criteria**: 1. a comparison object, or a rule, standard, or test for making a judgment, esp. a qualitative judgment; the basis for assignment to a class or category. 2. a behavior goal by which progress is judged 3. the variable, comparison with which constitutes a measure of validity; a validating variable. ➤A criterion is an external basis for judgment; a standard is, properly, a quantitative level within a test or similar measure. E.g., a score of 63 on a certain test is a standard for seventh graders as based on the criterion of the performance of the seventh grades in 1000 public schools. Usually a criterion is a single variable or a composite treated as single—*Cp.* type, which is a pattern. 4. (*stat.*) the dependent *variable, the variable to be predicted.

criterion analysis: 1. a factor analysis that includes the criterion variable in the test matrix being factored 2. a method of factor rotation, developed by H. J. Eysenck, utilizing two distinct homogeneous groups presumed to differ in the factor accounting for the greatest variance in the factor matrix.

criterion behavior: that specific behavior which is in any way a standard by which another behavior is judged. ➤*Distg. fr.* BEHAVIOR(AL) CRITERION, a criterion that is behavioral rather than subjective on the one hand or physical on the other.

criterion contamination: see **contamination**.

criterion group: a group of individuals of known standing or worth according to some criterion characteristic or characteristics

(e.g. seniority in a job, leadership as rated by associates, age, sex, membership in a given church, etc.) which are believed to be reflected in their scores on a given test or other measure of performance. The test scores of the criterion group serve as a standard for evaluating the test scores of other persons, or for the usefulness of the test relative to the criterion.

criterion measure or score: (*stat.*) a score in the dependent variable, or in the variable to be predicted, or in the variable that serves as a criterion (3); esp., a score that is to be predicted by a regression equation.

criterion overlap: 1. the extent to which a presumably independent criterion is dependent upon the variable to be judged. 2. the extent to which two or more criteria, supposed to be different, actually are measures of the same thing.

criterion variable: 1. the variable used to test another, or by which another is judged. 2. the dependent *variable.

critical: *adj.* 1. pertaining to criticism, i.e., to careful and unbiased evaluation. 2. tending toward unfavorable or skeptical evaluation. ➤Search for fault rather than for worth is implied—the notion of carefulness remains, but that of lack of bias is lost. 3. pertaining to crisis, a turning point in the course of events. 4. = **crucial** (*prefd.*), pertaining to a point in the state of affairs (the **crux**) which, if properly considered, determines choice—*Syn* see **crucial**.—*Ant.* UNCRITICAL, connoting failure to be careful; NONCRITICAL, deliberately withholding judgment, not being at a crisis, or not adequate for choice (NONCRUCIAL *prefd.* for the last).

critical flicker frequency: see **flicker**.

critical flicker frequency: see **flicker**.

critical incident technique: a method of investigation by gathering observations of human or other animal activity that are complete enough in themselves to permit inferences about the performer, and occur in a situation where the intent and consequences seem fairly clear to the observer.—*Cp.* anecdotal evidence and anecdotal record.

critical ratio or CR or cr: the ratio of a statistic to its standard error. It is a measure of statistical significance or stability, of how likely it is that the obtained statistic is materially affected by chance. ➤The most commonly used is the CR OF A DIFFERENCE. A difference is usually regarded as not sufficiently stable unless the CR is about 3. When the sample is small, *t* (which includes CR as a special case) must be used; it is coming to be preferred in all cases

critical region: that range of values or

scores which, if it characterizes a sample, leads to the rejection (at any given level of probability) of the hypothesis the sample is intended to test—*Ant.* REGION OF ACCEPTANCE—*Syn.* REGION OF REJECTION (*prefd*).
—See *fiducial limits*.

critical score: one that divides ranked scores into distinct groups with reference to some purpose or criterion: eg, a pass-fail division point.—*Syn.* *cutting score*, which see.

criticism: *n.* 1. careful unbiased examination of the meaning, implications, internal consistency, value, etc., of anything 2. (*pop*) statement of the reasons for finding fault.

critique (kri·tēk'): *n.* a detailed and systematic criticism (1).

cross-adaptation: *n.* the effect of sensory *adaptation to one stimulus upon sensitivity to other stimuli.

cross-check questioning: seeking the same information by an alternative form of question, as a means of insuring that the answer is correct.

cross-classification: *n.* a schema that uses more than one basis for grouping, so that an item may belong in more than one class. ➤In general, this is to be carefully avoided.

cross-classification table = contingency table (*prefd*.)

cross-conditioning: *n.* 1. conditioning to an irrelevant stimulus that happens to coincide in time with an unconditioned stimulus. 2. the conditioning of oft-repeated responses (particularly tonic and postural responses) to some very common, almost universal, stimulus condition. Such responses become practically constant features of the individual's behavior. ➤Some restrict the term to the special case where the CS is *proprioceptive*.

cross-correspondence: *n.* (*parapsych*) the appearance in the automatic writing of one medium of messages that can be interpreted only in the light of a message received by another medium.

cross-cultural method: an attempt to discover the specific dynamic effects upon behavior of a particular environmental stimulus by observing more than one culture. ➤Eg, the effect of a certain child-rearing practice (or of its absence) may be studied in a nonliterate people, in the US, among Buddhists in Ceylon, among Moslems in Afghanistan. It does not seek so much to compare cultures as to compare the effects of a certain practice, using cultures as a sort of experimental variation of conditions

cross-culture test: see *test/culture free*.

crossed reflex: one in which the stimulus and the response are on opposite (contra-

lateral) sides of the body.—*Ant.* *direct reflex*.

cross-education = transfer/bilateral.

crossing over: (*genet*) the process whereby some of the linked genes separate and enter into different gametes and thus effect new combinations

cross-parent identification: strong affection for, and tendency to imitate, the parent of unlike sex—See *identification*.

cross-section method: the study of a large number of variables (persons, anatomical structures, psychological functions) as they all are at a single period of time. ➤In studies of development, the average of many persons for a given variable at a given age is taken as an age norm, and generalized development is pictured in terms of progress from one norm to another—*Contr* *w.* the *LONGITUDINAL METHOD*, wherein the changes in the same person are studied over a considerable period of time

cross-validation: *n.* 1. determining the validity of a procedure found to work with one sample by trying it out on a second sample of the population in question. 2. specif, testing the discriminating power of a set of test items, which have been selected because they make the required discriminations with one group, by finding whether they make the required discrimination with a second (independent) sample of the population. ➤If a set of items is chosen for a test because each of them correlates with the scholastic success of one group of students, the test must be cross-validated by being tried with a fresh sample. A demonstration of the discriminating power of the test for the original sample is *CIRCULAR VALIDATION*. Selecting items on the basis of several independent samples may be called *VALIDATION GENERALIZATION*, it improves selection but is not *cross-validation*, which tests selection after it is made

crowd: *n.* a temporary face-to-face group of persons, relatively unorganized but with its members in some degree responsive to one another. ➤*Cp* *mob*, a crowd dominated by strong excitement directed toward a single object. Discussions of *CROWD PSYCHOLOGY* stress irrational behavior, but this is not necessary to the meaning of crowd.

crowding: *n.* (*learning*) requiring a person to react to too many tasks or problems in a limited time

CRT = cathode-ray tube

crucial: *adj* pertaining to a *crux*: i.e., to any datum, fact, or argument that will determine choice or decision for a person who gives it proper consideration ➤A *CRUCIAL EXPERIMENT* (or *experimentum crucis*, for those who prefer Latin) is one that is

definitive in establishing the truth or falsity of a hypothesis ¶**Crucial, critical, and decisive** are often used interchangeably but may be distinguished **crucial** refers to the data, **critical** to the evaluation, **decisive** to the action taken as a result of the evaluation. *decisive* action results from *critical* consideration of *crucial* data.

crude: *adj* pertaining to data that are inexact, approximate, or not yet analyzed. ➤The **CRUDE SCORE** is a raw *score.

cruelty: *n* 1. causing the suffering of another without proper reason 2. enjoying the sufferings of another. ➤It is not clear how far these two represent the same psychic dynamism Unwitting or unconscious cruelty is sometimes spoken of By extension, one may be said to be cruel to oneself. Cruelty should not be, but often is, equated to sadism (which see).

crus cerebri = peduncle/cerebral.

crush: *n.* 1. a short-lived but intense attachment on the part of a child or adolescent to another (usually older) person; esp., such attachment to an older person of the same sex. 2. any short-lived infatuation (An unnecessary usage.)

crutch/learning: any artificial learning aid or mnemonic device.

crux: *n* (*L, a cross*) the point in a logical discussion that separates the correct or the valid from the incorrect or invalid; the actual facts or data by means of which choice or decision between competing hypotheses is validly and definitely made—See **critical (4), crucial**.

crypt-, crypto- (kript-) combining form meaning *secret* or *hidden*

cryptesthesia (krip'tes-thē'zhə) *n.* (*para-psych.*) the power to perceive without use of any known sensory mechanism. ➤This is the general term for **paranormal** perception It includes **clairvoyance**, paranormal "seeing" (used also, however, in a more general sense as *syn* for **cryptesthesia**); **clairaudience**, paranormal "hearing"; **telesthesia**, any paranormal perception at a distance; and at least some forms of **telepathy** and **telegnosis**. *Cp.* also **telekinesis**. **PREMONITIONS** are paranormal "warnings" of events to come, often not formed in words

cryptogenic: *adj* of unknown origin ➤A wonderful term to flash when reluctant to admit ignorance!

cryptomnesia (krip'tom-nē'zhə) *n.* apparently creative thinking in which organized ideas from past experience seem to be novel. The past experience itself is not recalled and may be unrecalable or repressed.—*Cp.* **intuition**.

cryptorchism (-tor'kiz-əm) *n.* an anatomic anomaly in which the testes do not descend as is usual during the last weeks of

fetal life, but remain enclosed in the body cavity.

crystal gazing: induction of a **hypnoidal** state by gazing fixedly into a crystal ball. The subject may report seeing more or less coherent happenings within the ball.—*Syn.* **SCRYING**.

CS = **conditioned stimulus**.

Cs.: *abbr.* for **conscious**.

C scale: (*J. P. Guilford*) a scale of 11 units, with a mean of 50 and an SD of 20, representing linear distances from the mean, into which rank scores may be transformed.

CTMM: *abbr.* for **California Test of Mental Maturity**.

cue: *n.* 1. a signal for an action; that specific portion of a perceptual field or pattern of stimuli to which an animal has learned to respond. ➤It is usual to restrict **cue** to that which produces an **operant** response, but it is also used for that which arouses **expectancy**. 2. an identifying mark that permits discrimination or recognition of a stimulus pattern. ➤Cue is particularly appropriate when the mark is an obscure part of the stimulus or an accidental concomitant. If the cue stimulus is very faint and not specifically attended to, it is called a **MINIMAL CUE**.—*Cp.* **CLUE**, a stimulus which, when thought about, guides response.

cue function: the message function of a sensory event; the function of the sensory event in guiding behavior.

cue reduction: the process whereby a part of the stimulus elicits the response formerly elicited by the whole or larger part of the stimulus.

cue/response-produced: an aspect of the stimulus situation produced by an organism's own behavior.

cue reversal: an experimental design in which the stimulus that leads to reward and the stimulus that leads to nonreward are reversed.

cul-de-sac: *n.* (*Fr*) a blind alley; a path that has no exit except the entrance.

Culler's phi process: (*psychophys.*) a method of finding a **DL** in which the **DL** is equated to the **PE's** of the **ogive** distribution, thereby taking into account the willingness of the subject to make doubtful judgments.

cult: *n.* 1. a specific complex of beliefs, rites, and ceremonies maintained by a social group in association with some particular person or object. The cult object is usually considered as having magical or religious significance. 2. the group of persons thus associated. ➤Often used derogatorily for any group of persons strongly committed to a certain belief—*Var* **cultus**.

cultural anthropology: see **anthropology/cultural**.

cultural area = culture area.

cultural climate: see climate/psychological.

cultural conserve: (*J. L. Moreno*) something that conserves cultural values (e.g., a book or a film) → It differs from a machine which accomplishes his labor, and from a robot which is an imitation of man.

cultural determinism: the view that emphasizes the important part played by culture (1) in the development of personality, esp. in influencing the frequency with which certain traits will be found within the various cultural groups. → Strictly speaking, the term should be CULTURAL DETERMINATION; cultural determinism should be reserved for the view that *only* culture determines personality. This view, however, is not held by anyone, though it is sometimes implied.

cultural education: education that promotes culture (3) and that prepares for the "duties of citizenship." → What constitutes a cultural education as thus defined is controversial; most of its advocates agree that education that merely prepares for earning a livelihood does not well serve that aim.

cultural items: test items that reflect the kind of learning experiences prevalent in a specific culture or subculture, in contrast with items that reflect more widely distributed experiences.

cultural lag: 1. preservation of large elements in a culture (1) after conditions have so changed that they are not adaptive. 2. = CULTURAL RESIDUE, the elements preserved after the culture as a whole has changed.

cultural norm: an accepted standard of behavior in a society. → Norms differ from mores in having a quantitative connotation. They define not only what one should do but how much, how well, how often.

cultural process: any social process by which a culture (1) is instituted, maintained, and transmitted.

cultural relativism: 1. the view that judgments of beauty, goodness, health, etc., have meaning in relation to a cultural context and cannot be taken to have a universal or absolute meaning. → *Contr. w.* CULTURAL ABSOLUTISM, which maintains that certain values hold in all cultures, being based on reason or on revelation by God. 2. the view that psychological principles derived from research in one culture cannot be directly applied to other cultures.

cultural science psychology: a school of psychologists (chiefly German) who hold that the goal of psychology is not explanatory, as in a natural science such as physics, but interpretative, as in a social science

such as history—*Syn.* *Geisteswissenschaftliche Psychologie*.

cultural transmission = acculturation.

→ The term emphasizes those aspects of learning by means of which children acquire the behaviors of a culture.

culture: *n.* 1. the pattern of all those arrangements, material or behavioral, whereby a particular society achieves for its members greater satisfactions than they can achieve in a state of nature. It includes social institutions and "knowledge, belief, art, morals, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society" (*E. B. Tyler*). 2. a group of persons having a common culture in sense (1). 3. cultivation of the intellectual and esthetic aspects of life, as distinguished from the more purely pragmatic e.g., good taste in personal conduct, knowledge of the intellectual heritage of the race, appreciation of art and letters and of beauty in nature, and a reasonably consistent personal philosophy of life.

culture area: a geographic area within which all the peoples have in common important culture complexes peculiar to that area—*Syn.* CULTURAL AREA.

culture complex: a pattern of social activities or beliefs so closely related to each other in a given community as to form a unity → E.g., all the activities associated with growing maize in a nonliterate culture, including the practical arts of soil preparation, sowing, harvesting, storage, preparing and eating the crop; but also the rites and ceremonies, the traditions and anecdotes, that arise in a maize culture.

culture conflict: the conflict arising when social groups of differing culture (1) live in close contact. → The conflict may be intergroup, as when a noisy Hindu wedding procession conflicts with the weekly Moslem prayer service in India. Or it may be internal—a difficulty of absorption by one group of "indigestible" elements from the culture of the other group, e.g., the practice of private land ownership borrowed by a people whose culture is essentially communal.

culture-epoch theory: 1. hypothesis that there is a typical evolution in human culture which all societies tend to follow: from hunting to pastoral to agricultural, etc. 2. belief that the individual child tends in his mental development to pass through the cultural stages or levels typical of the race, and that education should be so timed as to take account of these phases → Both views are outmoded.—*Cp.* recapitulation theory.

culture-fair: see test/culture-free.

culture/formal: see formal culture.

culture-free test: see test/culture-free.

culture hero: a legendary superhuman or demigod, exemplifying some of the values most highly cherished in a given culture.

culture pattern: 1. a coherent group of elements forming part of a culture; a **culture complex** (*prefd*) 2. the mutual relations between the parts of a whole culture; = **CULTURAL PATTERN** (*prefd*).

culture/personal = **culture** (3).

culture trait: an element of culture: it may be a material object (such as a plow), a technique (plowing), or a belief (that plowing is women's work) —*Cp.* **culture complex**.

culturology: *n.* the systematic study of the origin, development, diffusion, and transmission of culture.

cultus = **cult**.

cumulation: *n.* addition by successive summation, a new sum being calculated whenever a new quantity is included.

cumulative: *adj.* 1. of that which has been piled together or summed; esp. of that reached by successive additions 2. (*stat*) of a method of representing a series or a distribution in which the sum of all the figures taken from the beginning to a certain point is added to succeeding figures up to the next point, and so on, the last point representing all cases in the series or distribution. ➤The successive sums are known as **CUMULATIVE TOTALS** or **SUMS**, **CONTINUED SUMS**, **PROGRESSIVE TOTALS** —*Distg. fr. moving total.* —See **cumulative frequency curve**.

cumulative error = **constant *error**.

cumulative (frequency) curve: a graphic representation of the summed number or percentages of cases falling at and below (or at and above) successive scores or values of a variable. ➤The number or percentage is represented by distance from the *X* axis along the vertical lines representing the successive scores. The frequency on each line is that of all the cases at or beyond that score point, hence the frequency progressively increases or decreases. If it is a normal distribution, the curve resulting from joining the points thus located is a continuously rising curve with a double bend, and is one of the family of curves called **ogive**. —*Syn* **ACCUMULATION GRAPH**, **SUMMATION CURVE**, **S CURVE**

cumulative percentage curve: a **cumulative frequency curve** in which the entry values are percentages

cumulative scale: a scale in which the items can be arranged in an order so that a testee who responds positively to any particular item also responds positively to all items of lower rank order ➤*Syn* **GUTTMAN SCALE**, **SCALOGRAM**. **SCALOGRAM ANALYSIS** is the procedure for obtaining such scales. **Cumulative scaling** has been most used for opinion

scales but has general applicability. It is designed to insure that test items lie approximately along a single dimension, i.e., test the same thing. —*Cp.* **latent structure analysis**.

cuneus (kū'ni-əs) *n.* the triangular lobe on the inner surface of the cerebral hemisphere behind the parieto-occipital and above the calcarine fissure —*adj.* **cuneate**.

cunnilinctus: *n.* the application of the mouth to the external genitalia of the female. —*Var* **cunnilingus**.

cunnius: *n.* the external genitalia of the female.

curiosity: *n.* the tendency to investigate, to seek to observe the novel, to obtain information.

curiosity/infantile: (*psychoan.*) the assumption by a child of babyish investigatory behavior of apparent casualness in order to be permitted to observe sex parts or behavior.

current/neural: see **neural current**.

cursive: *adj.* of writing in which letters are joined so that a word can be written without lifting the pen. —*Cp.* **uncial**.

cursorial enumeration test: the task of naming as many objects as possible in a specified time, either entirely freely or of a special kind. —*Cp.* **association/free**.

curve: *n.* 1. any line between two contiguous surfaces; a line located with reference to a system of coordinates. ➤Such a line need not be curved (bent) in the popular sense, but may also be a straight line or a series of shorter straight lines end to end, each in a different direction from the preceding (a **BROKEN LINE**) 2. a representation by a line of the series of values of a single variable, or of the **covariation** of two treated as one variable. ➤When representing a continuous variable an unbroken line or curve is used 3. (*student slang*) the **normal *frequency curve**. ➤Academic tasks or examinations are said to be graded "on the curve."

curve/accelerated: a curve that has progressively greater (or lesser) increments from moment to moment; a curve that changes direction more and more (or less and less) rapidly as it moves away from a given point. —See **acceleration**.

curve/bell-shaped = **frequency curve/normal**.

curve/binomial = **frequency curve/normal**.

curve/distribution: a graphic representation of the actual frequency with which anything occurs —*Syn* **frequency curve**. The **probability *curve**, which represents the expected frequency; and the **normal *frequency curve** (which see) are special kinds of distribution curves —See also **frequency**.

curve fitting or smoothing: the process of

suggestion that psychic processes are to be regarded as messages, having the same *general* properties as other messages. This would seem to constitute a somewhat different definition of the psychic, undercutting the distinction physical versus psychic. See **psychology/divisions and schools of, V.**

cycle: *n.* 1. a series of events regularly recurring as a whole; a complete recurring series of changes within a larger series; a **CYCLIC CHANGE**, esp., 2. one complete vibration in a sound or light wave—*Syn.* **DOUBLE VIBRATION** or **DV**—*adj.* **cyclic(al)**, occurring in a regular order.—*Distg. fr.* **periodic**, occurring at regular intervals (hence, more specific than **cyclic**), and *fr.* **cycloid** (which see).

cyclic disorder: one that comes and goes with some regularity.

cyclofusional movement: a slight rotation of the eyeballs to gain fused or single binocular vision.

cycloid: *adj.* of a person who shows relatively marked but normal swings of mood.—See **cyclothymia**.

cyclopean eye: a theoretical single eye in the median plane of the forehead ➤ In discussions of coordinate eye movements, it is often helpful to imagine the two eyes working as if they were a cyclopean eye.

cyclophoria: see **heterophoria**.

cycloplegia: *n.* paralysis of the muscle controlling the pupillary opening of the eye, resulting in a wide-open pupil. It may be due to injury or to drugs such as atropin—*adj.* **cycloplegic**.

cyclothymia (sī'klō-thī'mi-ə): *n.* a personality pattern marked by alternating periods of elation and sadness, activity and in-

activity, excitement and depression. ➤ The alternations do not usually follow a regular cycle, and periods of average activity may intervene. Except when the depression is too great, the person tends to be outgoing, friendly, superficially generous, readily responsive to competition, and emotionally responsive to his environment. The sadness and depression on the one hand, and the elation and hyperactivity on the other, seem to express internal factors rather than a response to external events. **CYCLOTHYMIC PERSONALITY** is officially recommended (*Stan. Psychiat.*) for persons who, though not psychotic, manifest abnormal swings in mood and in activity level. It is therefore recommended that **CYCLOID PERSONALITY** be used as characterization of the person whose swings are within the normal range. The behavior of cyclothymia resembles that of manic-depressive psychosis; whether the dynamics are the same is unsettled.—*adj.* **cycloid**, emphasizing mood swings within normal limits; **cyclothymic**—*pers. n.* **cyclothyme**.

cyclothymic personality: see **cyclothymia**. **cylinder/axis:** see **axis cylinder**.

cynic: *n.* one who doubts the actuality of altruistic or idealistic motivation.—*Distg. fr.* the **skeptic**, whose doubts are intellectual.

cyto- (sī'tō-): combining form meaning *cell* (of an organism).

cytoarchitecture: *n.* the spatial pattern of the cells within a region or organ.

cytology: *n.* the branch of biology that studies cells.

cytoplasm: *n.* (*biol.*) the substance of the organic cell, exclusive of the nucleus.

D

D: 1. (*stat.*) symbol for the difference between the tenth and the ninetieth percentiles of a frequency distribution: a measure of dispersion which includes the middle four-fifths of the cases 2. (*stat.*) symbol for a measure of similarity between

sets of scores: $D_{12}^2 = \sum_{j=1}^k (x_{j1} - x_{j2})^2$ where

j = any of the variates *a, b, c*, which are *k* in number; 1, 2 = the two sets of scores or the two individuals having each a set of scores to be compared; and x_{j1}, x_{j2} = the scores of persons 1 or 2 on variate *j*. 3. (*stat.*) difference between two scores of the same individual. 4. = **drive** or **drive stimulus** (the latter also symbolized by *S_D*). 5. (*K Spence*) symbol for the distance or difference in logarithmic units between

the stimulus on which an animal is tested and that on which it is trained. 6. (*C. Hull*) the strength of dominant primary drive operative in the primary motivation to action after formation of the habit involved. Hull gives the formulas

$$D = D' \times \Sigma, \text{ and } \Sigma = \frac{D}{D'};$$

$$\text{hence, } D = D' \times \frac{D}{D'}$$

(which seems obvious). 7. (*Ror.*) scoring code for a response that reports associations of a usual sort with the large parts of the inkblot.

$$\bar{D} \text{ (C. Hull)} = 100 \frac{D + D}{D + Md}$$

D: (*C. Hull*) the strength of all the non-dominant drives operative at a given moment.

D': (*C. Hull*) symbol for drive proper; the strength of primary drive operative during the formation of a habit.

D%: (*psychophys*) in judgments of time interval that are objectively equal, the per cent of judgments "shorter than the standard" minus the per cent of judgments "longer than the standard"

d: 1. = (*stat.*) deviation. 2. = (*stat.*) deviation of a class from the mean of a population. 3. = (*stat.*) a difference in rank of an individual on two tests 4. = dioptr. 5. = drive. 6. (*Ror.*) scoring code for a response reporting small details of an often-reported kind. 7. = the number of j.n.d.'s lying between two stimulus aggregates.

d' = (C. Hull) D - D

Daltonism: *n.* red-green color blindness.

damp: *v.* to check or restrict; esp., to lessen progressively or suddenly the amplitude of a vibration ➤The damping may be due to external pressure or to internal friction. Thus, a tuning fork damps itself even in a vacuum through friction of the molecules of which it is made —*n.* damping.

danger situation: (*psychoan.*) any situation that arouses anxiety.

DAP Test = Draw-a-Person Test

dark: *adj.* characterizing a state of low illumination, or an object that reflects little light; characterizing a color of low brilliance or brightness.

dark adaptation: the adjustment of the eye to low intensity of light; the gradual increase in ability to see faint lights or faintly illuminated objects when general illumination is reduced; or the state finally reached after several minutes of lessened light stimulation.—*Syn.* DARKNESS ADAPTATION, SCOTOPIC ADAPTATION.

darkness adaptation = dark adaptation.

Darwinian reflex: the tendency of very young infants to grasp a pliable cylinder of appropriate size and to hang suspended from it.—*Syn.* SUSPENSION REFLEX.—*Distg fr.* grasping reflex.

Darwinism: *n.* 1. the theory set forth by Charles Darwin that living forms (species, genera, orders, etc.) have evolved chiefly as the result of natural selection. 2. more generally and loosely, an evolutionary theory or point of view. 3. still more loosely, in psychology, emphasis upon the adaptive utility of behavior; practically = functionalism.

Daseinanalyse (dās'īn·ān·ə·lē'ze): *n.* (*Ger.*) = existential analysis.

DAT = Differential Aptitude Tests.

data (dā'tə; dat'ə). *n.* 1. the plural of datum (which see). 2. the collective mass of factual material used as basis for discus-

sion and inference of conclusions. ➤The plural form **data** is often, though incorrectly, construed as singular: *the body of data is impressive* is correct; but the expression *the data is* should be avoided.

data/observational: data obtained from nonexperimental observation. ➤There is no implication that the observation is unscientific

data processing: the description of every discriminable aspect of a process by an appropriately refined mathematical index so that complex processes may be expressed in mathematical equations.—*Syn.* PROGRAMMING (not *recom.*).

data/raw: data not yet submitted to logical or statistical analysis.

data sheet: a form that makes possible a systematic and orderly recording of pertinent data.

datum (dā'təm) *n., pl. data:* (*L., that which is given*) 1. that which is given in sensing; the perceived. 2. in arguments, that which is used as a starting point. 3. loosely, a fact—See also **data**.

Davis-Eells Games: an intelligence test for children, consisting of pictures accompanied by orally presented verbal material. The problems are drawn from common experiences familiar to children in urban groups.

dawdling: *n.* delay in starting an unpleasant task and interruption of the task behavior by many irrelevant actions.

day blindness: see blindness/day.

daydream: *n.* a reverie while awake ➤Usually the unfulfilled wishes of the dreamer are imagined as fulfilled. Wishes are not disguised and fulfillment is imagined as direct, without repression. Daydreaming is not inherently pathological

daylight vision = photopic vision.

day residues: (*psychoan.*) experiences from the preceding day which partly determine the manifest content of a dream.—See **dream content**.

db = decibel.

d.c. = direct current.

Dd: (*Ror.*) scoring code for an inkblot response that mentions unusual details.

dd: (*Ror.*) scoring code for tiny-detail response to an inkblot.

Dds: (*Ror.*) scoring code for an associative response for which the stimulus is a minor white space of the inkblot card.

DdW: (*Ror.*) a scoring code used when a minor detail of a figure (**Dd**) suggests a percept, the subject interpreting the entirety as though it had the form of the **Dd**. ➤*Cp DW*, in which the detail is a more important one

de: (*Ror.*) scoring code for edge detail.

de- prefix meaning *down, off, away, deprivation, or undom*

deaf-mute: *n.* a person unable to hear or speak.—*Syn.* **MUTE.** ➤The expression **DEAF AND DUMB** is regarded as contemptuous.—*n.* **deaf-mutism.**

deafness: *n.* 1. (*pop*) complete or partial loss of hearing 2. (*tech.*) inability to hear, even with a hearing aid, well enough for the ordinary purposes of life ➤Specialists strongly urge the term **HARD-OF-HEARING** or **DEAFENED PERSONS** for those in whom hearing, though defective even to the point where an auditory aid must be worn, is functional or useful in everyday life.—*Syn.* **SURDITY** (rare), **AUDITORY IMPAIRMENT**, **HYPOACUSIA**—*adj.* **deaf**, **deafened**.—*v.* **deafen**, which is also used for temporary impairing

deafness/adventitious: deafness acquired as a result of injury or disease. ➤It may be both adventitious and congenital if the injury occurred during the prenatal period or at delivery.

deafness/central or **/cortical:** deafness due to impairment of the cortical center for hearing a form of organic *deafness.—*Distg. fr.* functional *deafness.

deafness/conduction: deafness or impaired hearing due to defect in the structure of the outer ear, the eardrum, or the middle ear, as a result of which the sound wave is obstructed on its way to the inner ear.—*Distg. fr.* nerve *deafness, in which the impaired conduction is due to loss of function of sensory cells in the inner ear or of the auditory nerve.

deafness/congenital: that existing at birth, whether due to heredity or to prenatal injury—See **deafness/adventitious**.

deafness/functional: 1. that due to some disorder of the working of the auditory mechanism, either the sense organ or its neural connections, without known or permanent change in structure. 2. that due to the person's inability to respond to the activity of the unimpaired peripheral and central auditory mechanism.—*Syn.* **PSYCHIC DEAFNESS**, **HYSTERICAL DEAFNESS**—*Cp.* **deafness/organic**, **functional disorder**.

deafness/hysterical = **deafness/functional**.

deafness/nerve: that due to impaired function of the auditory nerve. ➤*Distg. fr.* **deafness/conduction**.

deafness/organic: that due to some structural defect of the sensory apparatus for hearing, including the auditory nerve mechanism and the cortical area for hearing.—*Distg. fr.* **deafness/functional**. See also **functional disorder**.

deafness/psychic = **deafness/functional**.

deafness/tonal gap or **/tonal island:** hearing that is deficient only in certain limited portions of the pitch range, remaining relatively normal elsewhere.

deafness/tone: deficient ability to discriminate differences in pitch, though the sounds themselves are heard. ➤The term is not precise but applies to inability to recognize a difference of something less than a whole tone. It is often applied to inability to tell one tune from another, resulting either from poor pitch discrimination or from other causes.—*Syn.* **ASONIA** (not *recom.*)

deafness/word = **aphasia/auditory**.

death feigning (*fā'n'ing*): tonic immobility of an animal in the presence of a threat.

death instinct: (*S. Freud*) a hypothesized general instinct of denial, rejection, and death; a collective name for all the primitive or instinctual tendencies that lead away from full expression and pleasure toward constriction, and (in full form) toward death.—*Syn.* **THANATOS**.—*Ant.* **Eros**, life instinct.

debility: *n.* weakness in a body or a bodily part; esp., lack of vigor in a vital function.

deca-, deka-: prefix meaning *multiplied by ten*—*Distg. fr.* **deci-**, *division by ten*.—*Cp.* **centi-**.

deceleration: see **acceleration**.

decency: *n.* propriety of speech and conduct; conformity to social standards of what is appropriate for public display—*Ant.* **indecenty**.—*Cp.* **obscenity**.

decenter: *v.* to react to a certain aspect of a perceptual total in a way that was previously adaptive but is not so in the present circumstances. ➤Various levels of **decentering**, or freedom from it, are distinguished.—See **recenter**.

decerebration: *n.* removal of the cerebrum.—*adj.* and *v.* **decerebrate**.

deci- (*des'i-*): combining form meaning *divided by ten, a tenth of*.—*Distg. fr.* **deca-**.—*Cp.* **centi-**.

decibel or **db** (*des'ə-bel*): *n.* 1. a unit for measuring the difference between the perceived intensity or loudness of a certain sound and that of a standard sound. ➤Conventionally, the standard sound is that of an air wave exerting a pressure of .0002 dynes per square centimeter. This is roughly the average human intensity threshold for a tone of 1000 c.p.s. The decibel is 10 times \log_{10} of the ratio between this barely audible sound and the comparison sound. A human whisper is from 10 to 18 decibels above this zero, ordinary conversation about 60, a boiler shop about 100. As the decibel is a logarithmic unit, it is not to be interpreted that a boiler shop is only ten times as loud as a whisper. 2. one tenth of a **BEL**, a logarithmic measure of the ratio between two physical intensities. A decibel is 10 times the \log_{10} of the ratio ➤It is used in electric, in acoustic, and less often in light, measurement. Since the unit is logarithmic, the physical intensities increase geometrically in

relation to the db. The db is a ratio measurement (often with an arbitrary standard as the denominator). In acoustics, the decibel is the ratio between two sound pressures or two energies. ¶It is to be noted that decibel denotes either a measure of audible sound (sense 1) or a measure of the physical sound-wave intensity (sense 2).

deciduous teeth: baby teeth; the impermanent first set of teeth.

decile: *n.* 1. one of the nine points that divide a ranked distribution into ten divisions, each containing one-tenth of all the cases. 2. = DECILE RANK, the rank order, counting from the bottom, of the 10 divisions thus made. ➤The 1st decile rank is the rank of those below the 1st decile point, the 9th decile rank below the 9th decile point. The 10th decile rank is of those at or above the 9th decile point—there is no 10th decile point—See *partile* for discussion.

decision: *n.* 1. the formulation of a course of action with intent to execute it 2. = DECISIVENESS, the quality of formulating plans and acting on them.

decision theory: a theoretical treatment using the mathematics of game theory to set forth the decisions that would be made if they were to be based on considerations of the consequences of possible error. ➤It is not assumed that actual decisions are necessarily so based; deviations from the theoretical expectation necessitate search for supplemental or alternate grounds for decision.

decisive: *adj.* 1. pertaining to, or leading to, decision. ➤Decisive characterizes that which did lead to decision or choice; crucial characterizes some property of the situation that should lead to choice 2. of a person who makes decisions easily, quickly, and/or firmly.—*n.* decisiveness, the trait or abstract quality of being decisive, decision, the act.—*v.* decide.

Deckerinnerung (dek'er'in'ə-rüng) = (Ger) cover memory.

decoding: *n.* 1. (commun theory) process whereby a receiver transforms signals into messages at the destination. ➤In the case of organisms the destination is a person, the receiver is the entire sensory apparatus, the signals are stimuli, the messages are the meanings elaborated by the organism 2. translating from an unfamiliar code into a familiar set of symbols or language

decompensation: *n.* failure to compensate normally; activity intended to compensate but not succeeding

deconversion: *n.* sudden loss of religious faith.

decorticate: *adj.* of an animal whose cortex has been removed.

decortication: *n.* removal of the cortex, or of portions of it

decrement: *n.* decrease or loss in quantity of a function; the amount lost or decreased ➤Decrement when overused becomes an example of bogus erudition. In most cases it means simply decrease—*Cp* increment.

decrement/work: see work decrement.

decussation: *n.* an X-like crossing over of nerve tracts, from one side of the body to the other, in their course to or from the higher centers

dedifferentiation: *n.* loss of qualitative distinction of parts within any system, a return to a more homogeneous state—*Syn.* regression (2).

deduction: *n.* the mode of reasoning that starts with premises or propositions and attempts to derive valid conclusions therefrom ➤Inference is said to have two forms: deductive and inductive. The former begins with established truths or truth claims, the latter with fact or observation. ¶The DEDUCTIVE METHOD is sometimes contrasted with the empirical and the experimental methods. The contrast is imperfect for, while both are chiefly inductive, they also employ the deductive method. —*Contr* also *w* intuition, induction.

deduction/logical: see logical deduction.

deep: *adj.* 1. (anat.) pertaining to underlying tissues or organs—*Ant* SHALLOW, SUPERFICIAL 2. characterizing tones of slow vibration rate. ➤*Prejd* to the *syn* low, which may refer to intensity as well as rate

deep reflex: a reflex in an underlying muscle, elicited by tapping the tendon, bone, or point of insertion of the muscle

deep sensibility: a sense mode or system of sensibility for which the receptors are in deep-lying cutaneous and subcutaneous layers, or in muscles.

defecation: *n.* discharge of the contents of the intestine.

defect (dē'fekt', dē'fekt) *n.* failure to conform to a standard because of faulty functioning or arrangement ➤*Distg fr* DEFICIENCY, which implies a specific lack (as of energy, of hemoglobin) The distinction is worth preserving, even though in many cases the two words are synonymous. Defect and (esp) defective imply malfunction: compare the connotations of defective motivation and deficient motivation—*Cp* deficient, defective.

defect/functional: see functional defect.

defective: *adj.* 1. faulty in structure, arrangement, or operation, having a defect. ➤*Distg fr.* deficient: inadequate in quantity, or completely lacking —*n.* 2. a person who has a defect or, more commonly, a deficiency, esp in intelligence.—See mental *deficiency, mental defective.

defective/high-grade: a person of limited intellectual ability who is able to adjust to concrete situations with a minimum of su-

pervision, but has very limited ability to handle abstract situations. Most such individuals are between IQ 50 and 69.

defective/low-grade: a person who can function adequately only in a sheltered environment; he is unable to control his bodily functions and may constitute a threat to himself or others. Most such individuals are below IQ 50.

defective/mental: see **mental defective**.
defendance need: (*H. A. Murray*) the need to defend the self verbally against blame or criticism.

defense: *n.* any psychological instrumentality by which a person automatically protects his self or ego against unpleasantness, shame, anxiety, or loss of self-esteem. \rightarrow Originally psychoanalytical, the term has been taken over very generally in psychiatry and psychology. The psychological instrumentality may be an *activity* (see **perceptual**). ***defense**, **defense reaction**, and **ego defense**, or a psychological *structure* (see **defense mechanism**). The defense is usually (if not always) fully **unconscious**—that is, it is not intentionally acquired, and it operates automatically, without voluntary inception or control and without a conscious signal that it is operating. Its presence is betrayed by an otherwise unexplainable lack of relation between the circumstances and the behavior. Even quite unimaginative persons have ingenious defenses. Many names for special forms are current: **rationalization**, **projection**, **overcompensation**, **undoing**, **reaction-formation**, **symbolization**. **Repression** is perhaps the most general defense. Each of these is a defense against a special situation or action; **DEFENSE CHARACTER** or **character armor** is a generalized defense, a personality trait (or trait syndrome) that wards off anxiety.—*Var* **defence**.

defense/isolation: see **isolation defense**.

defense mechanism: (*psychoan., pop.*) 1. any enduring structure of the psyche that enables a person to avoid awareness of the unpleasant or the anxiety-arousing 2. = **defense reaction**. \rightarrow This usage, while very common, blurs the distinction between the action and the mechanism for the action. ¶ Many varieties of defense mechanism have been named, often overlapping greatly. See **defense** for general discussion. See also **ego defense** (1) for a more specific meaning.

defense/neurotic or /pathogenic: (*psychoan.*) a defense that blocks healthy expression of the instinctual or unconscious impulse, thus leading to a neurotic breakthrough. \rightarrow Successful—i.e., nonneurotic—defense is said to allow expression through **sublimation** or some sort of compromise.—*Cp* **ego defense** (1).

defense/perceptual: selective perceiving such that a person is protected from awareness of something unpleasant or threatening to the ego. \rightarrow *Dist.* *fr.* **rationalization** or reinterpretation of what has been perceived. **Perceptual defense** is preventive: the unpleasant datum does not get through in its unpleasant form but is so misperceived that it is inoffensive. Thus, unpleasant or taboo words presented very rapidly may be misperceived as typographically similar but inoffensive words. (E.g., an excessively “nice” person perceives *stink* as *stick*.)

defense reaction: (*psychoan.*) 1. any activity, including thinking or feeling, designed to shut out awareness of an unpleasant or shameful or anxiety-arousing fact, or one that threatens self-esteem. \rightarrow The activity may be that of **repression**, **symbolic expression** (actually, **symbolic distortion**), or some other alteration of conscious process or overt behavior. A familiar example is **rationalization**. 2. an activity that acts as a barrier against doing something that threatens the ego or superego. \rightarrow E.g., one may emphasize all forms of loving behavior toward a parent to keep oneself from hating the parent (which is prohibited by the superego). Note that in (1) the activity is to keep one from knowing, in (2) from doing.—*Cp.* **ego defense**. 3. the psychic structure that provides for a defense reaction; = **defense mechanism** (*prefd.*).—See **defense** for general discussion.

defense reflex: an automatic protective movement such as dodging a missile or closing the eyelids. \rightarrow It is often not strictly reflex. Since defense has taken on a different meaning (see **defense reaction** or **mechanism**), **PROTECTIVE RESPONSE** is recommended for the above.

defensiveness: *n.* 1. excessive rejection of criticism of oneself, express or implied. \rightarrow It may be manifested in what the observer sees as **defense reaction**, in reasoned but too emotional argument, or in counterattack. It may be exhibited also when persons with whom one identifies are criticized. 2. behavior that shifts attention away from another behavior, notice of which would cause embarrassment, discomfort, or shame.

deference need: (*H. A. Murray*) the need to admire and follow a superior.

deficiency: see **defect**.

deficiency/mental: a term for all levels of subnormal intellectual development. \rightarrow Logically, mental deficiency should mean lack in all sorts of mental functions; it is arbitrarily restricted, however, to intellectual deficiency and to such lack in other functions as is corollary to low intellectual development. There are several grades, conventionally distinguished as follows:

(a) **BORDERLINE DEFICIENCY**, in which the person is usually considered legally competent but slightly subnormal in intelligence. It includes persons of IQ 70-80 and such persons below IQ 70 as are deemed not to be morons.

(b) **MORONITY**, in which the usual range of IQ is 50-69. A **MORON** is defined as a person "who is capable of earning a living under favorable conditions, but is incapable, from mental defect existing from birth or from an early age, of competing on equal terms with his normal fellows; or of managing himself or his affairs with ordinary prudence" This statement (which follows the wording of an English Royal Commission) is vague and defines a psychological condition in sociological terms, but it has been very influential.

(c) **IMBECILITY**, in which the usual range of IQ is 25-49. An **IMBECILE** is capable of learning to guard himself against common dangers but cannot earn a living.

(d) **IDIOCY**, in which the IQ is below 25. **IDIOTS** are unable to guard themselves against common dangers and cannot be taught connected speech. ¶It should be noted that the intelligence quotients given are not defining; they represent only the usual range.

A variety of related terms is in use. **FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS**, in the US, covers all the above grades except borderline deficiency; in Britain, it is synonymous with moronity. **AMENTIA** is a synonym for mental deficiency; but it is hard to distinguish aurally from **dementia**, and logically should apply only to idiocy. **MENTAL DEFECT** or **MENTAL DEFECTIVENESS** are used as synonyms but, since defect properly means faulty functioning, **mental deficiency** is preferred. (But note that the personal noun is **mental defective**) **HYPOPHRENIA** and **OLIGOPHRENIA** are seldom-used synonyms. **SUBNORMAL** is a general term without specific limits but seldom applied to anyone over IQ 80.

Standard Psychiatric Nomenclature proposes to limit mental deficiency to cases of deficiency existing since birth, without organic brain disease or known prenatal cause (hitherto called **PRIMARY** by many authorities). What was formerly called **secondary mental *deficiency** is now designated in the Psychiatric Nomenclature as **CHRONIC BRAIN SYNDROME ASSOCIATED WITH CONGENITAL CRANIAL ANOMALY, OR WITH MONGOLISM**. It seems better, however, to keep mental deficiency as a theory-free term, descriptive of the presenting symptoms of both primary and secondary forms. **deficiency/primary mental**: lack of normal development in intelligence not caused by disease or injury after birth and be-

heved to result, essentially, from genetic factors.

deficiency/secondary mental: failure of normal development in intelligence as a result of early brain disease or injury.—*Contr w deficiency/primary mental*.—*Syn* EXOGENOUS MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

deficient: *adj* inadequate in quantity, or wholly lacking ➤ *Distg. fr defective*, meaning faulty, functioning improperly. While it may be true that most persons classed as feeble-minded function poorly (are mentally defective), the defining fact is their relative lack of intelligence, hence, the correct term is **mentally deficient**. But since "mental deficient" seems unacceptable as a noun, **mental defective** has become established as the personal noun form—*abstr. n deficiency*.

deficit motive: a motive contingent upon some lack in the organism, a motive distinguished by the reduction of tension

deficit stimulus: a stimulus arising from some tissue lack.

definiendum: *n* (L) that which is, or needs to be, defined.

definite: *adj*, having well-marked limits or boundaries, physical or logical.

definite correction servo: see **sampling servo**.

definition: *n* 1. marking off boundaries between classes or groups of phenomena 2. marking off the boundaries of the meaning of a word, phrase, or other linguistic symbol; or the formulation that results.

➤ **FORMAL DEFINITION** consists in stating the class that includes the objects defined and the characteristics by which they are distinguishable from others in that class, it is definition by **genus** and **species**. Definition by means of synonyms or of mere grammatical variants of the term itself is **TAUTOLOGICAL DEFINITION** A **CIRCULAR DEFINITION** defines something in terms whose definitions refer back to itself: e.g., to define **neuron** as "the unit structure of the nervous system" while defining **nervous system** as "a complex of neurons" is circular. (A reader who finds circular definitions in this dictionary will confer a favor by notifying the editor or publisher) An admittedly incomplete definition is called a **DELIMITATION** **DEFINITION BY ENUMERATION** (which can seldom be complete) is often useful. ¶A definition should be phrased in more understandable terms than the **DEFINIENDUM**—i.e., than the term to be defined, but this depends on the audience.

definition/coordinating: restating a set of observable facts in terms of a mathematical system or model

definition/functional: a definition in terms of use ➤ Although it is characteristic of low levels of intelligence to *depend* on such

definition, it is both a useful and a valid form—See **definition**.

definition/operational: see **operational definition**.

deflection: *n.* (*psychoan.*) a defense reaction in which attention is diverted from the unpleasant

deflection strain: (*R B Cattell*) the effort required to sustain a learned behavior over an earlier or innately preferred behavior.

defloration: *n.* the perforation of the hymen during first coitus.

deformity: *n.* abnormal bodily formation, esp. one that is visible and is considered ugly. ➤It may or may not be correlated with defective functioning.

defusion (*dē-fū'zhən*). *n.* (*psychoan.*) the partial undoing of the fusion of Eros and Thanatos; a regression to a state in which the two instinctual trends are less completely harmonized.—*Ant* fusion (2).—*Distg. fr* diffusion.—*v* defuse.

degenerate: *n.* a person who has changed markedly for the worse according to biological, moral, or societal standards, by extension, a person who falls seriously short of attaining such standards ➤The associative overtones of the word are often offensively moralistic, esp. in journalism, where it usually means a person whose offense against sex mores is different from those commonly recognized and condoned.—*adj.* degenerate.—*abstr. n.* degeneracy.

degenerate type: a person displaying a number of loosely defined deviations from normal conduct ➤The usual implications of the term—that a correlation exists between the deviations, that the type is hereditary, or that it is characterized by physical stigmata—are so highly questionable that the term should be avoided

degeneration: *n.* alteration in an organ or an organism from better to worse, however defined ➤It may refer to moral decay or criminality, mental deterioration, pathological destruction of tissue, change from more complex to more simple organization (as in parasitic worms).—*adj.* degenerative; degenerate, which should be used with caution against unfortunate implications in certain contexts (see degenerate, degenerate type).

degeneration/retrograde: (*neurol.*) degenerative changes that occur in the cell bodies of certain neurons if their axons are cut.

degeneration/social: a breakdown in society or in a social group, esp., the loss of moral, intellectual, and cooperative standards, without visible indication of the substitution of new or higher standards ➤The notion of a falling off from a former state is explicit

degrees of freedom or df: 1. (*math.*) the number of elements that can vary while still permitting the fulfillment of a mathematical requirement ➤E.g., let it be required that five numbers must add to a given number x , the value of the numbers not being restricted Then four of them may vary freely, since the fifth can assume the necessary value so that the five will sum to x In such a case there are $N - 1$, or four, degrees of freedom 2. (*stat.*) the number of observations (persons, test items, trials, scores—whatever a sample is composed of) minus the number of independent restrictions, i.e., of the number of prior calculations based on the sample, used in estimating a given statistic. ➤This is the mathematical meaning applied to the problem of sampling. The statistics of prediction based on a sample may be in error because part of the variance of the sample may be peculiar to that sample Knowing the degree to which the sample is free or open to such variation permits a better estimate of what the prediction from another sample will be.

déjà (*dā'zhə*): *adv.* (*Fr.*) already. ➤In combination with various adjectives, it refers to an illusion of familiarity: DÉJÀ PENSÉE, of a new idea that seems familiar; DÉJÀ ENTENDU, of a new voice that sounds familiar; DÉJÀ VU, of a new scene that looks familiar.

dejection: *n.* lowness of spirits. ➤*Prejd.* to depression when referring to a temporary state of a normal person.—*adj.* dejected.

delayed reaction: 1. (*hist.*) in a reaction-time experiment, reactions believed to depend upon higher cortical centers; discrimination reactions, choice reactions, etc. ➤The term implies the oversimplified theory that there is delay while an extra set of neurons is activated. 2. = **delayed response**.

delayed response: an adaptive or goal-seeking response evoked a considerable time after the disappearance of its usual stimulus. ➤In the typical experiment, food is hidden while the animal watches, but he is restrained for varying periods before being allowed to seek the food.—*Distg. fr.* DELAYED REWARD REACTION (better called DELAYED REWARD LEARNING) in which the reward is not immediately forthcoming after an instrumental response In the one case the stimulus disappears while the rewarding response is restrained, in the other the response disappears before its reward is forthcoming.—See also **pre-delay reinforcement**.

delayed reward: a situation in which the reward (or negative reward) follows the response of the subject by a considerable interval ➤Used for situations comparable to **instrumental *conditioning**.

delayed reward reaction: see **delayed response**.

deliberation: *n.* comparison of alternatives, with a view to choice—*adj* **deliberate**, acting only after deliberation, **deliberative**, pertaining to the process.

delinquency: *n.* a relatively minor violation of legal or moral codes, esp. by children or adolescents ➤ **JUVENILE DELINQUENCY** is such behavior by a young person (usually under 16 or 18, depending on the state code) as to bring him to the attention of a court—*adj* and *pers n* **delinquent**.

delinquency area: an area with a high juvenile delinquency rate.

delinquent/defective: a person whose antisocial behavior is due largely to mental deficiency.

délire (dä·lir'): *n* (*Fr*) **delusion**; (rarely) **delirium**. ➤ The French **DÉLIRE D'INTERPRÉTATION** is sometimes preferred to the Greek **paranoia**.

délire de toucher (dä·lir' də tu·shä'): (*Fr.*) a compulsion to touch objects

delirium (di·lir'i·əm). *n.* a confused mental condition, usually the result of shock or fever, characterized by delusions, illusions, hallucinations, and incoherence.—*adj*. **delirious**.

delirium/exhaustion: see **exhaustion delirium**.

delirium tremens (trē'mənz). an acute delirium precipitated by alcohol, characterized by great anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and delusions.

deltagraph: *n.* a graphic device for finding the statistical significance or stability of the differences of the mean without having to compute the individual *t* values.

delta movement: see **motion/apparent**.

delusion: *n.* a belief held in the face of evidence normally sufficient to destroy the belief ➤ A delusion must be considered a definitely abnormal phenomenon, even though a normal individual may hold it. Innumerable varieties are distinguished by naming the belief—*Distg fr* **illusion** and **hallucination**.—*adj*. **delusive**, pertaining to the false belief, **delusional**, characterizing the condition of a person suffering from delusions; **delusory**, of data that seem to (but actually do not) support a conclusion, or of alleged facts that are fanciful and produced by delusion.

delusional speech: speech that is extensively contaminated by delusions of grandeur or of persecution.

delusion/expansive: see **expansive delusion**.

delusion of grandeur: exaggerated belief that one is of exalted station or accomplishment.—*Syn* **megalomania**, **IDEAS OF GRANDEUR**.—*adj* **grandiose**.

delusion of persecution: a delusion that

other persons are deliberately and unfairly causing the person's efforts to fail or are in some way inflicting hardships on him. The delusion is often highly systematized as an elaborate conspiracy, minor and innocent happenings being interpreted as evidence.

delusion of reference: a false belief that behaviors actually having other significance have malign or derogatory reference to oneself

demand: *n* any aspect of the environment that puts the organism out of adjustment or homeostatic balance until a certain kind of response is made. Certain changes internal to the organism when they are perceived are also reacted to as a **demand**.—*Syn*. **DEMAND TASK**

demand character: (*Gestalt*) an attribute that an object has for a particular organism which causes the organism to behave, or tend to behave, in a certain way e.g., the full moon seems to demand romantic behavior from young lovers ➤ The **demand character** is itself in part a function of a **need-state**. A **valence** is aversion or attraction to an object; **demand character** is more general and includes behavior not directly related to the precipitating object

demand/environmental: an aspect of the situation that is perceived as requiring some sort of action ➤ The range is from relatively simple **stimuli** to complex **problems**. The demand may elicit uneasy general activity and trial-and-error, or directed and oriented behavior, depending on whether the organism perceives a means to the required correction

demand feeding = **self-demand schedule**. **demand task** = **demand**.

dementia (di·men'shə). *n* lasting mental deterioration; esp., pathological decline in intellectual power and in appropriateness of emotional response ➤ *Distg fr* **amentia** (see **mental *deficiency**), a failure to develop

dementia infantilis (in'fən·tē'ləs) a degenerative disease in which some of the nerve cells in the cerebral lobes **atrophy**. It occurs around three years of age and leads to rapid loss of speech. Motor patterns are less affected.—*Syn* **HELLER'S DISEASE**

dementia paralytica = **paresis**.

dementia praecox: see **schizophrenia**.

dementia (praecox) simplex: see **schizophrenia/simple**.

dementia/senile: gradual but eventually severe loss in mental effectiveness, esp intellectual but also emotional, found in old age ➤ Usually applied only to a loss that passes normal limits

democratic atmosphere: a descriptive term for the quality of personal relationships pro-

duced within a group by a leader who uses democratic techniques, such as permitting the self-determination of policies by the group—*Cp* authoritarian atmosphere, laissez-faire atmosphere.

demography (di-mog'grə-fi): *n.* the study of human populations, including vital *statistics, geographic distribution, causes of increase and decrease, and the like.—*adj.* demographic.

demonstration: *n.* 1. teaching by presenting concrete illustrations of the facts. 2. conclusive proof.

demophobia (dē'mō-fō'bi-ə): *n.* morbid fear of crowds

demoralize: *v.* to break down the habits, attitudes, and values of a person or a group; to break down morale.

dendrite: *n.* the receiving fiber or branch of the neuron (which see).—*adj.* dendritic.—*Syn* DENDRON.

dendron = dendrite.

denervation (dē'nār-vā'shən): *n.* deprivation of a portion of the body of its nerve supply.

denotation: *n.* all of the objects or instances to which a term points or refers. ➤ *Distg fr* connotation, the abstract qualities or properties common to the class of objects or instances designated by a term. The denotation of *U.S. citizen* is any of the 160 million persons who are U.S. citizens, or all of them, the connotation comprises the characteristics of the American citizen and the rights, privileges, and duties conferred by citizenship—*adj.* denotative.—*v.* denote.

density: *n.* (*stat.*) the extent to which the entries of a correlation plot are grouped closely together; esp., the extent to which they are grouped about a regression line.

density/tonal: an elementary attribute or dimension of a tone, operationally defined by having different thresholds from those of pitch, volume, and loudness. It is the attribute of being compact or solid as a tone.

➤ Density does not have a one-to-one relation to a physical dimension of the sound wave. A bugle tone is denser than that of an organ. It is probable that SOUND (or TONAL) BRIGHTNESS is only another name for this attribute.

dentate nucleus: a large mass of cells embedded within the cerebellum.

dentition: *n.* the development and cutting of teeth.

dependence: *n.* 1. causal relationship between phenomena. ➤ *Contr. w.* dependency, which (strictly speaking) refers to the actual causal relation in a concrete case. 2. (*topol psychol*) the degree to which a change in one region causes a change in another. 3. the extent to which members of a social group rely on each other in form-

ing their ideas about social reality.—*Ant.* INDEPENDENCE.

dependence/functional: a relation between two variables such that a change in one implies a corresponding change in the other.

dependence/oral: see oral dependence.

dependency: *n.* 1. (*sociol.*) state or condition of requiring economic support or other aid from others, specif. from public agencies—*Cp.* dependence. 2. a lack of self-reliance; the tendency to seek the help of others in making decisions or in carrying out difficult actions. 3. = dependence (1).—*adj* and *pers. n.* dependent.

dependency/emotional: habitual reliance upon another person for comfort, guidance, and decision.

dependency/morbid: (*K. Horney*) an extreme form of self-effacement in which there is a compulsive need for total emotional surrender to, and union with, a stronger person.

dependency/passive: a relationship which individuals of low self-esteem maintain with others by hinting at their own inferiority and thus arousing the others' concern for them.—*Syn.* DIRECT EXPLOITATIVE ATTITUDE.

dependent: *adj* characterizing that which is influenced or determined by the occurrence or nonoccurrence of some other event.—See variable/dependent.

dependent variable: see variable/dependent.

depersonalization: *n.* a state in which a person loses the feeling of his own reality, or feels his own body to be unreal. Everything seems dreamlike, and actions of one-self or others are watched with indifferent detachment. There may be delusions, such as that the body is hollow or does not exist.

depolarization: *n.* causing something to lose its condition of polarity, i.e., of being organized with two opposed poles. ➤ E.g., an audience-speaker relation is depolarized when a stray dog runs down the aisle.

depression: *n.* a state of inaccessibility to stimulation or to particular kinds of stimulation, of lowered initiative, of gloomy thoughts. ➤ Depression may be a symptom in many mental disorders, esp. in manic-depressive reaction (or psychosis) and in depressive reaction (also called reactive depression). But persons quite without mental disorder may experience depression. For the normal case, DEJECTION is usually a preferred synonym.—*Contr. w.* mania; also *w.* euphoria.

depression/agitated: a pathological condition of restless overactivity, despair, and apprehensive or self-condemnatory delusions.

depression/psychotic: an older diagnostic category that included both agitated and

retarded *depression.—See psychotic *depressive reaction.

depression/reactive = depressive reaction.

depression/retarded: a pathological condition in which ordinary activities are slowed down (some even omitted), and in which the patient is dejected and self-depreciatory, sometimes to the point of delusion.

depressive reaction: (*Stan. Psychiat.*) a psychoneurotic disorder precipitated by some loss sustained by the person, and usually transient. There is anxiety but it is allayed by depression and self-deprecation. —*Syn* REACTIVE DEPRESSION. ➤*Distg fr.* psychotic *depressive reaction in which the reaction to precipitating circumstances is more severe and less realistic

depressive reaction/psychotic: (*Stan. Psychiat.*) a disorder marked by severe depression and gross misinterpretation of reality, including delusions and hallucinations. It is distinguished from manic-depressive psychosis chiefly by being precipitated by environmental factors and by the absence of marked cyclothymic swings in mood. It is distinguished from the depressive reaction by the greater severity and persistence of the symptoms

depressor nerve: 1. any afferent nerve whose excitation depresses motor activity; esp. 2. one that depresses action of the arterial and capillary muscles, thus lowering blood pressure.

deprivation: *n.* loss of something desired ➤Privation means *lack*, generally involuntary lack; deprivation means *loss* or taking away; frustration means *obstruction* (esp. by social or personal agency) of an ongoing goal-directed activity

depth analysis: see depth psychology.

depth perception: 1. direct awareness of the distance of objects from the observer —*Syn.* DISTANCE PERCEPTION, PERCEPTION OF DEPTH. 2. awareness of distance from front to back of an object, so that it is seen as three-dimensional —*Syn.* stereoscopic vision (more specific).

depth psychology: any psychology that postulates dynamic psychic activities that are unconscious. It embraces all schools deriving from Freud, including many that depart widely from his teachings, and others of independent origin —*Approx syn* psychoanalysis (which see), DEPTH ANALYSIS.

dereistic (dē'rē-is'tik) *adj* pertaining to fantasy; imaginative, autistic.

derivation: *n.* 1. a hypothesis based on a theorem or other hypothesis; a corollary. 2. a behavior that is unnatural to the situation or object with which it occurs, and that gets its character from some other situation or behavior trend e.g., a child's

rejection of a toy because a mislabeled neighbor has one like it 3. (*psychoan*) a behavior due to a conflict, esp to an unconscious conflict 4. (*V. Pareto*) an effort to justify one's actions, a rationalization; a fictitious motive

➤All four usages can be defended as being related to the common meaning of derivation. Yet is there any context in which the idea cannot be more clearly conveyed in other terms, with less effort by the reader to discern what is meant?

derivation of formula: (*math*) the procedure of obtaining a compact and mathematically elegant symbolical representation of a given rule or law; the process of expressing a law by operating mathematically with a group of conventional symbols; transforming certain given formulas according to rules in such a way as to lead to a new formula

derivative: *n* (*psychoan*) distorted behavior that permits an id impulse to be expressed with less anxiety ➤The distortion is believed to be the product of ego defenses working against the impulse.

derived measure or score: see score/derived.

derived properties/postulate of: the Gestalt principle that parts derive their properties from wholes.

derma: *n.* the skin; esp., the true skin that lies below the epidermis —*Syn* DERMIS —*adj.* dermal.

dermal sense = cutaneous sense.

dermatitis: *n* inflammation of the skin.

dermatographia: *n* literally, skin writing; a condition in which stroking the skin lightly causes elevated reddish marks. —*Syn* DERMOGRAFIA.

dermatosis: *n* any disease of the skin.

dermis = derma.

dermographia = dermatographia.

description: *n* 1. a report of observed phenomena and of their relationships so far as the latter are observable ➤It is debatable to what extent relations are observable. Description is distinguished from appraisal, appreciation, generalization, evaluation, and theorizing, in each of which the data are reorganized or related to other data in order to reveal their meaning, value, or significance 2. (*introspective psychol.*) a statement of a psychological process in terms of what happens, with no addition of meaning (which see) —*Syn* (*Ger.*) *Beschreibung*.

desensitization: *n* (*counseling*) lessened emotional sensitivity with respect to some personal defect, some social inferiority, etc.

desexualization: *n* the act of detaching, or apparently detaching, sexual energy from an object or activity, the act of removing from an activity any apparent connection

with sexuality. ➤E.g., sexual exhibitionism may be sublimated in acting; or the sexual aspect of any act may be subtly concealed or overlaid.

design: *n.* 1. forethought or representation of a complex action to be carried out; a plan 2. a purpose 3. a schematic representation of the essential elements of something.—See **design/experimental**.—*v.* **design**.

design/experimental: the plan of an experiment, including selection of subjects, order of administration of the experimental treatment, the kind of treatment and the procedures by which it is administered, and the recording of the data (with special reference to the particular statistical analyses to be performed).

design/factorial: see **factorial design**.

design/representative: (*E. Brunswik*) an experimental plan that utilizes the covariation of a group of variables in the study of stimulus-response relationships. ➤The CLASSICAL DESIGN sought to hold constant all but the experimental and the dependent variables. Representative design seeks to give effect to all the relevant variables in such a way as to represent their frequency of occurrence and range of variation. It combines experimental with statistical manipulation of variables.

desire: *n.* a feeling of longing, usually with an element of active striving to alter a state of affairs that is lacking, excessive, or disordered, so as to accord with the purposes of the individual ➤Except when qualified as **unconscious desire**, it refers to conscious process The nearest behavioral term is **drive**.—*Syn.* **want, craving, urge, wish, need, appetite**, and (for negative desire) **aversion**.—See **desire (v.)**.—*Cp.* also **valence**.

desire: *v.* to long for; to represent something to oneself as being a satisfier or a means to satisfaction; to feel that a particular thing or condition will satisfy or relieve a need. ➤*Syn.* **wish, crave, want**. **WISH** is weaker than desire and often carries the connotation that the wish is, or may well be, unattainable **CRAVE** is stronger than desire and means to demand gratification of an urgent need, esp. of a physical appetite **WANT** basically means to lack; it has come to be used for wish or desire but is somewhat stronger.—See **desire (n.)**.

destination: *n.* (*commun theory*) a system, including as a special case a responding animal, that accepts and is influenced by messages coming from the receiver. Within a communication unit, the destination and the source may be treated as a single system called a **mediator**.

destruction method: a method for determining the function of a portion of the

nervous system by surgical removal of that portion. ➤The resulting behavior is, however, a function of the undestroyed portions, inference as to the function of the destroyed parts is complex.

destructiveness: *n.* a tendency to express aggression by mutilating or destroying environmental objects.

destrudo (*des·tru'dō*): *n.* (*psychoan.*) the expression of the hypothesized death instinct.

desurgency or **F-:** (*R. B. Cattell*) a source *trait marked (in its extreme form) by anxious, agitated, melancholy, brooding, seclusive behavior.—*Ant.* **surgency**.

detached affect: (*S. Freud*) an affect associated originally with an unbearable idea but now separated from the idea. The affect attaches itself to other ideas which thereby become obsessions.—*Distg. fr.* **displacement of *affect**.

detachment: *n.* 1. freedom from unnecessary details, esp. in trying to solve a problem. 2. freedom from emotional involvement in a problem or situation. 3. emotional distance from others; lack of sympathy, empathy, or concern. 4. the active avoidance of emotional closeness to any person, or to a person with whom emotional closeness is to be expected. ➤This is usually a neurotic symptom, a defense reaction against the inner or outer conflict such emotional closeness would involve, but it may also be a rationally chosen precaution.

detachment/emotional: a state in which little emotion is experienced, no matter what (within stable wide limits) happens. ➤Such detachment may be from external events, from what happens to others, or from what happens to oneself. The term usually implies the experiencing of less emotion than is appropriate.—*Cp.* **objectivity**.

detachment/intellectual: considering a problem on its merits without being influenced by previous notions or conclusions in similar cases.

detail/inside: see **inside detail**.

detail response: (*Ror.*) a scoring category for response to less than the entire inkblot. ➤A detail that is a major part of the pattern is symbolized as **D**; one that is minor is **d**. Details are also distinguished as **USUAL** and **UNUSUAL** (*B. Klopfer*), or as **DETAIL** and **RARE DETAIL** (*S. Beck*).

detector/lie: see **lie detector**.

deter: *v.* to restrain or discourage from action by means of threat, warning, or fear of consequences.—*adj.*, *n.* **deterrent**.

deterioration: *n.* qualitative impairment of a physiological or mental function, or of personality as a whole. ➤Certain psychoses, marked by progressive impairment, are grouped together as **DETERIORATIVE**.

deterioration index or quotient: an index based on comparison of scores for the four "Hold" tests of the Wechsler-Bellevue (*information, vocabulary, picture completion, object assembly*), which show little or no age decline, with the four "Don't Hold" tests (*digit span, arithmetic, block design, digit symbol*), which show steep decline. The index, using standard scores, has the formula

$$DI = \frac{\text{Hold} - \text{Don't Hold}}{\text{Hold}}$$

deterioration/intellectual: see intellectual deterioration.

determinant: *n.* 1. that which settles or decides; esp., a limiting term that makes a proposition more precise. 2. that which causes an event to happen in a specified way—*Syn.* *determiner*, *pred* as having the notion of agency, and as less liable to confusion with (1). 3. = *determinant/Rorschach*.—*Distg. fr.* *determinate*.

determinant/behavior: see behavior determinant.

determinant/constitutional: the influence of the individual's total physiological make-up on his personality.

determinant/dream: (*psychoan*) the principal factor in producing a particular dream and in giving it its essential quality. ➤Every dream, however, is overdetermined—i.e., has many determiners.

determinant/form: see form determinant.

determinant/organismic or /personal: those qualities or aspects of character of the animal that codetermine the nature of a behavior.—*Contr. w.* *determinant/situational*. ➤Determinant usually applies to a rather limited range of behavior; *trait*, which has the same meaning, may signify a wider range.

determinant/Rorschach: any of the qualities of the inkblots that are important for a given person in determining what he will perceive in them. *color, form, shading, and movement* determinants. ➤Color, form, and shading are objective characteristics of the stimulus patterns. Movement, however, obviously is only imaginatively imputed to them. The Rorschach terms movement, color, shading, and form are used to describe the content of the *response*, as well as the objective *stimulus* for the response, usually with no confusion when they appear in context.

determinant/situational: 1. any energy impinging on an organism and having a part in determining its behavior.—*Ant.* *constitutional or organismic *determinant*. 2. an external event of more or less accidental character—one not directly attributable to one's own action nor to the

culture—that influences behavior ➤Getting caught in the rain on the way home is *situational*; but being exposed to the subway rush on the way home is said to be culturally (*soci*) determined.

determinate: *adj.* 1. having well-defined limits 2. (*math*) having specific values that can be found by the indicated mathematical operations—*n* *determination*.—*v* *determine*.

determination: *n* 1. assigning boundaries or limits, the assignment of a specific descriptive attribute or (more often) of a specific quantitative value to something. *determination* of (the object's) color, *determination* of intensity. 2. the act of coming to a decision 3. the attitude or disposition to carry through a course of action despite obstacles.

determination/coefficient of: (*stat*) the proportion of the variance of the dependent *variable determined directly by a specified independent *variable. It is measured by the square of the path coefficient. (It is the complement of the coefficient of *nondetermination).—*Distg fr.* *determination/index of*.

determination/index of: (*stat*) 1. the square of the index of *correlation of causally related variables. It expresses the proportion of the variance in the dependent variable that is determined by the independent variable.—*Distg fr.* *determination/coefficient of*. 2. the squared correlation coefficients of test-retest.

determine: *v.* to fix boundaries, to decide by authority; to make a decision; to define. ➤In laboratory parlance, one may determine the threshold, i.e., measure it, fix its boundaries. But one does not determine the acceptability of a hypothesis, unless one means to do so by authoritative pronouncement. The use of *determine* to mean *discover* (often seen in research reports) is pedantic.

determined action/principle of: (*Gestalt*) the view that the part (of any phenomenon) is regulated by the whole.

determiner: *n.* 1. that which brings it about that a certain event occurs as it does.—*Syn.* *cause, factor, determinant* (2). 2. (*biol*) a hypothetical unit, presence of which in the germ cell is a condition of the development of a specific hereditary trait; a gene.—See *heredity*.

determining or directive tendency: a state of the organism that results from accepting a goal direction and regulates behavior accordingly. ➤One may cease to be aware of the goal and may not realize that it is regulating behavior—i.e., the regulation may be unwitting or unconscious—*Cp.* *set* (esp 2), a partial *syn*.

determinism: *n* the doctrine that an event

is completely explicable in terms of its antecedents. ➤Applied to human actions it holds that, given complete knowledge of conditions, one would have complete knowledge of precisely how a person will—indeed *must*—act. In effect, if not in theory, some degree of determinism is postulated in all scientific, as well as practical, psychology. The several philosophical interpretations of this postulation need not, as such, influence psychology.—*Ant* INDETERMINISM, LIBERTARIANISM.—*Distg* fr. mechanism, which holds that the determining of an event can be explained in terms of physical mechanics (i.e., of the displacement of masses).—See psychology/divisions and schools of, V, VI.

determinism/cultural: see cultural determinism.

determinism/environmental = environmentalism.

detour behavior: any indirect action that leads toward a goal when direct progress is obstructed.—*Distg* fr. direct action to remove the obstruction; and fr. sublimation, in which a substitute goal is accepted.

detour tests: those in which a desired goal is reached only by first moving away from the goal.

detractio: *n.* lessening of attention without shifting its focus.

detumescence: *n.* subsidence of swelling, esp. in the genital organs of either sex after erection.

deuteranomaly (dü'tər'ə-nom'ə-li): *n.* color vision in which, by comparison with normal vision, an unusual amount of green is required in a red-green mixture to match a given yellow.—See Rayleigh's equation.—*adj.* deuteranomalous.

deuteranopia (-nō'pi-ə) *n.* 1. a somewhat uncommon form of color blindness for green.—*Syn.* GREEN BLINDNESS. 2. inaccurate name for ordinary red-green blindness.

development: *n.* 1. a sequence of continuous change in a system extending over a considerable time; specifically, such change, or related and enduring particular changes, as follow one another in an organism from its origin to maturity or to death. 2. such sequence leading to irreversible change. 3. such sequence leading to progressive change, to a higher degree of differentiation and complexity in the system. 4. the outcome of change in any of the preceding senses ➤The changes may be in structure, function, or organization; they may be in size, differentiation, complexity, integration, or efficiency. Originally development, as a qualitative phenomenon, was distinguished from growth, as quantitative or incremental; but present usage tends to

development and learning are thought as distinct. *Cp* the expression *development and learning*, though here again the form more often is made inclusive of the latter at least of persisting changes due to learning. Changes attributable to maturation (whi see) are also part of development. ¶By extension, development refers to analogous changes in social groups or in anything that can reasonably be compared to an organism even to inanimate structures such as crystals. The term is thus very broad: its application ranges from molecular changes in crystals or bones to changes in purposes, ideals, or the structure of society; and it is applied both to supposedly genetic change and to those attributable to nutrition and learning.—*Syn.* growth (2).—*adj.* developmental.—*v.* develop.

developmental direction/law of = cephalocaudal development/principle of.

developmental levels: see developmental levels of.

developmental psychology: the branch of psychology that studies how individuals at various stages of individual development develop psychologically. It deals with the characteristic behaviors found at various ages and stages of development, and with the general principles that describe the course of development, including the interaction of various developmental functions. It includes the psychologies of infancy, childhood, adolescence, maturity, and old age.—See psychology/divisions and schools of, VIII, IX.

developmental quotient: development quotient; **age* divided by chronological age.

developmental scale: a test, check list, or inventory for estimating the stage of development attained by a given person. Various aspects of development may be combined or measured separately.

developmental sequence: that regular order of development in some specific structure or function which characterizes a species or other group ➤The usual implication, that the sequence is genetically determined, is not necessary; implied only that the sequence is found unless interfered with by abnormal conditions within or without the organism.

developmental stage: a period in an individual's life typically characterized by a specific cluster of traits. ➤E.g., the oral stage (psychoanalytic) is the period said to be dominated by the investment of libido chiefly in the mouth region; at the "gang age" or stage, children are supposed to be especially prone to form gangs; at puberty, when the sex glands are rapidly attaining full maturity, a number of other

individual differences, the age placement of such stages is variable, and the association of certain traits with a given period is seldom very close. E.g., although most children gain sharply in height during or just before puberty, some do not.

developmental tasks: levels of achievement or of development that, in a given society and at a given age, are considered appropriate or necessary for socially acceptable functioning. Attainment of these levels thus contributes to the child's happiness and to success with later tasks, whereas failure is disapproved and contributes to unhappiness. ➤ Developmental tasks may be almost purely anatomical (e.g., change of voice in the male); or they may be more psychological, even educational (e.g., interest in the opposite sex shortly after the usual age for puberty, or ability to keep up with age-mates in reading).

developmental unit: 1. a unit that can be used at different stages of development to designate equal amounts of change. ➤ An IQ is intended to be such a unit. Thus, a change of 6 points in IQ should be the same at age 5 as it is at age 9 (approximately true). 2. a measure that takes the development occurring in any given time interval (e.g., a year) as the equal of that occurring in any other unit of time. ➤ The development from age 5 to age 6 is equated with the development from age 7 to age 8 in an MA scale. Although this is the implication of the MA (or any other age equivalent scale), mental age units are regarded as equal only to a strictly limited degree or for specific purposes.

developmental zero: the point in time at which development of life actually begins; or the point conventionally agreed upon as the beginning. ➤ Both theoretical and factual considerations point to the moment of impregnation of the ovum as the zero point.

development/arrest in: 1. ceasing to increase normally in physical and mental abilities or capacities. 2. holding to habits and attitudes suitable to an earlier period of life—Cp. *fixation* (2), *regression* (2).

development/levels of: arbitrary divisions of the life span defined in terms of chronological age. ➤ The divisions are for convenience of reference; there is no implication that developmental phenomena form correlated clusters assignable to the several stages. The following age divisions represent a consensus of the members of the Division of Developmental Psychology, APA: (a) *infancy*, from birth to 1 year, including the *neonate*, or newborn (from birth to 1 month); (b) *childhood*, from 1 to 12 years, divided into *EARLY CHILDHOOD*

(1 to 6 years), *MID-CHILDHOOD* (6 to 10 years), *LATE CHILDHOOD* (*prefd*) or *pre-adolescence* (10 to 12 yrs); (c) *adolescence*, from 12 to 21 years, divided into *EARLY ADOLESCENCE* (12 to 14 years), *MID-ADOLESCENCE* (14 to 16 years), *LATE ADOLESCENCE* (16 to 21 years), (d) *maturity*, from 21 to 65 years, (e) *OLD AGE*, from 65 years on. [Actual usage is somewhat varying; some authors set their own limits, and others leave the limits of a word such as *childhood* to the reader's interpretation—See also *developmental stage*.]

deviant = deviate.

deviate: *n* 1. a person differing considerably from the average or the standard, esp. 2. one whose behaviors or attitudes are not in accord with the prevailing patterns or the moral standards of the group; = *SOCIAL DEVIATE*. ➤ Social disapproval is not implied but is in fact commonly directed at the deviate. Even superiority to the norm is often deplored—See also *deviation/sexual*.—*adj* **deviant**.—*n* **deviation**.

deviation: *n* 1. departure from a straight line or, more generally, from any point of reference from the correct, the average, the standard, or the norm. 2. (*stat*) the amount by which a measure differs from a point of reference, generally from the mean.

deviation/absolute: the absolute value of the difference between an observation or score and any origin such as an arithmetic mean.—*Syn.* **NUMERICAL DEVIATION**.

deviation/average or AD = deviation/mean.

deviation/behavior: conduct departing materially from social or ethical standards; conduct departing so far from the usual as to be socially disapproved.

deviation/concomitant = deviation/concurrent.

deviation/concurrent: a deviation in one variable in the same direction as the corresponding deviation (for the same individual) in another variable.—*Syn.* **CONCOMITANT DEVIATION**

deviation IQ: a standard *score on an intelligence test that has a mean of 100 and an SD approximately that of the Stanford-Binet (roughly 16). ➤ It is held that the deviation IQ can be interpreted as having the same meaning as the familiar IQ; but, since it is not a quotient between MA and CA, to call it an IQ is misleading.

deviation/mean or m.d.: the arithmetic mean of the differences from the mean of

each value in a series: $m.d. = \frac{\sum d_x}{N}$. ➤ This

statistic is now generally replaced by the standard deviation. In a normal distribution it is equal to .7979 σ —*Syn.* **AVERAGE DEVIATION, MEAN VARIATION, AVERAGE ERROR, AVERAGE DEPARTURE, AVERAGE DISCREPANCY,**

AVERAGE VARIATION, MEAN ABSOLUTE ERROR.

—*Distg. fr. median* *deviation.

deviation/median or Md D: the median of the absolute values of the deviations about some measure of *central tendency.

—*Syn. MEDIAN ERROR*

deviation/numerical = deviation/absolute.

deviation/quartile: see quartile deviation.

deviation score: (*stat*) an individual score obtained by subtracting from any gross score the mean of all the gross scores. Another reference value may be substituted for the mean; in such case, the other value is specifically indicated. A deviation score from the mean is symbolized by x or y , from an arbitrary origin by x' or y' . Deviation scores are used in product-moment *correlation coefficients

deviation/sexual: (*Stan Psychiat.*) any persisting form of sexual behavior different enough from the normal of a given society to be judged pathological. ➤The line between the pathological and the merely different is a shifting one, but persistent sexual behavior that is forbidden by law (except prostitution) is generally considered deviant. e.g., homosexuality, transvestism, rape. But fetishism and forms of sadism and masochism, though not all illegal, are also to be classed as deviations. The term is to be used sparingly since it tends to a condemnatory connotation.—*Syn. sexual anomaly* (*prefd.*).—*pers. n. sexual deviant or deviate.*

deviation/standard (variously symbolized as SD, σ , SD_{dist} , σ_{dist} ; *pron. es-dē*; σ , sig'-ma). a measure of the dispersion or variability of a whole distribution. It is computed by summing the squared differences of each measure from the mean, dividing by the number of measures, and extracting the square root:

$$SD \text{ or } \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2}{N}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (M - \bar{X})^2}{N}}$$

$$\text{or (where } N \text{ is small)} \sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2}{N-1}}$$

➤*Distg. fr. standard error of the mean*, or SD_m . In a normal distribution, 68.2 per cent of the scores fall between the limits of the mean, plus or minus 1 SD. For certain purposes the squared value of SD, called **variance**, is preferred. When the standard deviation is computed in terms of the class interval, σ' is used instead of σ .—*Syn. INDEX OF VARIABILITY, DISPERSION, ROOT MEAN SQUARE DEVIATION, MEAN SQUARE ERROR, MEAN DISCREPANCY*—*Cp. score/standard, standard error, probable error.*

device: *n.* an instrument or a plan of procedure for obtaining some desired result.

devolution: *n.* undoing of evolution; a reversal of the evolutionary process.—*Cp. regression.*

dexterity: *n.* skillfulness, esp. of the hands. —*Syn. DLIXIOUSNESS*—*adj. dexterous, dextrous.*

dexterity test: a test of speed and accuracy in performing simple manual activities.

dextrad: *adv.* toward the right side.

dextral: *adj.* pertaining to the right side of the body.—*Contr. w. sinistral.*

dextrality: *n.* 1. preferential use of the right hand or of the right side generally; right-sidedness. 2. sidedness, whether right or left, **unidextrality**. ➤The proper antonym is **ambidextrality** or **ambilateral-ity** (having no preference as to sides), not **ambidextrousness** (skillful on both sides).

dextrosinistral: *adj.* of a person originally left-handed but retrained to use the right hand.

dextrousness = dexterity.

df: symbol for degree(s) of freedom.

DI or ΔI : increment of intensity or stimulus strength.

dī: (*Ror.*) scoring code for inside detail.

di- (di-): prefix meaning *two* or *double*.

dia- (dī'-): prefix meaning *through* or *within*

diadic (dī-ad'ik): *adj.* composed of two elements: e.g., a chord of two tones.—*Var. dyadic* (which see).

diadochokinesis (dī-ad'ə-kō-kin-ē'ses): *n.* normal ability to perform alternating movements, such as flexion and extension of a limb, in rapid succession.

diad/social: 1. a two-person group. 2. a qualitative unit for classifying the dynamic social interrelations of pairs of persons. Certain dynamic relations are arbitrarily selected and each pattern of combination is a **diad**. ➤E.g., if only the relationship of liking-disliking is considered, the diads for a pair of persons A and B are: A likes B, B likes A; A likes B, B dislikes A; A dislikes B, B likes A; A dislikes B, B dislikes A. When more than four relationships are involved, the number and complexity of the diads becomes too great.

diag.: *abbr. for diagnosis, diagnostic.*

diagnosis: *n.* 1. identification of disease or abnormality from symptoms presented, and from a study of its origin and course. 2. any classification of an individual on the basis of observed characters. ➤EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSIS, e.g., classifies a pupil on the basis of facts relevant to his school progress. —*adj. diagnostic.*

diagnosis/differential: distinguishing between two similar-appearing conditions by searching for a significant symptom or attribute found in only one ➤It is extended by analogy from its medical use to conditions of any sort

diagnostic test: one designed to locate the particular source of a person's difficulties in learning, esp. in school subjects, thus providing clues to what further measures of instruction, guidance, or study are needed. ➤The test must probe for difficulties and their global sources in great detail—*Contr. w. achievement test, aptitude test.*

diagnostic value = validity.

diagnostic word test: a test to determine the intensity threshold at which speech can be understood. It uses words especially likely to be confused (phonetically balanced), presenting them in several grades of loudness.

diagram: *n.* 1. a schematic drawing showing the spatial or the spacio-temporal relations of certain objects or parts to each other. 2. a drawing that utilizes spatial relations to symbolize logical relations. ➤**Diagrammatic** (*adj.*) often carries the notion that only the essential relations are symbolized, but should not be used to mean *sketchy* or *incomplete*. 3. = **scatter diagram**.

dialectic: *adj.* 1. (*logic*) pertaining to reasoning or argument, or to a relatively extensive reasoned argument. 2. pertaining to reasoning that depends primarily upon elucidation of the meaning of concepts ➤While the term is usually somewhat disparaging, a very considerable part of any science must be judged to be dialectic.—*Contr. w. empirical* (1, 6). 3. (*G. Hegel*) of the law that action (**THESIS**) must inevitably be followed by counteraction (**ANTITHESIS**), and that by integration (**SYNTHESIS**). ➤Marx's **dialectic materialism** is based on this principle—*n. dialectic*.

dialectic(al) materialism: the philosophy of Marx and Engels, which proceeds by the dialectic method from the premise that matter is the sole reality. ➤Psychology in Communist countries must work within the framework of this philosophy.

Diana complex: (*psychoan.*) the repressed wish of a female to be a male.—*Cp. masculine protest.*

dianetics: *n.* an attempt, resting upon uncontrolled observation and extremely free speculation, to explain behavior in terms of the person's experience not only before birth but before conception.

diary: *n.* a daily record of events ➤The **DIARY METHOD** of observation attempts to record all happenings in a given period of time that relate to the object of observation. It is distinguished from the anecdotal method by the attempt to record everything. Since this is not possible, a diary record is merely an unusually complete anecdotal record.

diaschisis (dī·as'kə·səs): *n.* the temporary

withdrawal of normal excitation from a group of nerves.

diastole (dī·as'tō·lī) *n.* the rhythmic period of dilation of a chamber of the heart (usually the ventricles) during which it fills with blood, the correlate of **systole**.—*adj. diastolic* (dī'əs·tō'l'ik)

diathesis (dī·ath'ə·səs). *n.* predisposition to a particular disease or disorder—*adj. diathetic*.

diathesis/traumatophilic (trō'mə·tō·fil'ik) = **accident proneness**. ➤This term illustrates several of the worst features of a technical vocabulary. It uses Greek **neologisms** when reasonably unambiguous English words are available and when the Greek is less precise. **traumato-** is not quite "accident" but "injury to the body", and to say that the accident-repeater *wants* to have an accident, as **-philic** implies, injects speculation into what pretends to be description. Also the predominantly medical and variable connotations of **diathesis** make it unsuitable for a name that should simply point to a phenomenon. Use of this term is a perfect example of **bogus erudition**.

diathetic (dī'ə·thet'ik): *adj.* (*E. Kretschmer*) of a dimension of personality ranging from humorous, vivacious, quick-witted, to quiet, calm, serious.

diatonic scale: see **scale/diatonic**.

dich(o)- (dī'kō-): combining term meaning *separation into two, a different one to each of two*: e.g., **dichotomy**, **dichotic**.

dichotic (dī·kōt'ik) *adj.* (*aud.*) affecting the two ears differently, as by conveying one sound to one ear simultaneously with a different sound to the other ear.—*Distg. fr. diotic*, of like stimuli to the two ears.

dichotomy (dī·kōt'ə·mī): *n.* division of a group into two classes on the basis of presence or absence of a certain character. ➤*Distg. fr. classification*, in which each class has its own defining character. **DICHOTOMOUS CLASSIFICATION** is either redundant for **dichotomy** or self-contradictory.—*adj. dichotomous*.

dichromatism (dī·krō'mə·tiz·əm). *n.* partial color blindness in which only two of the four principal *colors (usually yellow and blue) are seen.—*Syn. DICHROMOPSIA, DICHROMATOPSIA* (dī'krō·mop'si·ə, -mə'top'si·ə).

dichromatopsia = **dichromatism**.

dicrotic (dī·krot'ik) *adj.* of a pulse curve that has a notch in the descending part of the wave.

dictum de omni et nullo: (*L.*) an axiom of reasoning which asserts that whatever is asserted or denied of *all* instances of a class may be asserted or denied of *each* instance: e.g., what is true of all men is true of every man.

didactic: *adj.* fitted to instruct or teach; pertaining to teaching, as contrasted with

learning by direct observation or study.

➤ **DIDACTIC THERAPY** tells the counselee what he should know, explaining the nature of his difficulty, etc. A **DIDACTIC ANALYSIS** is a teaching analysis for prospective analysts. (But since the purpose is chiefly to acquaint the analyst with the mechanisms at first hand, a didactic analysis more nearly resembles laboratory or clinical instruction than the lecture-discussion situation to which didactic is usually applied.)

diencephalon (dī'en·sef'ə·lon). *n.* the posterior part of the forebrain. It includes the **thalamus**, **epithalamus**, and **hypothalamus**.—*Syn.* BETWEENBRAIN—*adj.* **diencephalic** (dī'en·sef'ə·līc)

diff.: *abbr.* for **difference**.

difference: *n.* 1. noncorrespondence of analogous parts. 2. the amount by which a number or quantity differs from another.

difference/feeling of: a vague belief that one is peculiar or unlike one's associates. ➤ In pathological cases, it is often a marked delusion.

difference/group: any difference, whether qualitative or quantitative, by which a group can be distinguished from another group. ➤ The difference need not be in collective behavior, or syntality; it may consist of the relative frequency with which certain behaviors are found, or even just of the number of persons in the groups. Group means or group variability may be compared. Group differences are often, curiously, treated under the heading of individual *differences.

difference/individual: any psychological character, quality, or trait, or difference in the amount of a character, by which an individual may be distinguished from others. ➤ The topic of individual differences usually deals with the differences characteristic of individuals in different categories. It is thus also a study of group *differences.—*Cp.* differential psychology.

difference/just noticeable or /least noticeable: see just noticeable difference.

difference limen or threshold: see threshold, threshold/difference.

differences/anomalous: see anomalous differences.

differences/canon of or /method of: one of Mill's working principles of induction: Any differences between two effects that are otherwise similar are to be attributed to differences in their antecedents.—*Cp.* agreement and differences/canon of.

differences/supraliminal: see supraliminal differences.

difference tone: a third tone sometimes heard when two tones of similar quality and pitch are sounded together. Its frequency is the difference between the vibration fre-

quencies of the two tones.—*Syn.* TARTINI'S TONE.

differentia *n., pl. -tiae*: the characteristic by means of which any datum may be distinguished from others

differential: *n.* 1. a distinguishing feature which makes something different from other things. 2. (*math.*) an arbitrary, constant increment, Δx , of the variable x . (There are other mathematical meanings based on Δx .)

—*adj.* **differential**, relating to or creating a difference or differential.

differential analysis (of ability): search for the areas of a person's relative strengths and weaknesses in ability or aptitude.—*Syn.* DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF ABILITY (but see diagnosis/differential).

Differential Aptitude Tests or DAT: a battery of tests for use especially with high school students. It includes tests of verbal reasoning, numerical reasoning, abstract reasoning, space relation, mechanical reasoning, clerical speed and accuracy, and two language tests (spelling and sentences).

differential inhibition: see inhibition/differential.

differential psychology: the branch of psychology that investigates the kinds, amounts, causes, and effects of individual or group differences in psychological characteristics.—See psychology/divisions and schools of, VII, IX.

differential response: see response/differential.

differentiate: *v.* 1. to compare in detail the whole series of differences between two things. 2. to make different; to become different ➤ The use of differentiate for the meanings to distinguish, to make distinction, to discriminate, or to perceive differences is unnecessary and occasionally confusing. See differentiation (7).

differentiation: *n.* 1. the process by means of which something becomes different, or is made different, either from its former condition or from some reference object. 2. (*biol.*) the process by which a relatively homogeneous group of cells generates different kinds of cells and tissues. 3. the process whereby relatively unspecialized activities develop into relatively more specialized activities. ➤ The earlier activities or functions are somewhat metaphorically conceived as "generating" the later, just as (in 2) the early or parent cells generate new and different cells. 4. the process by which a psychological field changes progressively from relative homogeneity to relative heterogeneity, so that its various aspects or parts are more readily distinguished, or the attained condition of the field after such change, measured by the number of subparts in the field.—See field.—*Syn.* individuation, which emphasizes one aspect of differentia-

tion. 5. (*conditioning*) an experimental procedure in which an animal is trained to make a distinction, either (a) between two similar responses to a given situation, one being rewarded and the other nonrewarded or punished, until only the one response is made; or (b) between two similar stimuli, a required response to one being rewarded and the same response to the other being nonrewarded or punished, until the first stimulus regularly does and the second regularly does not elicit the response.—*Syn.* RESPONSE DIFFERENTIATION (for a) or STIMULUS DIFFERENTIATION (for b).—*Cp.* approximation *conditioning. ➤It is the experimental procedure that constitutes differentiation. The animal is not differentiating, he is discriminating. 6. (*math.*) the working out of a differential (2). 7. = discrimination: *differentiation between two colors.* ➤This usage is thoroughly bad and, despite acceptance by distinguished authors, smacks of bogus erudition. Differentiation is needed for the process of *making* or *becoming different*; it is not needed as a synonym for discrimination. Hallowed use in mathematics and biology is no excuse for its use in psychology, the more so when it is thereby given a meaning that is not analogically exact. Moreover, this usage suggests a curious metaphysic: that to *perceive* differently is to *make* different.—*v.* differentiate, to cause to be different; to perceive difference (an improper but common usage).

difficulty scale: see *scale/difficulty*.
difficulty value: the percentage of some specified group, such as students of a given age or grade, who answer a test item correctly.
diffraction: *n.* the bending of a portion of a light or sound wave around the edge of an obstacle. ➤The longer waves bend more, hence diffraction can be used to analyze the wave.
diffuse: *adj.* said of behavior that is not sharply directed at the goal (though it is goal-oriented); of behavior that lacks coordination.—*Syn.* undifferentiated.
diffused responses: widespread and ill-coordinated activity with little or no apparent relation to the stimulating conditions; undifferentiated activity.—*Cp.* random activity.
diffusion: *n.* (*sociol.*) the spread of culture traits, by borrowing or migration, from one area to another, or from one group to another in the same area.—*Cp.* acculturation, assimilation/cultural.—*Syn.* CULTURAL BORROWING.
diffusion circle: 1. = dispersion circle. 2. the area on the skin affected by a stimulus within the area.
diffusionism: see *diffusion theory*.
diffusion /motor: see *motor diffusion*.

diffusion response or *K:* (*Ror*) a response elicited by the shading effects in the ink-blot: reports of smoke, whirling water, etc.

diffusion theory: the view that culture has spread extensively from certain centers, notably ancient Egypt. ➤*Contr.* *w.* the so-called EVOLUTIONARY THEORY, that similar types of culture arise independently in different regions because of the fundamental identity of human nature.—*Syn.* DIFFUSIONISM.

digital: *adj.* 1. pertaining to one of the numbers from 0 to 9. 2. pertaining to fingers or toes.

digit-span test: a test in which the task is to repeat a series of digits following a single visual or auditory presentation. The number of digits varies, and the score is the longest series correctly recalled.

digit-symbol test: a code (or substitution) test: each digit is equated with a small geometric figure, and the task is to write the proper digit under each of the geometric figures presented in irregular order. ➤Increasing speed is taken to reflect increasing familiarity with the code, hence, learning.—*Syn.* SYMBOL SUBSTITUTION TEST (*prefd.*).

digraph (dī'graf): *n.* a combination of two letters to represent one speech sound: the *ou* in bounce, the *ph* in graph

dilapidation: *n.* deterioration; dementia.
dilatation: *n.* an enlargement of an organismic structure: e.g., the iris, a blood vessel, an intestine.—*Syn.* DILATION

dilemma: *n.* a situation presenting two mutually exclusive alternatives (the HORNS OF THE DILEMMA), neither of which is completely satisfactory. ➤Said originally of an argument; now more often of a concrete situation, sometimes of one offering more than two choices.

dimension: *n.* 1. any characteristic by which an object or event can be positioned in a quantitative series ➤The term referred originally to length, breadth, or thickness (physical dimensions) but has now been extended. Thus an event, such as the perceiving of cloud figures, might be positioned in a series according to the greater or lesser rigidity of the perception. Many personality traits are described by their position on a bipolar dimension e.g., ascendance-submission. For scientific description, dimensions should be independent and should collectively describe all of a coherent group of facts.—*Syn.* attribute, but dimension is broader and is largely superseding it. 2. any measurable extent or magnitude.—*adj.* dimensional.

dimensional principle: the doctrine that most functions show continuous variation along a dimension. Apparent discontinuity

is believed to be due to failure to discover connecting intermediate variations.

dimension/extensive: a dimension that meets the conditions of intensive *dimension, and in addition permits the operation of adding. ➤ Thus heat is an intensive dimension: one object is greater or less or equal to another in heat, but the adding of two heated objects does not give heat equal to the sum of the two. In contrast, the addition of a foot-long object to another foot-long object gives two feet in length; the dimension permits of adding and is extensive. Few psychological measurements use an extensive dimension.

dimension/intensive: a dimension by means of which objects (in the widest sense) can be ordered as *more* or *less*, or *equal*. The ordering must be testable by manipulations within the dimension.—See dimension/extensive.

diminishing return: an improvement that is progressively smaller with each successive application of some favoring influence. ➤ The POINT OF DIMINISHING RETURN usually refers to the point where the gain is practically not worth the effort involved—that is, to the point at which the diminishing becomes clearly noticeable rather than at which it actually begins. **NEGATIVELY ACCELERATED IMPROVEMENT** is a more accurate expression.

dimming effect: the enhancement of an after-sensation which is brought about by reducing the intensity of the stimulus field upon which the image is projected.

ding-dong theory: the hypothesis that languages originated in mimicry of natural sounds.—*Syn.* BOW-WOW THEORY, ONOMATOPOETIC THEORY.

Dionysian (dī'ō-nish'ən; -nis'i-ən). *adj.* 1. pertaining to Dionysus; hence, wild, violent, orgiastic. 2. emphasizing the emotional and romantic, in contrast with the intellectual, attitude toward life. ➤ *Contr.* w. APOLLONIAN, of a classic, tempered, intellectually ordered way of life. Dionysus, the Greek god of wine and earthy enjoyment, represents the primitive and instinctual; Apollo, the sun god, represents the reasonable in man's life.

dioptr (dī-op'tər): *n.* a unit used in measuring the power of a lens to bring parallel rays of light to a focus: it is the focal distance of the lens in meters divided into unity. The values are *plus* for convex lenses (which facilitate seeing near objects), *minus* for concave lenses (which facilitate seeing distant objects).—See prism dioptr.—*Var.* dioptr.

dioptr/prism: see prism dioptr.

diotic: *adj.* (*aud.*) of a stimulus that affects both ears ➤ *Distg.* fr. dichotic, of stimuli different for the two ears.

diphonia (dī-fō'ni-ə): *n.* (*speech*) a vocal shift, without intent by the speaker, from one register to another (as in the adolescent boy).

diplacusis (dip'lə-kū'səs): *n.* the hearing of a single tone as if it were two tones slightly different in pitch, one with each ear.

diplegia (dī-plē'jī-ə): *n.* paralysis of similar parts on the two sides of the body.—*adj.* diplegic.

diplo(o)-: combining form meaning *double*.

diplopia (dī-plō'pi-ə): *n.* seeing double.

➤ Although the images on the two retinas are never (in ordinary vision) exactly the same, the differences may be considerable without being noticed. Troublesome diplopia may be due to failure to focus the eyes, or to intrusive attention to differences that are normally fused.—*Distg.* fr. retinal rivalry.—*adj.* diplopic.

dipsomania: *n.* recurrent uncontrollable craving for alcoholic drink, usually at relatively long intervals, believed to be symptomatic of more fundamental disorder.—*Cp.* alcoholism.

direct: *adj.* straight; immediate; without intermediary; without turning aside; by the shortest route.

direct apprehension: responding to the properties of a stimulus without (ostensible) involvement of any process other than those of reception—i.e., without full recognition, without involving context responses or cognitive schemas. ➤ It is probable that apprehension is never completely direct as thus defined.

direct association: a connection between items without an intermediary.

directed movement or response: one observed as specifically related to a certain stimulus.—*Contr.* w. random movement.—*Syn.* goal-directed behavior which, however, is directed by a drive state as well as by stimulus.

directed thinking: thought processes governed by a formulated goal. ➤ The goal is often set by another person, but it may also be self-chosen. Irrelevant mental activities are suppressed.

direction: *n.* metaphorically, any property of a means-to-an-end by which one means can be distinguished from another. In this extended sense, spatial location is only one form of direction.

directional factor: (*W. C. Halstead*) any medium or means through which intelligence is expressed or exteriorized at any given moment, including sensory and motor activities and special abilities, as well as the more complex overt problem-solving activities, etc.

direction in thinking: a persisting type of limited approach to a problem, such as searching for ways to get around a barrier

(e.g., by going over or under) without exploring other approaches—*Cp.* mental *set, directed thinking.

direction/law of identical visual: Objects seen in binocular vision are localized as if seen by a single or cyclopean eye located in the median plane of the head.

direction/line of: any line passing from the retina through the nodal point of the eye and to the object viewed. It determines the direction in which the object is seen.—*Syn.* (loosely used) *LINE OF SIGHT* or *OF VISION*, *VISUAL LINE*.—*Distg. fr.* visual axis.

directions test: a test of ability to follow directions. The testee is directed to perform in a prescribed order a series of tasks, each of which is by itself within his ability level.

directive counseling: see counseling/directive.

directive tendency = determining tendency.

direct reflex: a response for which effector and receptor are on the same side of the body.—*Ant.* crossed reflex.

direct sampling = sampling/controlled.

dirhinic stimulation (dī·rī'nik): stimulation of both nostrils by the same scent.

dis-: prefix meaning *separation, parting, depriving, reversal, undoing*.

disability: *n.* 1. an impairment or defect of a bodily organ or member (esp. sense organs and/or organs of execution such as arms, legs, tongue). 2. a loss or lack in one or more functions severe enough to be a handicap—*v.* disable.—*adj.* disabled.

disability/special: a handicapping impairment or lack in sense-organ or operant behavior functions, esp. such impairment as interferes with other functions: e.g., severe visual disability, esp. when it interferes with social learning or with reading.

disarranged-sentence test: a test whose task is to arrange a group of words to make a meaningful and grammatical sentence—*Syn.* DISSECTED SENTENCES.

disassociation = dissociation.

disbelief: *n.* active rejection of a belief. ➤*Distg. fr.* UNBELIEF, lack of conviction.—*Cp.* doubt.

discernible: *adj.* noticeable or perceptible. ➤*Distg. fr.* DISCRIMINABLE or DISTINGUISHABLE, meaning noticeably different.

discernment: *n.* 1. sensitivity to, and understanding of, social signals. 2. effective perception, including the perception of differences.

discharge: *n.* 1. (*neurol.*) the passage of neural excitation from one neuron to others—*Syn.* firing. 2. the hypothesized reduction of drive activity that occurs when a consummatory response is made. 3. the emission of a response.

discharge control: the hypothetical state of the nervous system that determines readi-

ness for motor activities ➤*Distg. fr.* drive arousal.—*Contr. w.* DISCRIMINATIVE CAPACITY, a collective term for all the hypothetical factors in the nervous system that enable the organism to distinguish between stimuli.

discharge index: a quantity representing all the motor activities by means of which an aroused state of bodily energy is discharged.—*Contr. w.* drive reduction.—*Cp.* arousal index; recovery quotient.

discharge of affect: (*psychoan.*) lessening of feeling through giving it expression, as when sorrow is lessened by tears and sobbing.—*Distg. fr.* catharsis.

discipline: *n.* 1. a definitely limited branch of knowledge. 2. the control exercised by a superior over a subordinate; esp., the direct control of conduct and punishment for misconduct. ➤Discipline should not, however, merely mean *punishment*. 3. the habit patterns that cause a subordinate to be ready to act promptly and consistently in the manner prescribed by the superior. 4. = SELF-DISCIPLINE, the ability to inhibit behavior inconsistent with relatively remote purposes. 5. formal or mental discipline: see formal culture.

discomfiture: *n.* 1. defeat; overthrow; the having of plans broken up or frustrated. 2. (*social work*) the giving up of struggle as a consequence of defeat.

discomfort-relief quotient or DRQ: in a verbal communication, the ratio of expressions indicating dissatisfaction with self or surroundings to those indicating satisfaction or a feeling of improvement.

discontinuity: *n.* a condition marked by gaps, breaks, or sharp alterations; lack of continuity.—See continuum, discontinuity theory of learning.—*adj.* discontinuous (which see).

discontinuity theory of learning: the hypothesis that, in discrimination learning, no learning of the discriminandum takes place until the animal hits upon, and attends to, that aspect of the total situation which is related to the required discrimination. ➤It is opposed to the continuity theory, which holds that a small increment of learning attends every rewarded response. The discontinuity theory is related to the doctrine of insight but, unlike that view, it accepts the possibility of gradual improvement after hitting upon the clue to the required discrimination.—*Syn.* NONCONTINUITY THEORY.

discontinuous: *adj.* not continuous; having breaks, irregularities, or sharp alterations. ➤Nearly all psychological measures are discontinuous: they are represented by the number series, which proceeds by steps (from 1 to 2, etc.). Many measures, however, are believed to be values of a variable

that is actually continuous. In that case they are said to form a **continuous series**—the superficially discontinuous is actually continuous. But not all discontinuous measures belong to a continuous series, and in that case the use of statistics that imply continuous variation is improper.—See **continuum**.—*Syn.* discrete.

discord: *n.* 1. absence of unity; disagreement.—*Ant.* harmony (1, 2). 2. (*music*) nontechnically = **dissonance**.

discover: *v.* to ascertain something not hitherto known, or not known to the discoverer. ➤ **Determine** (which see) is often pedantically but ambiguously used as a synonym.

discrepancy: *n.* a difference between an assertion and the facts, or between two assertions.

discrepancy/mean = deviation/standard.

discrete: *adj.* separate; distinct; discontinuous; not grading imperceptibly into or with some other item; changing only by finite amounts. E.g., the units in a group of persons, or a collection of doorknobs, are discrete.—*Distg.* *fr.* discret. —*Ant.* continuous.—*n.* discreteness (not discretion).

discretion: *n.* 1. a complex trait that involves sensitive awareness of social judgments and a desire to avoid bringing adverse criticism upon oneself for the violation of social injunction 2. the tendency to delay action till the facts are known.—*adj.* discreet (not discrete, which has a different meaning).

discrimen: see **discriminanda**.

discriminability: *n.* abstract name for the property or properties that make it possible for objects or events to be distinctly perceived or marked off from others.

discriminal dispersion: the frequency distribution of **discriminal process** values about the modal value ➤ If the commonest response to a stimulus has the value x , other responses to that stimulus, greater or less than x , are generally distributed on a normal *frequency curve.

discriminal process: the specific activity of discriminating (to which a quantitative value is assigned) that is induced in an organism by a stimulus. ➤ The term is neutral as to nature of the process—whether subjective, receptor, motor. But to any given stimulus the organism makes a response different from that to other stimuli, and to that response a quantity is assigned.

discriminanda *n. pl., s. discriminandum*: (*L.* for those things which are to be discriminated) (*E. C. Tolman*) the characteristics of objects that render it possible to make sensory discriminations.—*Syn.* **DISCRIMINA** (*s. DISCRIMEN*).

discriminant function: a formulation indicating how to combine a set of variables to

give a total that will show the maximum difference or discriminative power between two groups.

discriminate: *v.* to note differences.—See **discrimination**.—*Cp.* differentiate, distinguish.

discriminated operant: (*B. F. Skinner*) an emitted response for which a particular stimulus has become the occasion (in virtue of prior temporal association) but which is not a true eliciting stimulus. ➤ The discriminated operant differs in dynamics (e.g. in latency or speed of response) from the respondent of the same system.

discriminating fineness: an index of the smallness of difference in a variable which a given test can measure.—*Syn.* **precision**.—See **discriminating power**.

discriminating power: a composite criterion of the usefulness of a test or test item. It includes an index (a) of how precisely the trait is measured (= **discriminating fineness**), (b) of the likelihood that the several items of the test will discriminate in the same direction as the trait (= **probability of the test**), (c) of the general level of the trait at which the test discriminates (= **discriminating *range**). It is often estimated from the relative frequency with which persons in the top 27 per cent and the bottom 27 per cent by an *independent* criterion succeed or fail the test or test item.

discriminating range: see **range/discriminating**.

discrimination: *n.* 1. the process of detecting differences in objects; esp., **SENSORY DISCRIMINATION**, the detecting of sensory differences. 2. reacting differently to different objects.—See **discrimination *learning**. 3. prejudicial treatment; any difference in action premised upon a **prejudice**, or upon the class or category by which an individual is typed, rather than upon his relevant characteristics: e.g., **RACE DISCRIMINATION**, treating a person in a given way because of his race or ethnic group.—*adj.* **discriminating**, usually with the meaning of making fine sensory discriminations or responding to small differences; **discriminative**, usually of logical or esthetic judgment; **discriminatory** (for 3).

discrimination/index of: a numerical expression of the extent to which a test or test item discriminates among testees possessing varying amounts of the trait the test is supposed to measure.—See **discriminating power**, **discriminating fineness**.

discrimination reaction: see **reaction time**.

discussion: *n.* 1. an examination and comparison of the views of two or more persons each of whom seeks, not to persuade or convince or display his own excellence, but to

illuminate the issue and to contribute to general understanding. ➤ This ideal is seldom completely realized; discussion is mingled in varying degrees with argument, persuasion, exhibitionism, and striving for dominance, all of which are subversive of discussion. 2. an examination of a problem by one person who inquires into various facets and aspects, and expounds diverse views with some impartiality

discussion leader: a person whose function is to promote free examination (i.e., discussion) of a group's views.—*Distg. fr.* lecturer, instructor, orator.

disease: *n.* an abnormal impairment, disorder, or derangement of any function of an individual, momentary or trivial instances being excluded. ➤ No clear-cut line between disease and its opposite, health, can be drawn.

disease/mental: see mental disease.

disgust: *n.* a feeling or attitude of disdain, displeasure, rejection, and/or incipient nausea.

disinhibition: *n.* 1. the temporary removal of an inhibition through the action of an unrelated stimulation. ➤ E.g., a person who has been inhibiting a laugh in a social situation may lose control when a sudden noise (unrelated to the laugh-provoking situation) occurs. The phenomenon has been noted in the extinction of the classical CR (See conditioning.) It has been interpreted as the inhibition of an inhibition. 2. the action of alcohol and other drugs in lessening the control by the cortex of impulsive or vegetative functions.

disintegration: *n.* loss of organization, system, or unity in any organized entity ➤ The term is general and may apply to inorganic or organic materials, systems of ideas, social organizations. PERSONALITY DISINTEGRATION is often found in serious mental disorders—the several functions cease to work harmoniously. Disintegration includes such phenomena as decay, decomposition, segregation, demoralization, disorganization.

disjunctive: *adj.* literally, pertaining to that which separates; hence, of parts that have been separated or are in some way opposed to each other.—*Ant.* CONJUNCTIVE—*n.* disjunctivity, disjunctiveness.

disorder: *n.* 1. condition when a group of phenomena show no intelligible relations with one another. 2. = disease.

disorder/behavior: see behavior disorder.

disorder/cyclic: see cyclic disorder.

disorder/functional: see functional disorder.

disorder/organic: see organic disorder.

disorder/somatic: see somatic disorder and functional disorder.

disorder/speech or /voice: see speech disorder.

disorganization: *n.* loss or lack of orderly relations.—*Syn.* disintegration, which is a stronger term.

disorganization/personal: 1. temporary loss of ability for unified or harmonious behavior; **disorganized behavior.** 2. more or less enduring loss of system or organization in behavior tendencies; loss of hierarchical controls over behavior so that conflict cannot be resolved, loss of character, or of personality unity

disorganized behavior: an act in which the separate parts directly interfere with each other or lead to different and conflicting goals ➤ To use **disorganized behavior** as a synonym for emotion is theory-begging.

disorientation: *n.* lack of normal orientation—i.e., of one's usual ability to relate to space, time, and surrounding objects

disparate (dis'pə-rət) *adj.* 1. of two or more things so different in kind or quality that they cannot be compared ➤ *Contr. w.* incommensurable, not capable of being measured by the same units or on the same scale or dimension—*n.* disparity. 2. separated in space or time—*n.* disparation.

disparate retinal points: points on the retina far enough apart so that whatever is seen by means of those points has a different position in perceived space ➤ The exact antonym is congruent points. Corresponding retinal points, often used as an antonym, is ambiguous In both retinal *disparity and disparation, the difference in images is caused by their falling on disparate points

disparation: *n.* (vis) the difference in the two retinal images of an object that is either nearer or farther than the point of fixation ➤ The object is seen double (diplopia) unless one image is suppressed, which it usually is.—*Distg. fr.* retinal *disparity, which is the difference in the images of a solid object viewed at the fixation point.—*adj.* disparate.

disparity: *n.* difference; inequality.—*adj.* disparate.

disparity/binocular = disparity/retinal.

disparity/retinal or /visual: the difference between the two images on the retina, resulting from the slightly different angle of the two eyes, when viewing a solid object at the fixation point, or the analogous effect when viewing a stereogram. ➤ These images normally fuse into a single visual impression of a solid object See stereoscopic vision.—*Syn.* BINOCULAR DISPARITY.—*Distg. fr.* disparation, which is the doubling of images not viewed at fixation—*adj.* disparate (which see)

dispersion: *n.* (stat) = SCATTER OR VARIABILITY of observations: the extent to which a group of scores or measures differ from

one another, or from some reference point such as the mean. It is measured by average *deviation, standard *deviation, variance, interquartile range.

dispersion circle: a circle of light or color seen when light from a point source passes through a lens system.—*Cp* chromatic *aberration.—*Syn.* DIFFUSION CIRCLE.

dispersion/coefficient of: a measure of relative variability used in order to make allowance for unequal averages it is 100 times any measure of variability divided by a measure of *central tendency.—*Syn.* coefficient of *variation, COEFFICIENT OF VARIABILITY.—*Distg fr.* measure of dispersion, which is simply any index of dispersion (which see)

dispersion/response: the randomization or scattering and deviation of responses from the established pattern when the latter fails to yield satisfaction.—*Syn.* ERGIC DISPERSION.

displacement: *n.* 1. movement of an object from its usual place to another 2. spatial distortion of an eidetic image by inversion, rearrangement of parts, etc. 3. a substitute activity, from a different activity *system, resorted to when the usual consummatory response to a situation is prevented. ➤This probably refers to the same actual behaviors as in 4 and 5 below. 4. the attachment of an affect to something other than its proper object. ➤Eg, hatred of a father is attached to a walking stick used by the father; anger aroused by punishment is transferred to a pet. It is a common phenomenon in dreams. 5. a Rorschach category for attention to insignificant details of the inkblot in order to avoid making revelatory responses.

displacement/angles of: the angles by which the respective eyes deviate from the direction occupied in the primary position. ➤The VERTICAL DISPLACEMENT is the angle of the eye upward or downward from the primary position; the LATERAL DISPLACEMENT is the angle to right or left

display: *n.* (*human eng*) any device designed to present stimuli to any of the senses; or the device and the stimuli so presented. e.g., a book, a TV screen and loudspeaker, an instrument panel

disposition: *n.* 1. the arranging of elements or components in relation to each other; or the result of such arrangement, esp. when the components are conceived to have dynamic effects as a result of the arrangement: the *disposition* of troops for battle. 2. a general term for any (hypothesized) organized and enduring part of the total psychological or psychophysiological organization in virtue of which a person is likely to respond to certain statable conditions with a certain kind of behavior: his *disposition*

is to think before acting.—*Cp.* structure. 3. (*biol.*) = anlage. 4. a relatively lasting emotional attitude; or the relative pre-eminence in the total personality of a certain emotional attitude: a stubborn *disposition*. 5. (*W. McDougall*) the sum of all innate tendencies or propensities.—*Contr.* *w.* temperament and character.

➤Although all behavior depends upon a certain dynamic or propulsive readiness of the organism, as well as upon the stimulating conditions, disposition gives sharp emphasis to the former. The resulting behavior may then be described, to adapt a distinction made by B. F. Skinner, as emitted by the organism rather than elicited by the stimulus. Specific dispositions are distinguished and named for the kind of behavior effects produced rather than for the specific movements.—*Cp.* molar and distal.

The construct of a *something to account for sameness of behavior despite variation in the environing situation* is a formal necessity. Thus it is necessarily and formally true that to enjoy a swim whether the water be hot or cold requires that the person have a certain disposition. But it need not be a specific *enjoyment of swimming* disposition. It may be a more general athleticism, or a relative indifference to temperature, or a combination of personal qualities each of which also plays its part in other situations. We cannot usually go directly from observed fact to a specific disposition to account for that fact. To constitute a useful construct, a disposition must be more general than the fact that led to its being inferred. The logical requirements for inference are not easily met.

The faculties of popular thinking and of faculty psychology are dispositions hypothesized without observing this necessary logic. On the other hand, factor analysis may be employed to discover (but not to confirm) nonoverlapping dispositions that do permit of prediction beyond the immediate fact.

TENDENCY is a close synonym and is perhaps less likely to have properties attributed to it that are not justified by the facts. Most traits are dispositions; but the trait concept also includes abilities, which are not conceived as dynamic and hence not as dispositions. Habit (2) is a special kind of disposition, as are attitude, set, sentiment, motive, and drive.

disposition rigidity = perseveration (2). disruption: *n.* the sudden breakdown of organization. ➤*Cp.* disintegration, which is gradual.

dissected sentences = disarranged sentences.

dissimilation: *n.* 1. = catabolism. 2. (*C. Jung*) the adjustment of a person to an

object other than his self.—*Ant.* assimilation (5) (which see).—*Cp.* autism.

dissociation: *n.* a process whereby (or condition in which) a group of psychological activities possessing a certain unity among themselves lose most of their relationships with the rest of personality and function more or less independently: e.g., the compartmentalization of the "Sunday saint and weekday sinner," the amnesia of hypnosis or neurosis, and multiple *personality. ➤ *Distg fr.* the allover disintegration common in schizophrenia: in dissociation the segregated subsystems maintain or even increase their internal organization.—*Distg. also fr.* complex, in which the segregated group is restricted in its manner of relationship with other activities but is by no means cut off. (The form DISSOCIATION is redundant).—*Syn.* DISSOCIATIVE REACTION (*Stan. Psychiat.*), slightly broader in its denotation.

dissonance: *n.* (*music*) the harsh effect produced by two or more tones that do not blend well or harmonize; one end of the dissonance-consonance dimension.—See harmony (4).—*Ant.* consonance.

dist: 1. = distal. 2. = distribution.

distal: *adj.* 1. (*anat.*) away from the center of the body, or from the point of origin or attachment of an organ or bodily member. the distal end of a bone—*Ant.* proximal. 2. see distal vs. proximal variables.

distal vs. proximal variables: (*E. Brunswik*) in the total chain of events that constitute an act or behavior, those that are located at the boundary between a body and its surroundings are called proximal, those more remote from that boundary are called distal. ➤ A PROXIMAL STIMULUS acts directly on the receptor—e.g., the light wave at the surface of the eyeball or as it impinges on the retina. A DISTAL STIMULUS is any of the events in the environment causally related to the proximal stimulus—e.g., the energy of light at the source or at a reflecting surface (the latter being less distal than the former). The distance of an object, as distance, is also a distal stimulus.

A PROXIMAL RESPONSE is the actual movement of the muscles; a DISTAL RESPONSE is the part of the executive aspect of an act that is measured by its effect in altering the environment beyond the boundaries of the organism or the environment-organism relation. The movements of writing are a proximal response, the words written are a distal response. Stepping movements are proximal, arrival at the far side of the street is distal.

The proximal is correlated with the distal (whether stimuli or responses are in question) but does not stand in one-to-one rela-

tion with it. This fact is the basis for what Brunswik calls representative *design.

distance/psychic or /psychological: 1. the linear distance between two psychological data represented in the same spatial schema ➤ E.g., on a graphic rating scale one kind or degree of shyness may be represented at one point, another kind or degree at another; their psychological distance is the linear separation of the points. 2. the degree of difficulty a person experiences in psychological relationships with another; or the subjective estimate of that difficulty. ➤ The difficulty may be due to a sense of difference in manners, ideology, personality, or status; or to an awareness of inapproachability or unfriendliness. Psychic distance in this sense is topologically described as a function of the accessibility to one personality of the several regions of another personality, or of the amount of communication possible between their respective central regions.—*Distg fr.* valence, which characterizes the desirability rather than the difficulty of the relationship.—See also social distance. 3. (*topol.*) the relative length of the path over which a psychic force travels; the minimum number of boundaries to be crossed in moving from one psychic cell to another. 4. the degree to which an artist succeeds in maintaining a dispassionate attitude toward the object portrayed. 5. (*A. Adler*) the means by which one avoids making reactions that would reveal how far one is falling short of attaining one's life aim ➤ *Cp.* retreat from *reality. Adler lists four forms: (a) RETROGRESSIVE MOVEMENTS (as in functional paralysis or suicide); (b) cessation from effort; (c) hesitation and abulia; (d) the fabrication of obstacles to be overcome before putting oneself to the crucial test.

distance receptor: a sense organ capable of being aroused by a stimulus at a distance. ➤ Visual, auditory, and smell receptors are included, usually warmth or cold are not, though these can be felt at a slight distance from the stimulus object.—*Syn.* DISTANT RECEPTOR, TELE(0)CEPTOR, DISTOCEPTOR (*prejd.*)

distance/sense: see sense distance.

distance/social: see social distance.

distance vision: see vision/distance.

distant: *adj.* far away in space or time; figuratively, far removed psychologically from something—e.g., red and green are distant (i.e., very different) in color quality.—See also distance/psychic, social distance.

distinction: *n.* 1. that which makes possible discrimination between any two items.—*Distg fr.* distinctness. 2. a characteristic of a person of recognized ability, e.g., one included in such reference works as *Who's*

Who or American Men of Science.—See eminence for the gradations from distinction to illustriousness.—*v* distinguish.—*adj* distinguished (not *distinct*).

distinctness: *n.* the quality in a perceived object of having its outlines and parts sharply marked off.—*Syn.* CLEARNESS —*adj.* distinct.

distinguish: *v* to recognize a difference between two or more items, esp., to perceive a difference.

distoceptor = distance receptor.

distorted room: an especially planned room that is set up to demonstrate some of the more common illusions of space perception.

distortion: *n.* 1. a twisting out of shape. 2. a twisting of retinal or of visual images so that they are not faithful to objective shape. 3. a twisting of statements or of ideas—witting or unwitting—so that they are not faithful to fact or to the statements upon which they are ostensibly based. 4. (*psychoan.*) a defense mechanism by means of which dream content unacceptable to the superego is disguised or modified—*Cp.* reaction formation.

distortion/perceptual: 1. lack of correspondence between the way an object is commonly perceived and the way a given individual perceives it under given conditions. 2. lack of correspondence between the physical facts and the way they are perceived → The first meaning does not consider illusions and phenomena such as color contrast or size constancy to be distortions; the second does. The distinction, often not explicit, may be important in some contexts.

distractibility: *n.* a characteristic of a person whose attention is easily drawn to extraneous stimuli

distraction: *n.* 1. an undesired shift of attention. 2. a stimulus that causes such a shift → *Distg. fr* detracton, a lessening of degree of attention without a shift; and *fr.* ABSTRACTION, attending to one's own thoughts with failure to attend to what goes on about one.

distractor: *n.* in selective answer *tests, one of the choices that are to be scored as incorrect. They are designed to be attractive to (hence, to *distract*) the respondent who does not know the correct answer.

distress-relief quotient: in a verbal communication, esp. that of a counseling client, the number of expressions of "distress" divided by the number of expressions of "relief" → "Distress" and "relief" are very broadly interpreted. Any expression of unhappiness, discontent, dissatisfaction, worry, lack of self-confidence, etc., is "distress"; and "relief" is similarly broad.

distributed learning or **practice:** see practice/distributed.

distributed repetition: see practice/distributed.

distribution: *n.* 1. (*stat.*) a systematic grouping of data into classes or categories according to the frequency of occurrence of each successive value or range of values: e.g., a table that shows how many persons per hundred die at each year of age. → The distribution may be set forth in a numerical table or represented in graphic form: DISTRIBUTION CURVES, bar graphs, polygons, etc.—See frequency (2). 2. (*educ.*) see concentration (2).

distribution/binomial = normal frequency distribution.

distribution/cumulative frequency: a tabulation showing how many cases fall at or below each of the successive values (or class intervals) arranged in order of magnitude. → Each entry thus includes all those cases falling below that point, and the last entry includes all the cases. If distribution is normal, the CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY CURVE (also called summation curve) is an ogive, or S-shaped curve.

distribution-free: *adj.* (*stat.*) of methods of analyzing data that make no assumption concerning the true distribution; or, somewhat more narrowly, that do not assume that the true distribution is normal.—*Syn.* nonparametric.

distribution/frequency: see frequency (2).

distribution/grouped: a distribution in which the successive classes or categories are defined by a range of values greater than the unit of measurement: e.g., the distribution of heights by the classes 60 to 62.9 inches, 63 to 65.9 inches, 66 to 68.9 inches, etc.

distribution/normal = normal frequency distribution.

distribution/ranked: see ranked distribution.

distribution/rectangular: a frequency distribution which has approximately the same number of observations in all class intervals within a certain range (the frequency being zero outside this range), so that the frequency polygon is a rectangle.

disuse/principle of: a generalization that the tendency to make a specific learned response to a stimulus situation is weakened with the passage of time unless the tendency is exercised.

diuresis (dī'yū-rēs's) *n.* increased secretion of urine—*adj* diuretic (-ret'ik).

diurnal (dī-ēr'nəl): *adj.* occurring each day; or, occurring in the daytime, not at night.

diurnal variation: changes from day to day.

divagation (div'ə-gā'shən): *n.* rambling and incoherent speech or thought; digression.

divergence: *n.* 1. a moving apart, esp. in opinions or attitudes; or the state of being in disagreement where agreement is to be expected. 2. (*vis.*) turning one eyeball outward with respect to the other when the latter is directed at an object. Either eye may be so affected, or, more commonly, one eye regularly diverges outwardly.—*Syn.* EXOTROPIA, divergent strabismus, DIVERGENT SQUINT, WALLEYE

divergence/index of: (*stat.*) the difference between the modes of a bimodal frequency curve, divided by the SD of the more variable of the two components; or the difference divided by three times the SD.

divergence/modal: the difference between the mean and mode.

dizygotic twins (di"zī·got'ik) = twins/fraternal.

DL = difference limen or difference *threshold.

Do: (*Ror.*) scoring code for oligophrenic detail.

docile (dos'al): *adj.* 1. easily managed or controlled or guided; tractable; performing actions, not from personal choice nor under coercion by external force or threat, but as a function of suggestion from others. 2. willing to listen to advice and to be guided by it. 3. teachable; able, or able and willing, to learn, either in general or in respect to some sort of task. (Used esp. of animals.) —*n.* docility.

doctrine: *n.* a teaching; esp., an elaborate and carefully formulated body of beliefs. ➤A doctrine does not include a statement of the facts that support it, but lack of such facts is not implied.—*Cp.* dogma. Although doctrine is more often applied to religious teaching, it is used loosely in science for a complex theory or system of hypotheses that emphasizes *what* is believed true rather than *why*.

dogma: *n.* a statement of belief for which supporting facts are admittedly not available. ➤A dogma is accepted on faith or from authority. In science, which rests upon factual evidence, dogma is a term of disapproval. Frequently any doctrine put forward by an opponent is labeled dogma. See doctrine.—*adj.* dogmatic.

dogmatic: *adj.* of individuals who seek to impose their views by authority; or of teaching that asks pupils to accept ideas without critical study of the evidence.—*n.* dogmatism, dogma.

dolicho- (dol'ik·ō-): combining form meaning long, narrow.

dolichocephalic (-sef·al'ik): having a long and narrow head, with a cephalic index under 75.9.—See cephalic index.—*Syn.* DOLICHOCEPHALOUS (-sef'ə·ləs).—*n.* dolichocephaly (-sef'ə·li).

dolichomorph: *adj.* having a tall, thin bodily structure.

dolor (dō'lər): *n.* 1. = grief. 2. = pain. ➤Neither usage seems needed.—*Var.* dolour.

domain: *n.* all the data and/or concepts governed by, or included within, a given principle or law; all the situations or circumstances within which a given variable is to be found. ➤Field, area, sphere, and domain were all originally spatial, but now may refer to a nonspatial grouping. Domain retains something of its original meaning as the "place" where a rule prevails. The other three are used somewhat generally and metaphorically—e.g., "responses in this area" may mean "similar responses" or "responses having similar effect"—but all retain something of a geometrical meaning.

domal sampling (dō'məl): a special form of area sampling in which there is a systematic selection of houses in an area (e.g., every fourth house in a certain block), and a specification of which persons in each house are to be included in the sample for interview (e.g., "heads of household," "housewives," "any male able to speak," etc.).

domesticated: *adj.* of an animal reared by man for his use or enjoyment and become dependent upon man for support.—*Ant.* wild, feral. ➤Domestication is an inherited tendency in some species.

dominance: *n.* 1. in any psychological pattern or complex, whether cognitive or conative-motor, the relation of being more prominent or more important, of taking precedence, of being more pressing. ➤Dominance is not an explanation but a description of something to be explained. 2. the fact that, of two or more responses that may be elicited in a given situation, one is more frequent than the others. 3. tendency to seek control over others ➤*Syn.* ascendancy, prefd. because it lacks the implication of bearing down.—*Cp.* domination. 4. (*genet*) appearance, as a result of factors in the gene pair, of a somatic trait like that of one parent, unlike that of the other.—*Ant.* recessiveness.—See dominant (3). 5. preferential use of one side of the body (LATERAL DOMINANCE), of one eye, (OCULAR OR EYE DOMINANCE), of one hand (MANUAL DOMINANCE), etc. 6. control of the activity of one organ by another; esp., CEREBRAL OR CORTICAL DOMINANCE, i.e., control of lower centers in brain and cord by the cerebrum or cortex respectively. 7. = HEMISPHERICAL DOMINANCE: the fact that one cerebral hemisphere generally leads the other in control of bodily movement, resulting in laterality (esp. handedness). ➤CEREBRAL DOMINANCE is more common

than **HEMISPHERICAL DOMINANCE**, but the latter is preferred as avoiding confusion with (6) above—See **mixed cerebral *dominance**.

dominance/cerebral: see **dominance** (6) and (7).

dominance/eye: see **eye dominance**.

dominance feeling: the affective concomitant of one's awareness of his own dominant or ascendant role, or of its lack.

dominance/hemispherical: see **dominance** (7).

dominance hierarchy: see **hierarchy/ dominance**.

dominance/lateral: see **dominance** (5).

dominance/mixed cerebral: the theory that speech disorders and some other maladjustments may be due wholly or partly to the fact that one cerebral hemisphere does not consistently lead the other in control of bodily movement. ➤ See **dominance** (7). Normally, speech is controlled by the hemisphere that controls the favored hand. Attempts to train left-handed persons to use the right hand are said to upset the dominance of one hemisphere and thus to bring about confusion and uncertainty, not only between the hands but in the realm of speech and, therefore, of thinking.

dominance need: (*H. A. Murray*) the need to influence or control others; need for leadership

dominance - submission = **ascendancy - submission**.

dominant: *adj.* 1. seeking or exercising domination. 2. (*music*) of the fifth tone of the diatonic scale. ➤ A **DOMINANT CHORD** has this tone as its root. 3. (*genet.*) of a gene that expresses itself—i.e., produces an observable effect in the offspring—when present, even though the gene pair also contains a recessive gene; or characterizing the observable effect (the **DOMINANT TRAIT OR CHARACTER**) of such a gene or set of genes. ➤ *Contr. w. RECESSIVE GENE*, which does not produce an observable trait unless both of the gene pair are recessive. As to the phenotypic trait (i.e., as to observable structure) the distinction of **dominant** or **recessive** is known not to be absolute: dominance varies from complete to very slight—*n. dominance*, the fact of being dominant; **domination** (which see)—*v. dominate*.

dominant trait: see **dominant**.

dominant wave length: the wave length from the spectral band which yields a hue matching any given hue; or which, mixed with an appropriate amount of **achromatic color**, will match the given color.

domination: *n.* control of the behavior of others, esp. by coercion—*v. dominate*.

dominator-modulator theory: theory that a separate dominating receptor exists for the

brightness aspect of vision, chromatic distinctions being introduced by receptors that modulate the dominant response.

Donder's law (*don'dəɪz*): the principle that the position of the eye in looking at a given object (or along a given line of vision) is independent of where one was looking just before—i.e., independent of the path taken in arriving at the new position.

Don Juan: a legendary figure symbolizing the man who pursues women for sexual conquest; a seducer (not a rapist).

doodling: *n.* apparently aimless writing or drawing while ostensibly talking or listening. ➤ It may range from highly articulate prose to incomprehensible scrawled fragments, from coherent pictures to scribbled lines lacking apparent pattern. May be used as **projective data**.

Doolittle method: (*stat.*) a rapid and systematic method for solving for the unknowns in a set of normal equations. ➤ The method is very useful in curve fitting and in the solution of multiple-correlation problems (see **Wherry-Doolittle**).

Doppler's effect or principle: the increase or decrease in the wave length when a source of light or sound recedes from or approaches the observer. If the motion is very rapid, relative to the speed of light or sound, the shift is noticed as a change in hue or pitch.

dorsad (*dôr'sad*): *adv.* toward the back.—*Cp. dorsal*.

dorsal (*dôr'səl*): *adj.* pertaining to the back; on or at the back.—*Contr. w. ventral*.—See **anterior**.

dorso-: a combining form denoting *the back* or *dorsal*.

dorsoventral: *adj. (anat.)* extending from **dorsal** to **ventral** sides of the body: e.g., **dorsoventral axis**.—See **axis of reference/ anatomical**.

DOT = **Dictionary of Occupational Titles**.

dotage: *n.* senility.—*pers. n. dotard*.

dotting test: 1. a test in which the testee makes as many dots as possible in a unit of time—*Syn. tapping test*. 2. a test in which the testee aims with a pen at a succession of small circles arranged in irregular pattern on a moving tape.—*Syn. AIMING TEST*

double-alternation problem: an experimental design in which, for solution, the responses must follow the order *a-a-b-b*, in the absence of an immediate cue that it is time to shift. It is used in the study of symbolic processes with animals.

double-aspect theory: see **mind-body problem**.

double-entry table: (*stat.*) 1. = **scatter diagram**. 2. any table in which the entries are identified by the value or heading of both the rows and the columns.

double-frequency table = scatter diagram.

double-language theory: see mind-body problem.

double personality: see personality/multiple.

double representation: perception of two hues and two brightnesses in or on an object when it is illuminated by a light of different color and luminance from that of the object. ➤The two hues and brightnesses do not mix, or mix incompletely.—See object *constancy, film color.

double stimulation: alternate name for classical conditioning (1).

double vibration or **d.v.**: see vibration.

double vision = diplopia.

doubt: *n.* a state of mind in which one neither believes nor disbelieves something, or does both alternately; absence of conviction. ➤Not properly used for disbelief.

doubtful judgment: (*psychophys*) a response in which the subject reports inability to make the required discrimination, or to make it with sufficient assurance.—See equality judgment.

dousing (*dou'zing*): *n.* prospecting for minerals or subterranean waters by means of a DIVINING ROD (a forked twig, the two ends of which are held in the hands), the twisting of the rod allegedly indicating the hidden substance.—*Var.* dousing.

DQ: 1. = deterioration quotient. 2. = developmental quotient.

DR or **ΔR**: symbol for increment of response.

dr: (*Ror.*) scoring code for rare detail.

drainage: *n.* (*W. McDougall*) a hypothesis explaining facilitation and inhibition: the supposition is that when two groups of neurons, anatomically closely connected, are simultaneously aroused the neural impulse is drained away from the usual discharge route of the less active into the discharge route of the more active.

dramamine: *n.* an antihistamine drug used to control motion sickness.

drama therapy: a dramatic re-enactment of scenes involving a person's adjustment problems (the client usually taking the role of himself), first as the event allegedly took place, then as it might have been more wisely managed.—*Syn.* psychodrama.

dramatism: *n.* dramatically stilted and pompous speech or behavior, symptomatic in some psychoses.

dramatization: *n.* (*psychoan.*) transformation of repressed wishes into symbolic form, generally into personifications.

Draw-a-Person Test: see Machover Test.

d reaction: in a reaction-time experiment, a procedure in which the subject withholds the prescribed response until he has identified which of two or more stimuli have

been presented. ➤The procedure is faulty and obsolete.—*Syn.* cognitive reaction.

dread: *n.* 1. anxiety related to a specific danger situation; anticipation of an event with great fear. 2. (*obsoles.*) awe or reverence.—*Cp* fear.

dread/talion: see talion.

dream: *n.* a more-or-less coherent imagery sequence occurring during sleep

dream analysis: the fundamental technique of psychoanalysis (but also used, sparingly, by others) wherein the client relates a dream and free-associates about its elements. ➤These associations, interpreted within the theoretical framework of the therapist, are guides to the client's underlying dynamics or motivations. In psychoanalysis elements of the dream are interpreted as symbols of repressed wishes or other unconscious processes. See interpretation (2), dream theory.—*Syn.* DREAM INTERPRETATION.

dream content: (*psychoan.*) The ideas, images, and events of the dream as remembered and related constitute its MANIFEST CONTENT; its underlying significance—or LATENT CONTENT—is made up of the repressed wishes that have been indirectly expressed in the manifest content. Together, they constitute the dream content.

dream ego: (*C Jung*) that portion of the ego that indulges in dreaming.

dream/incest: see incest dream.

dream instigators = day residues.

dream interpretation: see dream analysis.

dream material = dream content.

dream/parallel: (*C. Jung*) a dream whose meaning, or latent *content (see also dream content) coincides with or supports the conscious attitude.

dream wish: (*psychoan.*) the representation of a repressed wish in a dream. ➤The manifest content may be a disguised or transformed wish, or a symbol of a wish fulfillment.—See dream content.

dream work: (*psychoan.*) the process by which the instinctual processes of the id are transformed into a dream ➤Particular instinctual desires must be altered if they are to be acceptable to the ego and superego. The chief mechanisms of dream work are condensation, displacement of affect, secondary *elaboration.—See dream content.

drill: *n.* systematic repetition of an act with a view to learning (Where the drill is imposed by another, the desire for learning may be found only in the drillmaster)

drive, drive state or **D**: 1. a tendency, initiated by shifts in physiological balance, to be sensitive to stimuli of a certain class and to respond in any of a variety of ways that are related to the attainment of a certain

goal ➤Drive is currently used in innumerable contexts, often quite loosely. The above is believed to be the greatest common denominator for its most frequent usages. 2. a hypothetical state of activity of an organism, or of some of its organs or tissues, that is a necessary condition before a given stimulus will elicit a class of behaviors. ➤E.g., a certain level of hunger (the drive) must be present before food (the stimulus) will elicit eating (the response). In addition, however, to being a necessary condition for a given S-R sequence, a drive sometimes enhances other ongoing activities (which presumably are controlled by their own drive). Some authors speak of all the concurrent physiological activities that enhance an S-R sequence as the drive state; others distinguish a general drive state from a specific drive.

The drive state may be manipulated by creating certain conditions: deprivation of food, altering temperature, etc. This may be called drive arousal.—*Cp.* drive stimulus.—*Syn.* motive, need (which see for discussion).

drive/acquired or **/secondary**: a drive aroused and/or satisfied in ways acquired by experience or learning; a drive that is not a part of the species-specific repertory of an animal.—*Contr.* *w.* **drive/primary**.—See **reinforcement/secondary**. **drive/alien** = **drive/irrelevant**.

drive arousal: any combination of conditions, whether external and environmental or within the organism, that results in the arousal of a specified drive. ➤The **DRIVE AROUSAL STIMULUS** is an external stimulus that has the capacity of arousing the drive. E.g., the smell of food arouses the hunger drive *Distg fr* drive stimulus, which is a proprioceptive effect of drive activity.—*Syn.* **drive-inducing operation**.

drive conversion: turning a drive toward a new goal, the process of acquiring a secondary *drive.

drive displacement: behavior, appropriate to one drive, that follows frustration of another drive, or the hypothetical mechanism that leads to such behavior. E.g., a food-satiated animal will eat when frustrated in sex.

drive-inducing operation: the procedure to be followed before beginning an experimental investigation to insure that a certain drive will be active in the animal.—*Syn.* **drive arousal**.

drive/irrelevant: When two or more drives are simultaneously active, the drive that is not reduced is called the irrelevant drive.—*Syn.* **ALIEN DRIVE**.

drive/learnable: see **learnable drive**.

drive/oral: see **oral drive**.

drive/primary: a drive which in its major

form is determined by the animal's heredity; a **species-specific drive**; a drive that depends upon a physiological need and that, independent of prior learning, instigates a special class of behavior. ➤All actual drives have been modified by prior learning; the primary drive is one that bears, even when modified, essential similarity to its original form.—*Cp.* **instinct**, for which **primary drive** is a close synonym.

drive reduction: the sequence of events within the organism that results in lessening the specific activity called a drive.

➤Drive reduction is accomplished usually by satisfaction of the associated needs, but also by removal of drive arousal.—*Cp.* **need reduction**.

drive-reduction hypothesis: 1. the hypothesis that all motivation is based upon the lessening of a drive or need, or of the drive stimulus; the hypothesis that the motive of all action is the reduction of aroused tissue activities or tissue-activity gradients. ➤This is sometimes called the **TICKLE-ITCH-PAIN-REMOVAL THEORY** because it views all motivation as like that to remove a tickling or painful stimulus from the skin. A less derivative synonym is the **PRINCIPLE OF MINIMAL STIMULATION**, which contrasts with the principle of *optimal stimulation.—*Syn.* **NEED-REDUCTION HYPOTHESIS** (less common but more accurate). 2. the hypothesis that a stimulus-response sequence is reinforced or strengthened when the response results in lessening the concurrent drive, drive state, or drive stimulus. ➤In this meaning, drive reduction is envisaged as a means to learning rather than as a motive.

drive/secondary = **drive/acquired**.

drive/socialized: a drive that, as a result of teaching and/or other social experience, finds expression in socially accepted ways. The learning-teaching process by which this is accomplished is **socialization**.—*Cp.* **sublimation**.

drive specificity: the hypothesized connection of a drive stimulus with those particular skeletal responses which reduce that stimulus.

drive state: see **drive**.

drive stimulus or *S_D*: (*C. Hull*) a hypothetical specific afferent neural impulse resulting from the functioning of a drive. ➤It is an intervening *variable between the need state and a specific way of responding. The term is ill-chosen, since it suggests many meanings other than this specific one.

drive/visceral: see **visceral drive**.

dropout: *n.* (*colloq.*) a pupil who leaves school before completing a grade or before graduation.

Drosophila melanogaster (drə-sof'i-lə

mā·lan'ō·gas'tər): the fruit fly, an organism studied intensively in genetics.

DRQ = discomfort-relief quotient.

drug addiction: continued reliance upon the effects of a narcotic drug, with the result that progressively stronger doses are required to obtain these effects, and that there is both psychological and physiological distress when the drug is withdrawn → *Distg. fr. drug habituation*, in which the tissues do not "demand" increasing doses.—*n* **drug addict** (ad'ikt), a person who manifests such addiction.

drug habituation: reliance upon the effects of a drug, but without the need of increasing dosage as in **drug addiction**. → But **HABIT-FORMING DRUG** usually means one that leads to addiction.

drunkard: *n.* a person given to frequent intoxication with alcohol.—*Distg. fr. alcoholic*.

Ds: (*Ror*) scoring code for an associative response for which the stimulus is a major white space of the inkblot card.

dualism: *n.* 1. any of several philosophical theories that admit of two fundamentally different sorts of principles or entities in the universe, usually conceived as mental and material. 2. a point of view in psychology that accepts a distinction of some sort between mental and physical phenomena. → It is not implied that mental and physical are fundamentally or metaphysically different. This form of dualism tries to be neutral on the philosophical issue.—*Contr. w. monism*, which maintains that all phenomena are basically of one sort, whether conceived as like the mental or like the material. No scientific criterion permits of choice between monism and dualism; to insist on either is both unscientific and naive—*Cp. mind-body problem*.—See **psychology/divisions and schools of, IV**.

dual or double personality: see **personality/multiple**.

ductless gland: see **gland**.

dull: *adj.* 1. literally, not sharp 2. metaphorically, of colors that lack brilliance; of pain that is massive and diffuse, of tones that lack high partials, of literature or of social activities that are uninteresting, lacking in variety and novelty; of persons that are either unintelligent or uninteresting, prosaic

dullard: *n.* a person of low intelligence, but not feeble-minded → *Syn* **dull normal**, a term with less derogatory implication

dullness: *n.* see **brightness (5)**.

dull normal: a person below average in intelligence but not feeble-minded. → The usual IQ is from 80 to 89. Preferred to **dullard**, which has a derogatory connotation.

dumbness: *n.* 1. inability to speak—*Syn*

mutism. 2. refusal to speak → The word is used only colloquially to mean stupidity.—*adj. dumb*.

duodenum (dū'ō·dē'nəm): *n.* the upper part of the intestine, directly connected with the stomach.—*adj. duodenal*.

duplation: *n.* doubling

duplicate form: see **form/comparable**.

duplicity theory (of vision): the theory that there are in the retina two distinct receptor mechanisms for light: rods for dim, cones for normal and intense, illumination

dural sinus (du'rəl sī'nəs) a space between layers of the **dura mater** that carries venous blood from the cerebral veins into the neck

dura (mater) (du'rə mā'tər): *n.* the thick outermost membrane that covers the brain and spinal cord

duration: *n.* (*H. Murray*) a block of time within which a unitary life activity takes place. It may have several overlapping proceedings.

duration: *n.* 1. continuance in time 2. an irreducible or unanalyzable attribute of sense data or of sensing processes that is basic to the perceiving of temporal duration—*Syn* **PROTENSITY**

duty: *n.* 1. an action prescribed by an accepted authority, failure to perform which involves penalties 2. an individual's own interpretation of what he should or should not do.

DV = dependent *variable.

D. V. or **d.v.**: *abbr.* for **double vibration(s)**.

DW: (*Ror*.) scoring code used when part of the figure, *D*, suggests a percept, and the subject interprets the entirety as though it had the form suggested by *D*.

dyadic (dī·ad'ik): *adj.* pertaining to the number two; having a double or paired structure; arranged in pairs—*Cp. binary*.—*n* **dyad, diad** (dī'ad)—*Var* **diadic**.

dyad/social: see **diad/social**.

dynaception: *n.* a process, analogous to sensory perception, whereby the organism responds to its own need state. → It is not clear how this process is related to **coenesthesia** or **proprioception**.

dynamic: *adj.* 1. relating to change 2. relating to that which causes change. 3. forceful or potent → The three meanings are generally combined in varying proportion. In popular use, "dynamic" is often a mere cliché to imply that something is happening of which the speaker approves. **DYNAMIC PSYCHOLOGY** or **DYNAMICS** concerns itself with causes of behavior (esp. with one behavior as cause of another, and with motivation). **Psychoanalysis** and the **neopsychoanalytic schools** are dynamic in this sense but, contrary to a common implication, are by no means the only forms of

dynamic psychology—*Distg. fr. dynamic theory.*—*n. dynamics* (which see)

dynamic effect law: (*R. B. Cattell*) the generalization that specific attentions and overt behaviors become habitualized in proportion as they facilitate attainment of a goal—*Syn. (approx.) law of *effect.*

dynamic equilibrium: a system in which the distribution of forces maintains a regular pattern, even though the total amount of force be altered and despite the fact that the force at any point may change (in the latter case, with corresponding change at every other point in the system). Such an ideal equilibrium probably does not exist, but many systems maintain approximately regular balance over long periods.

dynamic psychology: 1. any treatment of psychology that emphasizes the drives and motives; or any psychology stressing cause-and-effect relationships 2. = **depth psychology.** → This usage, though fairly common, implies that only unconscious processes have dynamic effects—a view no one explicitly proposes—See **psychology/divisions** and **schools of, III.**

dynamics: *n. pl.* 1. the study of forces, originally of physical forces, acting on a body; hence, 2. the forces, physical or other, operating in any field. → Often merely a pseudoerudite cant phrase.—*adj. dynamic* (which see).

dynamics/behavior: 1. the motivations or the mechanisms postulated as determining behavior. → The term is properly applicable to such humdrum motivation as a preference for cider vinegar, in actual use it is more often reserved for the more “exciting,” not to say esoteric, motives. It seldom makes a clear reference to facts. 2. the study of motivation as a division of psychology

dynamics/group: see **group dynamics.**

dynamic situation principle: (*V. W. Voeks*) the generalization that the stimulus pattern of a situation is continually changing, due either to environmental influences or to organismic changes that affect what external stimulus elements are received and how they are received

dynamic subsidiation: the sequence of subsidiary goals leading to a final goal → A particular goal is conceived as being “servant” to a more inclusive goal, as when a child tries for applause by teaching tricks to his dog Intermediate goals may be subsidiary to several more inclusive goals, forming a latticelike structure rather than a hierarchy.

dynamic theory or psychic dynamism: (*W. Koehler*) the theory that the action of the brain is determined by dynamic conditions (i.e., by constant interchanges of energy) rather than by static or fixed relations among the anatomic brain structures

dynamis: *n.* (*C. Jung*) a principle that brings order out of chaos in the psyche. It is sometimes identified with the **animus** or masculine component of the psyche.

dynamism (dī'nō-miz-əm): *n.* 1. a persisting or enduring mode of behaving in such a way as to bring, at least temporarily, satisfaction or relief of tension: e.g., the habit of closing one's eyes to relieve eye-strain. → A somewhat broader term than **habit**, stressing the adjustive and dynamic aspect of an act rather than its acquisition; yet **habit** is also adjustive and dynamic, and a **dynamism** is acquired as a habit is. **Mechanism**, as used in psychoanalysis, is a near synonym. 2. (*H. S. Sullivan*) a persisting mode of individual behavior that is found in interpersonal relations → **CONJUNCTIVE DYNAMISMS** (e.g., behavior due to the need for intimacy) tend to maintain the relation, **DISJUNCTIVE DYNAMISMS** (e.g., anxiety) to disrupt it. 3. = **dynamic theory.**

dynamism/oral: (*H. S. Sullivan*) a relatively enduring configuration of energy found in interpersonal relations (a **dynamism**) organized about hunger and oral pleasure. It often includes linguistic elements that stabilize and give limits to the system.

dynamogenesis or dynamogeny (dī'nō-mō-jen-ō-sis; -mōj-ō-ni): *n.* the fact that changes in sensory activity are correlated with changes in response. → Included are cases where nonspecific sensory activity, or change in the general level of sensory activity, has an influence. The **PRINCIPLE OF DYNAMOGENESIS** asserts that the response changes are proportional to the changes in sensory activity—a proposition difficult to prove in the absence of comparable measurements. The mere presence of other persons is sometimes spoken of as **dynamogenic.**—*Cp. social facilitation.*—*adj. dynamogenic.*

dynamograph: *n.* a recording dynamometer.

dynamometer (dī'nō-mom-ō-tər): *n.* an instrument for measuring the strength of muscular exertion; specif., the **SQUEEZE DYNAMOMETER**, which measures strength of grip.

dyne (dīn): *n.* the unit of force in the C.G.S. system: the force needed to accelerate a one-gram mass an increment of 1 centimeter per second per second.

dys- (dis-): prefix meaning *hard, bad, ill, or faulty.*—*Distg. fr. dis-*, although *dis-* is occasionally a spelling variant of *dys-*: **dystrophy** (for **dystrophy**).

dysacousia (-ə-ku'zha): *n.* discomfort, esp. disproportionate discomfort, caused by noise.—*Var. dysacusia.*

dysarthria (-ar'thrē-ə): *n.* impairment of articulation in speech, caused by disease in

the central nervous system—*adj.* **dysarthric**.

dysbasia (-bā'zhə) = **ataxia**.

dysbulia (-bū'li·ə; -bu-): *n.* difficulty in thinking and giving attention

dyseneia (dis'ə-nā'yə): *n.* (*speech*) defective articulation that results from any form of deafness

dysergastic reaction: (*A. Meyer*) behavior or mental disorders due to lack of circulation or nutrition in the brain hallucination, disorientation, fears.

dysesthesia (-es-thē'zhə): *n.* diminished, excessive, or inappropriate sensitivity to pain.

dysfunction = **malfunction**.

dysgenic (dis·jen'ik): *adj.* 1. characterizing influences detrimental to the heredity of offspring 2. characterizing a parental stock that is biologically deficient—*Ant* **eugenic**.

dysgraphia (-graf'i·ə): *n.* inability, due to brain lesion, to express ideas by means of writing or written symbols.

dyslalia (-lā'li·ə): *n.* 1. speech impairment due to defect in the organs of speech. 2. speech impairment due to functional and unknown causes.

dyslexia (-lek'si·ə): *n.* impairment of the ability to read, or to understand what one reads silently or aloud, independent of any speech defect—*Distg* *fr.* **alexia**, a type of visual **aphasia**.

dyslogia (-lō'ji·ə): *n.* difficulty, resulting from arrested mental development or feeble-mindedness, in expressing ideas through speech

dysmenorrhea (-men"ō-rē'ə): *n.* disordered menstruation.

dysmnnesia (dis·nē'zhə) *n.* any disorder of memory.—*adj.* **dysmnestic**.

dysmnestic (-nes'tik): *adj.* pertaining to a psychosis marked by dissociation (which see)—*Syn.* **DISSOCIATIVE PSYCHOSIS** (*prefd.*).

dyspareunia (-pə·rū'ni·ə): *n.* 1. deficient capacity for sexual pleasure. 2. painful sexual intercourse.

dysphagia (-fā'ji·ə) *n.* inability to swallow, due to hysterical spasm

dysphasia (-fā'zhə) = **aphasia**.

dysphemia (-fē'mi·ə): *n.* defective articulation of speech, due to functional causes

dysphonia (-fō'nī·ə) *n.* impairment of voice quality—*adj.* **dysphonic** (-fon'ik)

dysphoria (-fō'nī·ə) *n.* generalized feeling of anxiety, restlessness, and depression of spirits—*Ant* **euphoria**.

dysphrasia (-frā'zhə) *n.* difficulty in speaking or writing resulting from mental impairment.

dysphrenia (-frē'ni·ə): *n.* mental disorder. >An example of **bogus erudition**.

dysplasia (-plā'zhə): *n.* abnormal growth or development—*adj.* *pers.* *n.* **dysplastic**.

dysplastic body types: types of body structure that are too irregular to permit of regular classification.

dyspnea (disp'nē·ə) *n.* difficulty in breathing—*Var* **dyspnoea**.

dyspraxia (-prak'si·ə): *n.* impairment of coordination of movement.

dysrhythmia/cerebral (-ritē'mi·ə): abnormal rhythm in brain waves, as revealed by the EEG.

dyssocial reaction (di·sō'shəl): (*Stan Psychiat*) behavior that manifestly disregards the social code and often conflicts with it, but is not antagonistic to social codes as such—*Distg* *fr.* **antisocial reaction**.—*Cp* **pseudosocial child**.

dysthymia (-thī'mi·ə): *n.* a despondent mood, or the tendency to such a feeling state. >This is the basic meaning; some psychiatrists make it a syndrome of various symptoms with despondency as its central feature—*Ant* **euthymia**.—*adj.* **dysthymic**.

dystonia: lack of tonus; disordered tonus

dystrophy (dis'trō·fi) *n.* faulty nutrition—*adj.* **dystrophic** (-trof'ik)—*Syn* **DYSTROPHIA** (-trō'fi·ə)

dystrophy/adiposogenital = **Froelich's syndrome**.

E

E: 1. (*phys*) = energy in joules. 2. = environment. 3. = excitatory tendency. 4. = index of *forecasting efficiency. 5. = probable error (more often written **PE**). 6. = the experimenter (usually *ital* **E**; *pl* **Es**; possessive **E's**, **Es'**) 7. = error variance.

sE_R = excitatory or reaction potential.

sE_R = (*C. Hull*) reaction potential resulting from stimulus *generalization; generalized reaction potential.

sE_R: (*C. Hull*) = effective reaction potential.

sE_R: (*C. Hull*) momentary effective excitatory potential; the net reaction potential as modified by oscillation.

e: 1. (*math*) the base of natural logarithms, 2.718281 2. = error.

E.A. or **EA**: *abbr.* for educational *age.

ear/internal or **inner** = **labyrinth** (1). **ear-minded**: *adj.* 1. tending to apprehend ideas better when they are presented to the

ear 2. tending to **imagery** that is predominantly **auditory**.—*Syn.* **audile**.

Ebbinghaus curve (eb'ing-hous): a form of the forgetting curve, typical with non-sense material, in which there is a sudden drop in the amount recallable shortly after the learning, followed by a much slower decline

Ebbinghaus test = **completion *test**.

eccentric: *adj.* off-centered; deviating noticeably from the usual; peculiar in conduct.

➤The eccentric person is often recognized as mildly (but harmlessly) **psychotic**; eccentric behavior is often (but not always) an early symptom of the onset of mental disorders—*n.* **eccentricity**.

eccentric projection: see **projection/eccentric**.

ecco analysis (ek'ō): (*commun. theory*) a questionnaire method of analyzing the patterns of communication found in an organization, as measured on such variables as timing, media, subject matter, and organizational level ➤**Ecco** is formed from *episodic communication channels in organization*. The term was chosen because of its similarity to a "communication echo."

E chart: the Snellen chart, used in testing visual acuity.

echo- (ek'ō-): a combining form meaning *repetition*, more specif, repetition of the words or actions of others: **echolalia**, **echopraxia**.

echolalia or **echophrasia** (-lā'lī-ə; -frā'-zhə): *n.* the involuntary and senseless repetition of a word or sentence just spoken by another person. ➤*Distg fr* **speech perseveration (cataphasia)**. Distinction is sometimes made between echolalia as a **functional disorder** (it may be as mild as the speech mannerism of repeating the last phrase of a speaker's remark—a sort of verbal nodding of the head), and echophrasia as a symptom of a **psychosis**; but the terms are often employed interchangeably

echopathy (ē-kop'ə-thi): *n.* a morbid condition in which the person imitates the posture, gestures, speech, and actions of another.

echophrasia = **echolalia**.

echopraxia (-prak'si-ə): *n.* a tendency toward automatic imitation of another's movements

echo principle: (*E. B. Holt*) the generalization that an animal will learn to "echo" an action of another animal, provided that it has perceived the other's behavior while both are simultaneously engaged in the same act.

echo reaction: the repeating by a child of sounds made by parents, etc., without any necessary awareness of their meaning

E/C intervening variable: (*M. H. Marx*) a function assumed in order to account for

the differences in the outcomes of the experimental (*E*) and the control (*C*) conditions. ➤This function is given a name that serves as a shorthand way of referring to the **operationally defined stimulus situation differences** and the **operationally defined outcome differences**. The name means or refers to these differences and nothing else whatever. The variable has no "surplus meaning"—*Cp.* **hypothetical *construct**, **intervening *variable**.

eclampsia (ek-lamp'si-ə). *n.* (*med.*) a convulsion, esp, a recurrent convulsion sometimes found in late pregnancy.

eclecticism: *n.* in theoretical system building, the selection and orderly combination of compatible features from diverse sources, sometimes from otherwise incompatible theories and systems; the effort to find valid elements in all doctrines or theories and to combine them into a harmonious whole. The resulting system is open to constant revision even in its major outlines.

➤A general temper of mind seems to determine the degree to which a systematizer seeks for the maximum of rational order and over-all consistency (with resulting temporary loss in inclusiveness and explanatory power), or for the maximum of understanding of particular issues (with some loss in the tightness of organization). For the latter approach, eclecticism is an established term; for the former no good name is current, but **formalism** perhaps describes its chief attribute. Formalism leads to the advocacy of competing schools and theories; eclecticism, though often called a school, is essentially the denial of schools.

Eclecticism is to be distinguished from unsystematic and uncritical combination, for which the name is **syncretism**. The eclectic seeks as much consistency and order as is currently possible; but he is unwilling to sacrifice conceptualizations that put meaning into a wide range of facts for the sake of what he is apt to think of as a premature and unworkable *over-all* systematization. The formalist thus finds the eclectic's formulation too loose and uncritical. For his part, the eclectic finds formalism and schools too dogmatic and rigid, too much inclined to reject, if not facts, at least helpful conceptualizations of fact. Few psychologists, however, occupy a fixed position on the continuum that runs from eclecticism to formalism—See **psychology/divisions and schools of, I**.

ecmnnesia (ek-nē'zhə): *n.* relative inability to recall recent events while retaining ability to recall remote ones. ➤A frequent symptom in old age.

ecology (ē-kol'ə-jī): *n.* 1. the study of organisms in reference to their physical environment, esp. in reference to the ways they adapt to environment and the resulting

geographic distribution. ➤ In a broad sense, most of psychology is **ecological**, being concerned with responses to stimuli (which are environmental). 2. (*K. Lewin*) the attempt to determine which parts of the physical and social environment (in a given period) are transformed into goals, barriers or boundaries, and the other psychological factors that constitute an individual's life space.—*pers. n. ecologist*.—*adj. ecologic(al)* (ek'ō·lōj'ik·əl, ē'kō-)

ecomania (ē'kō·mā'ni·ə). *n.* a symptom complex of irritable and domineering behavior in the family circle and of humility toward persons in authority.—*Cp. authoritarian character*.

economic: *adj.* applied to that part of psychoanalytic doctrine which is concerned with the origin, distribution, and consumption of psychic energy.

economy/principle of = parsimony/principle of.

ecphory (ek'fō·ri): *n.* the activation of a memory trace, or engram.—See **mneme**.

ECS = electroconvulsive shock.—See **electroshock therapy**.

ecstasy: *n.* 1. overwhelming joy or rapture. 2. see **trance**.

ECT: *abbr.* for **electroconvulsive therapy**.

ecto- (ek'tō-): combining form meaning *outside, external*

ectoderm: *n.* the outermost of the three cell layers in the embryo. ➤ It develops into the **ectomorphic** structures of skin and nervous system.—*Contr. w. endoderm, mesoderm*.—See **ectomorphic**.

ectomorphic: *adj.* pertaining to bodily structures developed from the embryonic **ectoderm**. ➤ *Contr. w. ENDOMORPHIC*, pertaining to structures developed from the embryonic endoderm; and *w. MESOMORPHIC*, pertaining to those from the mesoderm

➤ W. H. Sheldon proposed to classify **body build** on the basis of the relative predominance of components belonging to one of these three developmental systems. The **ECTOMORPHIC COMPONENTS** consist chiefly of the outer layers of the skin and the nervous system; the **ENDOMORPHIC COMPONENTS**, of the linings of the digestive tract and its appendages and the viscera; the **MESOMORPHIC COMPONENTS**, of bones, muscles, and connective tissues. The respective body types are **ECTOMORPHIC TYPE**: relatively thin, with a large skin surface in comparison with weight; **ENDOMORPHIC TYPE**: relatively heavy, with highly developed viscera and relatively weak muscular and bony structure; **MESOMORPHIC TYPE**: a highly developed skeletal structure, thick skin, sturdy upright posture. For young males (who were his subjects), mixed types are represented by numbers standing for the relative contribution of each kind of component. Sheldon finds a correlation between the

three body types thus delineated and three varieties of temperament or personality: respectively, **cerebrotonia**, **viscerotonia**, and **somatotonia**. The linked body type and personality pattern define the **constitutional type** to which a person belongs

-ectomy (-ek'tə·mi) a combining form denoting *surgical removal*: **thyroidectomy**.

ectoplasm: *n.* a semisolid substance alleged to emanate from the human body in a mediumistic trance.

edema (ə·dē'mə): *n.* dropsy; excessive accumulation of fluid in the tissue spaces.—*adj. edematous* (ə·dem'ə·təs); **edemic** (-dem'ik).

edge detail or **de**: (*Ror.*) a response based on the contour of the edge of the inkblot.

edging: *n.* (*Ror.*) behavior in which the subject studies the inkblot card edgewise, usually with eyes narrowed

Edipus: see **Oedipus**.

EDR = **electrodermal response**.

educability (ed'ū·kə·bil'ə·ti): *n.* capacity for learning, whether in general, in certain stated ways, or at stated levels. ➤ The usual reference is to capacity for learning in school, which is sometimes defined as **IQ 50** or **MA 6**—*Syn. plasticity (1), docility* (both of which are, however, more commonly used for subhumans)—*adj. educable* (ed'ū·kə·bəl), pertaining to one with demonstrated capacity to learn

education: *n.* progressive or desirable changes in a person as a result of teaching and study ➤ Occasionally applied also to changes that result from experience ("the school of hard knocks") but not to those resulting from **maturation**, so far as these can be abstracted—*adj. educational*, which applies to anything related to education; **educative**, which applies only to what actually brings about educational changes

educational age: see **age/educational**.

educational clinic: see **clinic**.

educational guidance: the art of assisting pupils to select the best program of studies in the light of their capacities, interests, plans, and general circumstances—*Cp. also remedial instruction*, occasionally included under this term.

educational psychology: 1. the application of psychology to education. ➤ This conception of the nature of **educational psychology** is obsolescent. 2. that branch of psychology which investigates educational problems by means of psychological methods and concepts, many of them designed for the special purpose. ➤ The older view implied that the task of educational psychology was merely that of selecting those psychological findings, made for other purposes, which seemed pertinent to education. The newer conception does not preclude such borrowing, but it assigns to educational psychology the task of independ-

ently deriving the psychological principles needed for investigating the problems of education—*Cp* applied psychology.
educational quotient or **EQ**: the educational *age of a pupil divided by his life *age, the quotient being arbitrarily multiplied by 100 for ease of reading:

$$EQ = \frac{EA}{CA} \times 100.$$

educational test: a test that measures the results or effects of school instruction and/or of learning—*Syn* achievement test.—*Cp* instructional test.

Educational Testing Service or **ETS**: a national testing and research agency established under the Carnegie Foundation
education/cultural: see cultural education.

education/experimental: an educational program that welcomes trial of new procedures, esp. those that seem congruent with a controlling philosophy of education. ➤The term is frequently applied to trials in which there is no measurement of outcomes; hence, although they are educational, they are neither experimental in the true sense nor guaranteed to be educative. Where true experimental methods are used, **EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENTATION** is more descriptive

education/permissive: education that does not restrain or coerce the child's actions (at least, not for educational purposes) but allows him to learn by pursuing his own choice of activities. The planned provision of educative facilities is usually not ruled out, even though these have a directive function.

education/secondary: that period of formal schooling which follows elementary or elementary-intermediate education. In the U. S., it is interpreted as beginning as early as the seventh grade or as late as the ninth, and is usually considered terminated with the twelfth grade. Thus, for most children it corresponds roughly with the period of adolescence.

education/special: the education of pupils (such as the deaf, blind, mentally subnormal, gifted, etc.) who deviate so far, physically or mentally, from the comparatively homogeneous groups of normal pupils that the standard curriculum is not adaptable to their educational needs. The standard curriculum is modified in content, method of instruction, and expected rate of progress to provide optimum educational opportunity. ➤**Special education** is broader than special class.

education/vocational: see vocational education.

eduction: *n.* 1. (*C. Spearman*) the process whereby the knowledge of the nature of

two fundamentals directly yields knowledge of their relation (**EDUCTION OF RELATION**); or where the knowledge of one fundamental and a relation yields knowledge of the correlated fundamental which stands in that relation to the first (**EDUCTION OF CORRELATE**). 2. (*H. S. Sullivan*) the central processes which lie between the receptor functions and the effector functions.

E.E.G. or **EEG**: *abbr.* for **electroencephalogram**.

effect: *n.* a phenomenon or event that invariably follows a certain other phenomenon and never occurs except in such sequence; a result.—*Distg fr.* **affect** (*n.*)—*v.* to produce a result, to bring something about. ➤*Distg. fr.* **AFFECT** (*v.*), which is weaker and means merely to modify or influence a phenomenon

effective habit strength: (*C. Hull*) "The habit strength throughout the entire zone of habit formation which is set up by a given reinforcement process; or, with modifications, the summation of the effects of two or more reinforcement processes."

effective range: (*stat.*) the range of a series of observations after scattered items widely removed from the others have been eliminated: a crude measure of dispersion.

effective reaction potential or **\bar{E}_R** : (*C. Hull*) reaction potential minus total amount of inhibitory behavior.

effective stimulus: see stimulus/effective.

effect/law of or /principle of: an empirical generalization that an organism learns more quickly those reactions that are accompanied or followed by a satisfying state of affairs, and learns slowly or not at all those that result in an annoying state of affairs. ➤*Distg. fr.* **reinforcement hypothesis**, which is an explanatory theory.

effect/leveling: see leveling effect.

effector: *n.* a muscle or gland considered as the executive organ or organ of response; the terminus of a nervous arc (which see). The nerve fiber that discharges into the muscle or gland is an **EFFECTOR NERVE**. (This is to be distinguished from **efferent nerve**, which is more general)

effect/spread of: the hypothesis that the effect of the satisfying or unsatisfying consequence of a response spreads to anything that also belongs to the situation, or that occurs in close temporal contiguity to the response.

effeminate: *adj.* resembling a woman in one or several respects, physical or psychological ➤Used of normal degrees of departure from the usual masculine character.—*Cp.* androgynous, effemination.—*n.* effeminacy.

effemination: *n.* a state of being, or process of becoming, extremely womanlike in physical and mental make-up.

effluent (ef'lor-ənt). *adj.* 1. leading out from a center; specif., 2. of a nerve transmitting away from the **central nervous system**.—*Syn.* (for 2) **motor nerve**.

efficiency: *n.* 1. in a mechanism, the ratio of effect produced to energy expended 2. in psychology, by a metaphor often not recognized as such, the ratio of output to effort (1).

efficiency engineering: see **scientific management**.

efficiency/factor: see **factor efficiency**.

efficiency quotient or **EQ**: a score that compares a person's performance on the Wechsler-Bellevue test of intelligence with that of persons 20–24 years of age—at which age average performance on this test is maximal. The EQ is simply the 20–24 year IQ (as given in the standard tables) for the test score of the individual, whatever his age.

efficient cause: the sum total of the necessary antecedents of a given event.

efficient statistic: see **statistic/efficient**.

effort: *n.* 1. the subjective experience that accompanies bodily movement when it meets resistance or when the muscles are fatigued. 2. intensification of mental activity when it is obstructed in some way. 3. work maintained by will or volition rather than by external incentives.

effort/least: see **least action/law of and least effort principle**.

effort syndrome: a group of symptoms—quick fatigue, palpitation or rapid heart beat, difficulty in breathing, dizziness—that do not result from pathology of organs or tissues and that are out of all proportion to the amount of exertion required.—*Syn.* **SOLDIER'S HEART**, **NEUROCIRCULATORY ASTHENIA**.

E-F scale: a scale of 30 items from **MMPI**, to measure **ethnocentric** and **authoritarian** attitudes

egg: *n.* a reproductive cell produced by the female.—*Syn.* **ovum**.

ego (ē'gō). *n.* (*L.* for *I*) 1. the "I," self, person, or individual, as distinguished from others; that which is postulated as the "center" to which all a person's psychological activities and qualities are referred. ➤This meaning is often used by those who believe that the ego is unknowable, that it is a mere formal or logical necessity.—See **person**. 2. (*psychoan.*) that aspect of the **psyche** which is conscious and most in touch with external reality. ➤According to Freud, the psyche is at first dominated wholly by the instinctual processes of the **id**; as a result of reality-perceiving, the **ego**—an aspect of the personality which is in contact with the external world by means of perception, thought, and reality-regulated striving—is gradually

differentiated Later the ego is further differentiated and the **ego ideal** and the **superego** are distinguished In this, the mature phase, the ego mediates between the superego and the **id** by building up **ego defenses**. Many later writers do not separate ego and **id**, speaking instead of **id-ego**. 3. the psychological processes that are oriented toward the self; the defining aspect of an individual who is preoccupied with his own interests, attainments, and qualities (*adj.* **egocentric**), is conceited of himself (*adj.* **egotistical**), and seeks his own welfare (*adj.* **egoistic**). ➤This usage is very common, even semipopular It is contaminated by the other meanings, esp. the psychoanalytic, but without sharp distinctions—*Approx. syn.* **self-regard**. 4. that aspect of the total self constituted by one's conception of what one is and of what one desires to become. ➤Despite the fact that this ego contains a large measure of self-deception, it is the object of self-love and **ego defense**.—*Approx. syn.* (*psychoan.*) **ego ideal**.

ego-alter theory: a theory that holds that social interaction is largely controlled by the individual's notion of himself (his **ego**) in relation with the other person as conceived (the **alter**) by the former

ego analysis: (*psychoan.*) the investigation of ego strengths and weaknesses for the purpose of making therapeutic use of these integrative and defensive forces (esp. the former), instead of trying to break down **ego defenses** and release **id** instincts.—*Contr. w.* **ID ANALYSIS**, which concentrates on the difficulties arising from instinctual forces

ego anxiety: see **anxiety/ego**.

ego/auxiliary: see **auxiliary ego**.

ego block: anything that prevents the enhancement of the **ego** (in any of its several senses) ➤It may be an inhibition that prevents the person from using his full capabilities; or it may be something that lessens his sense of dignity or importance.

ego/body: the experienced composite representation of the body that forms the core of the **ego** or self; the bodily self.

ego cathexis: a channeling of **libido** onto an object in the reality-oriented **ego** domain

egocentric: *adj.* 1. concerned with oneself; preoccupied with one's own concerns and relatively insensitive to the concerns of others, though not necessarily selfish.—*Approx. syn.* **introverted**, or (*Ror*) **introversive**.—See **ego** (3) for related terms. 2. of behavior, esp. of speech, that is controlled by one's own concerns and insensitive to the needs, expressions, or reactions of others ➤Highly characteristic of children, such behavior also often colors

the conduct and speech of adults—*n* **ego-centrism**. 3. tending to behavior or belief so wholly one's own as to be peculiar, almost eccentric—*n*. **egocentricity**.

egocentric predicament: the human difficulty or impossibility of knowing things or persons as they are in themselves, as distinguished from the way one necessarily knows and experiences them through one's own personality.

egocentric response: a response, in an association or projective test, that refers to oneself or one's personal affairs.

egocentric speech: 1. speech having no social reference or at least making no social demand, though it may be in the presence of others, talking to oneself. 2. speech controlled by one's own needs and insensitive to the needs of others. ➤Both meanings refer to behavior common among children and often found, also, among adults.

ego complex: (*C. Jung*) a mental structure comprising those emotional reactions that are related to the ego. ➤*Syn* self-sentiment, *prejd* as avoiding the implication of repression usually associated with the word complex.

ego defense: (*psychoan*) 1. the retraining or sublimating or symbolic alteration of id impulses in order to protect the integrity of the ego (2); protecting the ego by effecting harmony between id and superego. 2. = defense mechanism, a looser and more general expression 3. = defense reaction (2).

ego development: the progressive awareness, experienced by a child, of himself as a distinct person, of his actual traits, and of those traits to which he aspires

ego drive: motivation to activities that maintain self-esteem. ➤This includes ego-defense activities, but also activities that contribute positively to the sense of personal worth.

ego-dystonic (-dis-ton'ik): *adj.* unacceptable to the ego.—*Ant.* ego-syntonic.—*n* **ego dystonia**.

ego erotism = narcissism.

ego extension: enlarging of the reality-oriented, integrative functions of the personality.

ego failure: (*psychoan.*) the failure to keep the impulses of the id in normal balance with the constraints and imperatives of the superego and the demands of reality

ego function: (*psychoan.*) any activity of the ego, in contrast with an activity of the id. An ego function is adaptive (i.e., it is self-preservative and takes account of reality); at times it is repressive of id functions or defensive of the ego

ego goal: a particular goal for one's personal development; a desired or purposed achievement of personality or character.

ego-id = id-ego.

ego ideal: (*psychoan.*) a part of the ego closely related with, but also to be distinguished from, the superego. ➤The ego ideal represents the sum of positive identifications with loving, reassuring parents (or parent substitutes, including society and God, so far as these are positively identified with) From the ego ideal proceed consciously held and actually desired standards of goodness and excellence, standards not of what one ought to be but of what one genuinely wants to be. The superego, in contrast, incorporates the punitive, stern, forbidding aspect of the parent. It is primarily concerned with control of impulse. As life experiences bring new persons into the individual's life, the ego ideal may develop; the superego, laid down in early childhood, does not change. In the main, the ego ideal provides positive striving for ideals, the superego functions as a forbidding conscience.

ego ideal/narcissistic: (*psychoan.*) a beloved image of one's own perfection and omnipotence, formed in childhood. Since it is unrealistic, in the healthy person it is gradually rejected.

ego instinct: (*psychoan.*) all impulses that serve the self-preservation of the individual.—*Contr. w.* libido (or instincts of the id).—*Distg. fr.* the life vs death instinct dichotomy.

ego-integrative: *adj.* tending to harmonize one's impulses and strivings; tending toward organization of personality.

ego involvement: the relationship in which a task or situation is regarded as important to the ego (3 or 4). Action to maintain (or remove) the situation, or to perform the task, is set in motion or increased.

egoism: *n* the view that in the final analysis self-interest is—or should be—the basis of motivation and of morality; or the behavior of one who acts accordingly.—*Ant.* altruism.

egoistic: *adj.* in love with oneself; tending to push one's own interests at the expense of others.—*Syn.* egotistic. ➤Both terms imply a high degree of self-centeredness, but egoistic seldom connotes the offensive conceit associated with egotistic.—See also ego (3), egotic.—*Ant.* altruistic.—*n* **egoism**.—*pers. n.* egoist.

egoistic theory of dreams: (*psychoan.*) the view that the chief actor in a dream is always the dreamer himself.

ego level: (*F. Hoppe*) the supposed unitary level at which a person actually functions, in contrast to his level of *aspiration; the SELF-LEVEL.

ego libido: (*psychoan.*) psychic energy that is restricted to the ego. It is libido that has been withdrawn from, or never bestowed

reality demand of the ego; it begins during the dream and is continued in the later revival and report of the dream. It is one of four mechanisms in dream-making *Cp.* displacement (4), dramatization, condensation.

élan (ä·laN') *n* (*Fr.*) ardor; eagerness ➤ Sometimes used as synonym for *horme* (which see) For Bergson the ÉLAN VITAL (vê·tal') was the creative and directive vital force or impulse of life, immanent in all organisms, and the cause of evolutionary progress.

elation: *n.* joyful behavior, esp. but not necessarily when disproportionate to the circumstances, high spirits over the turn of events, or achievement of a goal

Elberfeld horses (el'bar·felt)· a group of horses, including *der kluge Hans* (Clever Hans), who were trained to respond so that they seemed able to solve difficult arithmetical problems.

Electra complex (ē·lek'trə)· (*psychoan.*) the repressed desire of a female for incestuous relations with her father It is held by Freudians to be nearly universal—*Cp.* the analogous Oedipus complex in males.

electric shock therapy = **electroshock therapy**.

electric skin response = **electrodermal response**.

electro- (i·lek'tro-): combining form meaning *electric* or *electricity*

electrocardiogram or **EKG** (-kar'di·ə·gram) a graphic record of the spreading electric potential which accompanies the cycle of the heart beat. It permits study of the heart's performance—*n.* **electrocardiography** (kar'di·og'rə·fi)

electroconvulsive therapy = **electroshock therapy**.

electrode: *n.* a device for transmitting electric current to a substance not usually regarded as an electric transmitter, e.g., to an animal tissue. The positive pole is the **ANODE**, the negative the **CATHODE**

electrodermal response or **EDR:** electrical reactions on the skin as detected by a sensitive **galvanometer**. ➤ The term applies either to the apparent resistance of the skin to the passage of a weak external electric current (**FÉRÉ PHENOMENON**), or to the production by the body of a weak current on the skin surface (**TARCHANOFF PHENOMENON**). The EDR correlates with emotion, effort, or strain, but the correlations are difficult to interpret—*Syn.* **PSYCHOGALVANIC REFLEX** or **PGR** (*obsoles.*), **ELECTRIC SKIN RESPONSE**, **GALVANIC SKIN RESPONSE** or **GSR**

electrodiagnosis: *n.* examination of muscles or nerves by applying electric currents. Diseased tissues give a specific reaction.—*Cp.* **chronaxie**.

electroencephalogram, **electroencephalo-**

graph or **EEG** (-en·sef'ə·lō·gram): graphic record of the wavelike changes in the electric potential observed when electrodes are placed on the skull or on the exposed brain—*n.* **electroencephalography** (-en·sef'ə·log'rə·fi).

electromotive force or **emf:** (*phys.*) the force due to a difference in electric potential

electromyogram, **electromyograph** or **EMG** (-mi'ə·gram): a record of the changes of electric potential in a muscle.—*n.* **electromyography** (-mi·og'rə·fi).

electronarcosis (-när·kō'səs): *n.* a form of shock treatment which induces a sleep-like coma after the initial shock.

electron-proton theory: (*A. P. Weiss*) the doctrine which holds that behavior reduces to nothing but (a) different kinds of electron-proton groupings into certain geometrical structures, and (b) motions that occur when one structure changes into another.

electrophysiology: *n.* the study of the function of organs and physiological systems with instruments designed to record bioelectrical phenomena.

electroretinogram or **ERG:** a graphic record of changes in the electric potential of the retina.

electroshock therapy or **EST:** treatment of a behavior disorder by electric shock to the brain.—See **shock therapy**.—*Syn.* **ELECTROCONVULSIVE THERAPY**.

electrotherapy: *n.* the use of repeated, brief, nonconvulsive electric shock as part of the treatment for mental or bodily ills.—*Distg fr.* **electroshock therapy**.

element: *n.* 1. a constituent part, esp. one that cannot be reduced to simpler terms under the conditions of the observation or investigation. ➤ *Distg fr.* **factor**, a force or influence that combines with others to produce an effect.—See **mental element**. 2. (*G. A. Kelly*) one of the things, objects, or events that are abstracted or segregated by a given person's use of a given construct; the field to which the construct applies 3. (*info theory*) one of the items that are being considered or talked about as forming an ensemble. While the elements need not be indivisible, they are treated as unitary for the purposes of the ensemble of which they form parts. Examples of elements are letters, sentences, amino acids, persons, explosions, walking, any distinct event, etc They may be treated formally as points in a sample space—*adj.* **elementary**, simple, **elemental**, pertaining to an element.

elemental: see **element**.

elementalism: *n.* 1. a point of view that regards it possible to analyze something into elements by making verbal distinctions in

the absence of empirical or operational separation 2. a tendency to consider as a separate entity the simplest distinguishable aspect of a phenomenon—*Syn* atomism (usually derogatory)—See **elementarism** (1).

elementarism: *n* 1. a point of view holding that complex phenomena can be best (or only) understood when described or reduced to their elements (or simple, independent parts), and that a whole can be totally described or understood in terms of its parts considered as independent elements—*Syn*. reductionism, atomism.—*Ant* holism, emergentism, Gestalt. 2. any system of psychology that describes in terms of mental elements, but especially the system of Wundt and his followers.—See **psychology/divisions and schools of, VII**.

elementary: see **element**.

element/mental: see **mental element**.

element of a matrix: a single entry in a matrix; the number that occupies a cell. In the correlation *matrix, the elements are correlation coefficients

elements/social: the simplest units of human behavior that are communicable to others.

Elgin check list: a list of behaviors found more frequently among psychotic patients than in the normal population.

elicit: *v*. to draw forth from something what is latent therein ➤A stimulus is said to elicit a response (respondent behavior) from an organism. While the stimulus is evidently part of the cause, the term implies also that the nature of the organism contributes to the nature of the reply, though the details are unspecified.—*Distg. fr*. emit, in which the role of the organism as compared with that of the stimulus is still greater.

elimination: *n*. 1. the voiding of feces and urine. 2. decrease in a school population due to death or leaving school.

elision: *n* (*speech*) the omission or partial pronunciation of one or more phonetic units: e.g., the omission of some or all consonants in the speech of young children.—*Syn*. LEIPOPALIA.

ellipsis: *n* the omission of one or more words, leaving the whole to be constructed and understood by the hearer or reader. ➤In psychoanalysis, the omitted words when recovered by analysis are deemed highly significant.

emancipation: *n* attainment of freedom from control, esp from control of parents. Such emancipation may be manifest in independence of thought and feeling, as well as of overt behavior.

emasculat = **castration**. (Occasionally used metaphorically.)

embeddedness: *n*. (*W. Stern*) the property of being enclosed within the basic structure of personal life, of having numerous relations with other psychic phenomena, and of not being easily detached from them.—*Ant* salience (1).

embolism (em'bō-liz-əm): *n* stoppage of a blood vessel by a clot or obstruction in the bloodstream—*adj* embolic (em'bō-l'ik)

embol(o)-: a combining form denoting (a) presence of embolism, (b) in terms relating to speech, interpolation (of superfluous sounds, words, etc.) *embololalia*

embryo: *n*. an organism in the very early phases of its prenatal development ➤In mammals the embryonic period precedes the time the organism begins to resemble its adult form. In man, it is conventionally the first six weeks after conception.—*Cp*. fetus, the organism during the later stages of pregnancy—*adj*. embryonic (-on'ik) (which see)

embryology: *n*. the study of organisms in the early stages of their development, before they begin to resemble the adult form.—See **embryo**.

embryonic: *adj*. pertaining to an embryo, or to the whole development of embryo and fetus; metaphorically, of anything in the early stages of its development.

emergency theory of emotions: the theory that, in the autonomic nervous system and the effectors connected with it, the organism is provided with a check-and-drive mechanism which puts it in readiness to meet emergencies with undivided energy output. With this action of the autonomic system certain emotions are said to stand in a very close relationship, that either of identity or of cause and effect

emergent: *adj* of a phenomenon that cannot be predicted (a) from its constituent parts, or (b) from the properties of the events antecedent to it ➤Many accept the reality of (a) and not of (b).

emergent counseling technique = **client-centered *therapy**.

emergentism: *n* theory that objects or phenomena have emergent properties; the view of EMERGENT EVOLUTION, which holds that combinations of elements may result in something new that was unpredictable from knowledge of those elements ➤Specifically, it is hypothesized that life, or livingness, is such an emergent property; and that mind, or the property of being conscious, is an attribute of living matter when it reaches a certain state of complexity.—*Distg fr* Gestalt theory, which takes the wholeness property as given rather than as evolved from combinations of simpler elements—*Syn* EMERGENT EVOLUTION—See **psychology/divisions and schools of, IV**.

emergent vitalism: the view that regards the life process as a unique phenomenon emerging from a complex organization of matter.—See **emergentism**.

emesis (em'ə-sis). *n.* vomiting.—*adj.* emetic (ə-met'ik).

emf: *abbr.* for **electromotive force**.

EMG = **electromyogram**.

eminence: *n.* recognized ability such as is attained by one person in 4,000. ➤ *Cp.* illustriousness, the level reached by one in 1,000,000; and distinction, somewhat more vague and implying less ability than eminence.

emission: *n.* 1. giving out or sending forth. 2. the occurrence of a response that is not directly elicited by a stimulus. ➤ An emitted response is not entirely random but the particular stimulus pattern to which it is related cannot be specified. This concept is important in the theory of **instrumental *conditioning**. 3. the excretion of semen, esp the often quite normal **NIGHT OR NOCTURNAL EMISSION**—*v.* **emit**.

emit: *v.* 1. to give forth; to send out. 2. to make an operant response in the absence of any specific stimulus ➤ *Distg. fr.* **elicit**, used when a specific stimulus is the necessary condition for making a response. Emit implies nothing as to causation, except that it is unknown—*Cp.* spontaneous behavior.—*n.* **emission**.

Emmanuel Movement: a proposal for mental health clinics in connection with churches, providing both psychological or psychiatric treatment and spiritual counseling

Emmert's law: a generalization concerning the size of an afterimage or an eidetic image projected on a ground. The formula

is $l' = \frac{la'}{a}$ where l' = linear distances in

the image, l = linear distances in the stimulus object, a' = distance between eye and image, a = distance between eye and stimulus object.

emmetropic (em'ə-trop'ik): *adj.* having normal vision—*Contr. w.* **hyperopia**, **myopia**, **astigmatism**.—*n.* **emmetropia** (-trō'pi-ə)

emote: *v.* to manifest emotion; to make a response that is classed as **emotional**.

emotion: *n.* a complex feeling-state accompanied by characteristic motor and glandular activities; or a complex behavior in which the visceral component predominates.

➤ Emotion is virtually impossible to define (the above characterization fails to distinguish emotion sharply from certain other phenomena) except in terms of conflicting theories, though there is fair agreement in classifying as emotion such phenomena as fear, anger, joy, disgust, pity, affection, etc. Nearly all theories assign important roles

to the activities of both the central nervous system and the autonomic, though they interpret these roles variously. Nearly all relate emotion in some way to motivation. All, except the most rigidly behavioristic, classify emotion as affective or assign a dominant role to a feeling element. ¶ Many psychologists, although they do not recognize particular emotions, such as joy or anger, do recognize that certain behaviors may be described as being **emotional**: they speak of emotional response in general, or of an emotional struggle, even of an angry struggle, but not of an *emotion* of anger. On the other hand, even in professional discussion (e.g., of the role of emotion in social adjustment), emotion implies more than a *momentary* feeling reaction. Often emotion is used not for a single feeling but for a system of feelings, i.e., for a **sentiment**.

The following are typical meanings of the term; they are perhaps not so much definitions as abbreviated theories, or themes about which a theory is constructed: (a) a mental state, characterized by strong feeling and accompanied by motor expression, that is related to some object or external situation. (b) (*W. McDougall*) an excited state of mind that accompanies goal-directed effort. The qualitative differences between one such state and another are a function of the sensations aroused by the motor activities involved—See **emotion/primary**. (c) (*J. Dreyer*) the affective state consequent upon obstruction or delay in instinctive behavior. (d) (*psychoan.*) the dynamic expression of instinct. (e) a disorganized response. (f) a total act organized about an autonomic-controlled complex of behaviors.

In addition to the many named varieties of emotion, an extraordinary variety of terms refer to behavior that is emotional and may be regarded as approx. synonyms: feeling, affect, sentiment, mood, passion, cathexis, interest, and nearly all the motivational terms. See also **emergency theory**, **James-Lange theory**.

—*adj.* **emotional**, used not only for emotion but for feeling, feeling tone, mood, and passion, and characterizing either the behavior or the person behaving; **emotive**, characterizing the instigating situation.—*n.* **emotionality** (which see); **emotivity**.—*v.* **emote**, an uncommon but acceptable term, needed by those who define emotion as overt behavior. (A few prefer the form **emove**.) Feel (*v.*), though it has other meanings, often means **emote**.

emotional: *adj.* 1. pertaining to the state or process of **emotion**. 2. having the attribute of **emotion**. ➤ Some authorities question the existence of separate, distinct emotions; but they recognize an **emotional quality**

which may attach to or pervade certain actions. Any response with the quality of emotion is an **EMOTIONAL RESPONSE** 3. characterizing a person as experiencing an emotion or manifesting emotional behavior; or a person who is easily or excessively given to emotion—*Cp.* emotionality.

emotional adequacy: the feeling that one is able to do what is required of him. >The term means more than that emotions are adequate, but its limits are vague.—*Syn* SELF-CONFIDENCE (*prefd*).

emotional blocking: inhibition of thinking or of other forms of adjustive response due to excessive emotions, usually of the fear group >*Distg fr.* simple **BLOCKING**, in which inability to recall something very familiar is apparently not caused by emotion, but may lead to it

emotional breadth: the degree of variation in feeling displayed in a situation; the range of objects and situations to which a person will react emotionally, either in general or in a concrete situation.

emotional climate: see **climate/psychological**.

emotional decompensation: an uncontrollable emotional outburst that results from a cumulation of emotive stimulation; an explosive emotional response following many, often minor, incidents

emotional disorder: a condition in which emotional reactions are disproportionate—either too intense or the reverse—to reality situations. >Intense fear under appropriate conditions is not **emotional disorder**; but consequent chronic anxiety or emotional depression is

emotional exhaustion = **neurasthenia**.

emotional expansiveness: 1. tendency to display emotion in new situations, esp when the shift is easily made. 2. tendency to relatively superficial, light, jovial, and easily aroused emotion. It is akin to **euphoria**.

emotional expression: 1. all the muscular and glandular activities that occur during, or as part of, **emoting**. 2. those activities found in **emoting** that do not directly alter the person's relation to environment, but are socially perceived (a blush but not a kiss; a clenched fist but not a blow). >The term in either usage implies a distinction between the emotion and the activities by which it is expressed, whereas many theories hold that the activities are constituent parts, not mere signs, of **emoting**; but the usage is well established

emotional flattening: see **flattening of affect**.

emotional immaturity: see **immaturity/emotional**.

emotional indicator: any observable sign

or symptom of the covert activities of emotion.

emotional instability: the tendency to quick-changing and unreliable emotional response.—*Cp.* **emotionally unstable personality**.

emotionality: *n.* a characteristic of a person who reacts easily and strongly to emotive situations >Generally the implication is of excessive reaction. *Cp.* **emotivity**, which is the capacity to **emote** but which implies that the **emoting** is under control Neither term should imply a generalized trait of emotional sensitivity

emotional lability: easy arousal and shift from one emotion to another

emotionally unstable personality: (*Stan. Psychiat.*) a person who reacts with excitement and ineffectively in situations of minor stress and whose relation with other people is fraught with fluctuating emotional attitudes—*Syn* (*obsoles*) **PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY WITH EMOTIONAL INSTABILITY**.

emotional pattern: 1. an arrangement or a set of relationships, esp. of timing and of relative intensity, among the activities that characterize a given emotion 2. the mode of **emoting** that is characteristic for an individual under stated conditions, including various combinations of different emotions

emotional release: the outpouring of emotion after a period of attempted suppression.—*Syn* **catharsis**, **abreaction**.—*Cp.* **release therapy**, **suppression**.

emotional stability: characteristic of a person who does not react excessively to emotive situations—*Contr w.* **emotionality**.

emotional state: the condition of the organism during affectively toned experiencing, whether mild or intense

emotional strength: intensity of feeling in a given situation

emotion/conditioned: 1. an emotional response that has been acquired by the process or processes specified as **conditioning**; an emotional response acquired by sheer temporal contiguity with a certain situation, without understanding of the situation or reasoned relation between situation and response 2. any learned emotional response. >This is a **theory-begging** usage, since it implies that all learned emotional responses are acquired by operations similar to those of the **conditioning** experiment—an unverified speculation Moreover, this usage keeps us from using **conditioned emotion** for pure contiguity learning.

emotion/derived: (*W. McDougall*) an emotion not directly correlated with a particular impulse but reflecting the course or outcome of any strong impulse: joy, sorrow, surprise, regret, hope, despair, chagrin, etc

emotion/induced: see **induction/sympathetic**.

emotion/primary: (*W. McDougall*) the constellation of feelings associated with an instinct. ➤ Designating an emotion as **primary** does not imply that it is unmodified or unmodifiable; the contrast is with **derived *emotion** and with compounds of emotions

emotive: *adj.* of a situation or stimulus that evokes emotion or feeling.

emotivity: *n.* capacity for emotional response. ➤ In contrast with **emotionality**, this term does not imply excess.

empathy: *n.* 1. (*T. Lipps*) attribution of the feelings or attitudes aroused by its surroundings (actual or depicted) to a natural object or a work of art e.g., a column seems to brace itself doggedly under too-heavy pressure (as a man might do). **NEGATIVE EMPATHY** is empathy that takes place against a certain resistance or repugnance ➤ *Distg. fr.* the so-called **PATHETIC FALLACY** in literature, where inanimate objects are described figuratively in human terms (*the cruel sea*) without any implication that the object actually feels like a human. 2. apprehension of the state of mind of another person without feeling (as in **sympathy**) what the other feels. ➤ While the empathic process is primarily intellectual, emotion is not precluded, but it is not the same emotion as that of the person with whom one empathizes. The parent may empathize with the child's puny rage, feeling pity or amusement, whereas in sympathy he would feel rage along with the child. The attitude in empathy is one of acceptance and understanding, of an implicit "I see how you feel"—*Cp.* **projection**, **identification**, **sympathy**.—*v.* **empathize**.—*adj.* **empathic** (em·path'ik).

emphasis principle: the generalization that anything that heightens attention to a significant cue in the learning situation, or that makes the animal respond specifically to such a cue, is favorable to learning.

empirical: *adj.* 1. related to facts or experience. 2. valuing facts and disparaging or subordinating theory or speculation 3. proceeding without guidance from theory; trial-and-error investigation. ➤ This is never possible in an absolute sense. 4. of a generalization not based on, nor as yet related to, a superior generalization or theory. 5. = **experimental**. 6. based on factual investigation.

➤ The term is sometimes one of praise (avoiding "empty" speculation or "mere" theorizing); sometimes one of dispraise (lacking necessary rationality or theory, unsystematically gathering facts). Usage (5) seems unnecessary duplication. Usage (6) includes experiment and all other sys-

tematic collection of data: it is that most used (and useful) in modern psychology. **Empirical** contrasts with, but is not necessarily opposed to, **a priori**, **rational**, or **deductive**.

empirical construct: a construct hypothesized on the basis of observed facts, the construct hypothesized when different classes of operation lead to the same result e.g., a mass (as in physics), a **stimulus trace**, a **factor** (as in **factor analysis**) ➤ There is a class of operations in anagrams test and a class of operations in a test of oral fluency. When subjected to factor analysis, these two classes yield approximately the same rating of an individual in respect to a factor x ; x is an empirical construct.

empirical curve-fitting = **curve fitting**.

empirical equation or formula: an equation fitted to a particular set of observations or quantitative data, in contrast to one derived by deductive means. It is an attempt to describe a set of data by means of a mathematical equation that simplifies without excessive distortion. An **EMPIRICAL CURVE** represents the equation. The criterion is closeness of fit, not theoretical implication.

—*Cp.* **rational equation**.

empirical law: a law based on data (i.e., on facts or observations) and expressing in general form the invariant relationships between two or more sets of data (i.e., two or more **variables**). ➤ *Contr. w.* **rational law**, **deductive law**, **a priori law**, each of which designates a general statement of relations that does not, at least immediately, rest on data or observations.

empirical psychology: 1. (usually *cap.*) (*F. Brentano*) psychology conceived as the study of mind in action, of what mind accomplishes rather than of what it is, of mind as the producer of thinking or willing. ➤ This conception is related to **functional psychology** and contrasts with **content psychology**. 2. a psychology sharply oriented to facts. ➤ Such empirical psychology may be one that emphasizes getting facts as a precursor to theorizing, one that is chiefly a collection of facts without theorizing, or one that avoids philosophical issues and implications. 3. a psychology based on nonexperimental factual evidence.

Brentano's Empirical Psychology, being chiefly speculative and philosophical, is almost the opposite of empirical psychology (2).—*Cp.* **empirical**.

empirical regression line: (*stat.*) the line that passes through the means of a two-way table

empirical test: an effort to verify a proposition by reference to facts—See **test** (1) and (2), and **empirical** (6).

empiricism: *n.* 1. the philosophical view that experience is the only source of knowl-

edge; that all knowledge or certain kinds of knowledge (e.g., that of space-perceiving) originate in experience ➤ **ONTOGENETIC THEORY** of knowledge would be a less equivocal term (see **ontogenesis**).—*Contr. w nativism and a priorism* (2). 2. the view that science must deal exclusively with objectively observable fact ➤ **Behaviorism** is a form of empiricism in this sense. Some empiricists, however, accept the view that "observable fact" in any science is a matter of **experience**: the observed fact that an object has a certain density is given in experience. But the experience which is thus the fact for science is the experience of the observing scientist (not subjective experience) stated in **physicalist** terms.—See **scientific *empiricism, positivism**. 3. a science or an art based as little as possible on deduction from general principles and guided almost entirely by inductive generalizations, usually by generalizations having narrow range and not rationally related with each other ➤ **EMPIRICAL MEDICINE** was historically contrasted with **RATIONAL MEDICINE**. It was not based on knowledge of physiology; it trusted to induction from experience that certain drugs have certain effects.—See **psychology/divisions and schools of, I, VI**.

empiricism/scientific: 1. a somewhat diffuse philosophic movement that seeks to establish a science of sciences. ➤ It holds that the instrument of all the sciences is the experience of the scientist himself used as a means of examining the several coherent bodies of fact that constitute the various sciences. Statements about experience (i.e., **empirical** propositions) must be **operationally defined**. The movement calls for studies of the language of science and the principles governing the building of the theory around empirical facts. As applied in psychology, it is held that mentalistic concepts may be used if introduced by operational definitions anchored to changes along a physical or **physicalistic** continuum.—*Syn* **LOGICAL EMPIRICISM, LOGICAL POSITIVISM**.—*Cp.* **physicalism, operationalism**. 2. an antitheoretical position holding that science is merely descriptive. ➤ The older forms of **positivism** were sometimes called **scientific empiricism**.

employment test: any test designed to predict a person's probable satisfactoriness to his employer.

empyreumatic (em'pī-rū-mat'ik): *adj.* of a class of odors of which tar and tobacco smoke are typical.—*n.* **empyreuma** (-rū-mə)

emulation: *n.* conscious effort to equal or excel the performance of another, implying a large element of imitation. ➤ **Emulation** permits all to succeed, whereas **competition**

implies designation of a rank order or of the unique success of one person.—See **rivalry**.

enantiodromia (en-an'tī-ō-drō'mi-ə): *n.* (*C Jung*) the view that everything eventually is transformed into its opposite

encapsulation/psychological: (*K Lewin*) behavior that shuts one off from all possible external stimulation in order to escape a tension-evoking situation, e.g., hiding the face to avoid seeing an accident The term is also used figuratively

encephalitis (en-sef'ə-lī'tis): *n.* 1. any acute inflammation of the brain or its membranous coverings 2. specif, an infectious disease of the brain known as **EPIDEMIC ENCEPHALITIS, ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA**, or (because of its symptoms of drowsiness and apathy) less accurately as **SLEEPING SICKNESS**. (*Distg. fr.* the sleeping sickness of Africa.) The serious neurological and personality changes which persist after the patient has recovered from the acute stage are called **POSTENCEPHALITIC**

encephalitis/lethargic = encephalitis (2).

encephalization (en-sef'ə-līz-ā'shən) *n.* 1. the evolutionary processes that led to the formation of the brain 2. in the growth of an individual or in the evolution of species, the progressively greater control of bodily activities by the brain ➤ The term may be used in comparing species or in comparing kinds of behavior within a species It is often used when **ENCORTICALIZATION**, the progressively greater control by the **cortex**, would be more specific and accurate

encephal(o)- (en-sef'ə-lō-): combining form referring to the *brain*

encephalography (-log'rə-fī): *n.* any examination of the brain and mapping of the result. The examination may be by X ray or by an **electroencephalograph**. Indirect methods of determining and mapping brain functions are not usually included

encephalon (en-sef'ə-lon): *n.* that portion of the nervous system within the skull; the whole brain

encephalopathy (-lop'ə-thi): *n.* brain disease ➤ Although *brain disease* sounds like a layman's expression, it means exactly what the two Greek roots of **encephalopathy** say.—See **bogus erudition**.

encephalopsychosis: *n.* mental disorder due to a brain disease that has a definite and limited location.

encoded: *adj.* of data translated into a code; of information arranged in such form that it can be communicated E.g., a message is encoded when it is translated into telegraphic electric impulses; data are encoded when punched into an IBM card.

encoding: *n.* (*commun theory*) 1. process whereby a **message** is transformed into **signals** that can be carried by a communi-

cation **channel**. 2. process whereby a person transforms his intention into such behavior as can be a **signal** in a communication system ➤The usual behaviors are oral or graphic language, but gestures, etc., may also serve The entire **encoding** may involve several steps, e.g., a person writes out a telegram (first **encoding**) which is in turn transformed by another into electric signals (second **encoding**).

encopresis (en'kəp-rē'səs) *n* involuntary defecation not due to local organic defect or illness ➤In Western culture it is regarded as a symptom of faulty training when habitual in a child over two years old (but the term is seldom used by parents).

encorticalization: see **encephalization**.

enculturation: *n*. the process of adapting to and adopting a culture.—*Cp.* **socialization**.

encystment of the self: protective behaviors by which the self is shielded from inescapably disagreeable situations.—*Cp.* **defense mechanism**.—*Syn.* **ENCAPSULATION OF SELF OR PSYCHE**

end: *n* 1. a desired result of striving. 2. the purpose implied in a goal or set of goals.

endbrain: *n.* (*neurol.*) the anterior subdivision of the embryonic brain, which develops into the olfactory lobes, the cerebral hemispheres, and the corpora striata.—*Syn.* **TELENCEPHALON**

end brush: the finely branched termination of an axon.

end buttons: see **synaptic knob**.

end foot: (*neurol.*) a small terminal enlargement of nerve fibers that are in contact with **dendrites** of other nerve cells; the **synaptic ending** of a nerve fiber.—*Syn.* **END BULB** —See **synaptic knob**.

endo-, ento-: combining form meaning *within, inside*.

endocathexis: *n.* (*H. A. Murray*) the cathexis of thought or emotion for its own sake, preoccupation with inner activities.—*Ant.* **EXOCATHEXIS**, cathexis directed outwardly.

endocrine (en'dō·krīn, -krīn) *adj.* secreted or secreting internally, esp. of a gland that produces a **hormone**, i.e., a substance passed into the blood stream as a chemical regulator of physiological activity Other tissues, not glandlike in structure, also have an **ENDOCRINE FUNCTION**.—*Ant.* **EXOCRINE**.

endocrine gland: see **gland**.

endocrinology (en'dō·krīn·ol·ə·jī) *n.* the study of the body's internal secretions, from whatever source, including those of the **endocrine glands**.

endocrinopathy (-op'ə·thī): *n* any disorder of metabolism caused by disease of the **endocrine glands**.

endoderm: *n.* the innermost of the three cellular layers of the embryo that develops into the digestive tract and most of the viscera.—*Syn.* **ENTODERM**.—*Contr. w.* **ectoderm, mesoderm**.—See **ectomorphic**.

endogamy (en·dog'ə·mī) *n.* the custom of confining marriage within one's own limited social or kinship group (clan, caste, etc.), in contrast with **EXOGAMY**, which restricts marriage to one outside the group In non-literate cultures, the social and the kinship group are likely to be identical. Modern society is exogamous as to close kinship, loosely endogamous as to social groups.

endogenic (en'dō·jen'ik): *adj.* 1. originating from within a structure or system, esp., originating within the body (*somatogenic* *prejd.*), or within the mind (*psychogenic* *prejd.*) 2. pertaining to forms of mental deficiency that are **gene-determined** (*prejd.*).—*Syn.* **ENDOGENOUS** (en·dōj'ə·nəs)—*n.* **endogeny** (en·dōj'ə·nī).

endolymph: *n.* the fluid within the labyrinth of the internal ear.

endomorphie: see **ectomorphic**.

endomusia (en'dō·mī'zhə): *n.* silent reproduction of a melody without overt singing movements.

endophasia (-fā'zhə) = **internal speech** (1).

endopsychic: *adj.* 1. that which achieves changes in imagination, thinking, attitude, etc. 2. that which is within the mind; *intrapsychic*.—*Ant.* **EXOPSYCHIC**.

end organ: 1. a sensory receptor or sense organ, constituted by the initial part of the afferent neuron and the attached non-neural mechanism (if any), which is directly concerned with the initiation of a nervous impulse: e.g., the retina, the taste buds. 2. the distal end of any peripheral neuron, afferent or efferent.

endowment: *n.* capacity for development, physical or mental, so far as conditioned by heredity. Superior capacity is usually implied —See **ability**.

end plate or end plate/motor: the specialized structure of a nerve fiber that makes functional contact with the muscle cell.

end pleasure: the experience accompanying relief from tension, particularly that of **orgasm**.

end spurt: a rise in muscular action just before the end of a task, or before abandoning it because of exhaustion.

endtest: see **pretest**.

endurance: *n.* the capacity to bear pain or hardship, or to persist in a line of action despite difficulties; or the actual persisting. —*Ant.* **TRANSIENCE**.

enelicomorphism (en·el'ə·kō·mōrf'iz·əm): see **pedomorphism**.

energy: *n.* 1. (*phys.*) the capacity for doing work. 2. the degree, strength, or vigor of a

psychological activity. ➤The relation between energy physically conceived and the energy of psychological activity is complex, and by any theory is not an identity.

energy/action-specific: the energy believed to be specifically available for the performance of a given act. ➤The term is unfortunate since the quantity of energy is variable—*Cp. reflex reserve.*—*Syn. SPECIFIC ACTION ENERGY.*

energy/background: a loose synonym for basal metabolic rate.

energy/least or /least expenditure of: see least action/law of.

energy-level/basic = basal metabolic rate.
energy/mental or /psychic: ability to do mental work ➤Whether mental energy is to be regarded as a metaphor or as referring to a literal fact depends upon one's conception of the mind-body relation.—See also **psychic energy hypothesis.**

energy/radiant: see radiant energy.

enervate: *v.* 1. to deprive of energy or vigor. 2. to remove the nerves that supply a tissue or organ.—*Syn. (for 2) denervate (prefd.).—Distg. fr innervate.—n. enervation.*

engineering psychology: the study of man's behavior in using tools and machines, and of machine design in relation to man's behavioral capacities, abilities, and motivations.

engram (en'gram): *n* a hypothesized, permanently altered state of a living tissue resulting from temporary excitation. ➤Each engram has a particular locus, though it may be widespread. It is usually hypothesized as being in the brain The engram is the most general term for the intervening *variable inferred to explain retention. See **mneme.**

enriched curriculum: additional educational experiences for pupils who do not need to spend all their time on the usual curriculum; esp., such opportunity for gifted children, usually while they continue in regular classes

ensemble: *n* an aggregate; a group of items not necessarily having any relation to each other except that they are together

entelechy (en-tel'ə-ki): *n* 1. (*obsoles.*) an act fulfilled and therefore perfect, in contrast with one in course of completion 2. the form that determines the way in which a "power" shall be expressed or actualized Such a form is postulated in **vitalism** as the nonmaterial factor in living process

enteroceptor = interoceptor.

entity: *n* a self-maintaining portion of reality; a being, or part of a being, having some degree of autonomy ➤Despite the fact that no psychological discussion has ever been free of entities, the word is nearly always used in reproach When

others infer some enduring *X* in the nature of the person to account for the apparent consistency of behavior from one occasion to another, they are said to invent an entity. An effort is often made to *explain* entities as processes (as physics has explained matter in terms of energy), but it is naive metaphysics to suppose that this explains them away

ento-, endo-: combining form meaning *within* or *inside.*

entoderm = endoderm.

entoptic: *adj.* 1. within the eye. 2. pertaining to visual experience that has no adequate *stimulus but is due to mechanical or chemical conditions in the eye.

entropy: *n* 1. (*phys*) a theoretical property of a body or system measured as that part of the heat or energy invested in the body which cannot be taken out and is thus unavailable for work. ➤According to the Second Law of Thermodynamics, the entropy of the universe tends to increase with every transformation of energy so that the total available energy grows constantly less 2. (*psychoan*) a measure of the degree to which psychic energy cannot be transferred after being invested or **cathected** in an object ➤This usage is highly metaphorical but scrupulously maintains analogy with physical usage 3. (*info theory*) = *H*, an index of the number of possible outcomes an event can have, a measure of the amount of randomness in the state of a system; the amount of **uncertainty** in the categorization of items in a specified assemblage or **ensemble**, measured by the number of operations (statements, decisions, tests, manipulations, etc) needed to select and categorize each item. ➤Other terms than **uncertainty**, used to explain the meaning of *H*, are **SELECTION**, **DISCRIMINATION**, **SPECIFICITY**, **SURPRISE**. The toss of a die with six possible outcomes occurring at random has more **entropy** or *H* and less **information** (3) than that of a coin with two possible outcomes It is important to note that *H* is defined only with respect to a particular ensemble; hence, the *H* of one ensemble is likely to be completely incommensurate with another *H* ¶As used in information theory, entropy has no readily apparent relation to its root meaning of "turning in upon," nor to established use in physics It is based upon a defensible analogy, but upon an analogy that is not apparent and has to be carefully explained The reader thus is compelled to a rather difficult task of translation when he meets the word. It is not ambiguous but it is bad communication; not a terminological sin but terminological bad manners There is some tendency to drop the term **entropy** in favor of *H*.

entropy/social: the doctrine that with every social change the energy available for further progress is less, so that in the end every society becomes static.

entry: *n* (*stat*) a term, symbol, or value that is written in a particular place in a statistical tabulation; *esp*, the value entered in a two-way cell.

enucleation (1-nu'kli a'shən): *n*. the removal of an organ or a tumor in its entirety, *e.g.*, removal of the entire eyeball.

enumeration: *n* the act or process of counting or listing a number of people, events, objects. Definition or induction by COMPLETE ENUMERATION is considered valid, by INCOMPLETE ENUMERATION is risky but often very helpful.

enuresis (en'yū-rēs'səs): *n*. involuntary discharge of urine—*adj*. **enuretic** (-ret'ik).

envelope lines: the upper and lower lines that join the tops and bottoms, respectively, of a series of equally spaced ordinates of a time curve, *esp* of the curve representing a complex sinusoidal sound wave. If the time curve is plotted on Cartesian coordinates, the *X* axis is the lower line.

environment: *n*. the sum of the external conditions and factors potentially capable of influencing an organism. ➤Not the same as the sum of stimuli, since some of these are internal; and some parts of the environment (*e.g.*, ultraviolet rays) influence the organism without being stimuli. *Milieu* is properly the organism and its immediate environment, but is often used for the latter alone—*Cp* object, context, surround, situation.

environmentalism: *n*. a point of view that stresses the role of the environment in determining behavior, in contrast with the influence of heredity.—*Distg. fr.* peripheralism.—See psychology/divisions and schools of, VI.

environmental-stress theory: the view that neurotic behavior is merely an exaggeration or accentuation, resulting from environmental pressures, of behaviors common to all human beings. It includes distortion of a whole pattern of behavior by exaggeration of one component.

environment/behavioral: see behavioral environment.

envy: *n*. an unpleasant feeling aroused by awareness that another possesses what one desires but lacks—*Cp.* envious *rivalry.

enzygotic twins = twins/identical.

enzyme (en'zim; -zim): *n* one of several organic compounds, of special importance in digestion, that are capable of producing other compounds by catalytic action.

eonism = transvestism.

ependyma (ep'en'di-mə). *n* (*neurolog.*) the lining membrane of the central *canal

and the cerebral ventricles.—*adj.* **ependymal** (-məl).

epi- (ep'i-): a prefix meaning *upon, beside, on the outside, above*. *e.g.*, epidermis, epiphenomenon.

epicritic sensibility: (*H. Head*) one of two divisions of cutaneous sensing. it is responsive to light touch, warmth, and coolth, but not to pain or extremes of temperature sensed as such, localization is very delicate ➤In the other division—the PROTOPATHIC SYSTEM, which Head regarded as genetically older—there is only gross localization or other discrimination, but extremes of temperature are sensed as such and there is ready susceptibility to pain. All these protopathic reactions have a marked affective quality. ¶The neurological separation of the two systems is no longer generally accepted, and the detailed distinctions between types of sensibility are doubted. But some authorities are still inclined to postulate an early-developing, coarsely discriminative, and markedly affective type of response (protopathic) out of which has evolved the more discriminative but less affective type (epicritic). Rivers generalized the distinction and speaks of higher mental activities (predominantly intellectual) as **epicritic**, the earlier and more instinctual as PROTOPATHIC.

epidemic: *adj* metaphorically, of psychological and social phenomena that spread rapidly through a population: an epidemic of fear, an epidemic of suicide.

epidermis: *n*. the outer layer of the skin.

epigastric sensation: a peculiar, weak, sinking feeling in the region of the stomach, often associated with fear in normal persons and an occasional symptom in hysteria.

epigastric voice: hallucinatory "voices" localized in the stomach region.

epigenesis: *n*. the emergence, in the course of development, of new phenomena and new properties not contained in miniature in the egg or germ of the organism; or, more generally, the emergence of such new properties not contained in any earlier stage of the organism's life history; or the doctrine that such emergence takes place. ➤Syn **emergentism**, which more strongly emphasizes that the new properties cannot be reached by summation, whereas **epigenesis** merely asserts that the interaction of zygote with environment results in properties not present in the former.—*Ant.* **preformationism**. See also environmentalism.

epiglottis: *n*. the saddle-shaped structure that covers the entrance to the larynx.

epilepsy: *n*. the name given to a group of nervous diseases marked primarily by convulsions. ➤The attacks may be of any degree of frequency or severity. In PETIT MAL

("slight illness") there may be only a momentary dizziness or some automatic action of which the patient has no knowledge. JACKSONIAN EPILEPSY manifests no loss of awareness but a definite course or series of convulsions affecting a limited region. In GRAND MAL the convulsions are severe and widespread, with rather prolonged loss of awareness, often also a progressive dementia. In the EPILEPTIC EQUIVALENT, confusion or EPILEPTIC FUROR takes the place of convulsions, the furor characterized by brutal violence and maniacal attacks of which the patient preserves no memory—*adj*, *pers. n. epileptic*.

epilepsy/focal = Jacksonian epilepsy—See **epilepsy**.

epilepsy/idiopathic: a convulsive disorder without known or specific organic cause—*Syn.* ESSENTIAL EPILEPSY.

epilepsy/Jacksonian: see **epilepsy**.

epilepsy/masked: a type in which there is no convulsion, but instead a brief period of activity that appears normal but has no connection with what the patient does before or after, and of which he has no recollection.

epilepsy/symptomatic: epileptic convulsions as a symptom of another organic disorder

epileptic equivalent: see **epilepsy**.

epileptic furor: see **epilepsy**.

epileptic stupor: a state often following the convulsions, in which the patient is conscious but unresponsive.

epileptiform seizure: 1. a convulsion resembling those of epilepsy but resulting from some particular localized brain condition, such as a tumor. 2. pseudoepileptic behavior as found in hysteria, etc

epileptoid personality: (*A. J. Rosanoff*) a person who is irritable, selfish, uncooperative, apathetic, stubborn, and given to violent temper. >Some epileptics, however, do not behave in this way; others with no sign of epilepsy do.

epinephrin(e) (-nef'ren; -rin): see **adrenalin**.

epinosis (-nō'sik): see **advantage by illness**.

epiphenomenalism: *n.* (*metaphys*) the doctrine that mental activities are mere by-products of neural processes and are without causal influence upon the course of events, either physical or mental—See **psychology/divisions and schools of**, IV.

epiphenomenon: *n.* an event that accompanies another event but has no causal efficacy.

epiphysis (ə-pif'ə-sis): *n.* 1. a bony process, attached to another by cartilage which later becomes bony (ossifies). The degree

of ossification is used as an index of growth 2. = EPIPHYSIS CEREBRI, the pineal gland.

—*adj* epiphyseal (ep'i-fiz'i-əl).

epiphysis cerebri = pineal gland.

episcotister (ep'i-skō-tis'tər, ə-pis'-). *n.* a rotating disc with open and closed sectors of adjustable angular width interposed between an observer and a visible object or beam of light—See **Talbot-Plateau law**.—*Var.* episkotister.

episode: *n.* (*R. Barker, H. Wright*) a particular action sequence or segment of behavior limited in time and having a constant direction The situation (person and milieu) determines the episode It is a molar unit

episode/interactive: see **interactive episode**.

epistemology (ə-pis'tə-mol'ə-ji): *n.* the philosophical study of the origin, nature, and limits of knowledge—*Syn.* THEORY OF KNOWLEDGE

epithalamus: *n.* (*neurol*) that portion of the brain lying above the thalamus. It includes the habenula, pineal body, and posterior commissure.

epithelium (ep'ə-thē'h-əm) *n*, *pl* **epithelia**: a thin layer of tissue covering the surface of an organ of the body or viscera, or lining a hollow structure or organ

epsilon movement: see **apparent *motion**.

EQ or E.Q.: 1. = educational quotient. 2. = efficiency quotient.

equal and unequal cases/method of: a variant of the constant stimulus method.

equal-appearing intervals method: 1. = equal sense differences method. 2. (*L. Thurstone*) adaptation of the logical principles of the equal sense differences method to the task of scaling judgments of any kind (eg, judgments about statements of opinion) by sorting the items to be judged into groups separated by equal steps.

equal form: see **form/comparable**.

equal-interval scale: see **equal steps/subjective**.

equality: *n.* absence of any discriminable quantitative difference between two or more data—*Distg. fr.* equivalence.

equality judgment: (*psychophys*) a judgment about two stimuli that is not of the form "greater" or "less." >Strictly speaking, the term is a misnomer, since two compared stimuli rarely if ever give the impression of exact equality—*Syn.* doubtful judgment (*prefd*)

equality/law of: (*Gestalt*) the principle that, to the degree to which the parts of a field approach equality or similarity, they tend to be perceived as being a group or unit

equalization of excitation: (*K Goldstein*) a gradual decrease of excitation and reac-

tion at the point of stimulation accompanied by an increase in other parts of the functional system; a spread of excitation to functionally related parts of an action system.

equally noticeable: (*psychophys*) pertaining to a difference between stimuli that will be noticed and reported as frequently as a certain other difference. Such differences are held to be psychologically equal.—*Cp* just noticeable difference.

equal sense differences method: (*psychophys*) a procedure in which the observer is instructed to find the midpoint B between two appreciably different sense data A and C. The sense distances AB and BC are regarded as equal. This sense distance may be taken as a unit of measurement. A sensation greater than C by the unit amount may then be found, to which a second unit may be added, etc.—See **ratio *scale**.—*Syn.* METHOD OF SUPRALIMINAL DIFFERENCES, OF MEAN STIMULI, OF MEAN GRADATION, OF EQUAL-APPEARING INTERVALS.

equal steps/subjective: a series of items of any sort that differ quantitatively in such way that the difference or interval between any contiguous pair is judged equal to the difference between any other contiguous pair. The steps form an **EQUAL-INTERVAL SCALE**.

equated scores: scores from different forms of a test, or from two different tests of what is presumed to be the same variable, reduced to a common basis of scoring so that they can be directly compared. ➤ **Standard *scores, percentile scores, etc.**, may be treated as equated.

equation/empirical: see **empirical equation**.

equation/factor-specification: see **factor-specification equation**.

equation/method of = adjustment procedure.

equation/normal: see **frequency curve equation**.

equation/rational: see **rational equation**.

equi- (ē'kwī-) combining form meaning *equal, equally*. e.g., *equilateral, equilibrium*.

equifinality: *n* the equivalence of one form of behavior with another in reaching a certain goal.

equilibration (ē'kwīl-ə-brā'shən): *n.* adjusting a measuring instrument to equality with a standard measuring instrument.

equilibrium: *n.* 1. a stable condition in which opposing forces are balanced; or a condition in which departure from a central state is not great and is quickly rectified.—*Syn.* **balance**.—*Cp.* also **homeostasis**. 2. maintenance in the human body of upright posture The **PERCEPTION OF EQUILIBRIUM** affords data with respect to the

organism's center of gravity. 3. (*biol.*) in a species, lack of tendency to evolve into another

equilibrium sense = static sense.

equilibrium/static: 1. a state in which the internal activities of a system are so in balance that no change in the relation of the system to other systems is being made. ➤ The term is broader than **stationary state**. 2. maintenance of balance while not moving; esp., maintenance of upright posture.

equipoise (ē'kwī·poiz; ek'wi-): *n.* a state of balance or equilibrium.

equipotentiality: *n.* 1. equality in power or effectiveness of any sort. 2. a generalization that, at a sufficiently early stage, any part of the embryonic tissue can produce any or all parts of the developed organism, or at least all parts within a certain range: e.g., any part of the ectoderm can produce any ectodermal structure. 3. = **equipotentiality/cerebral**. 4. = **equipotentiality of cues**.

equipotentiality/cerebral: the theory that, within certain large cerebral areas (as defined by functions), one part is equally important for that function with any other part—*Cp.* **mass action (1)**.

equipotentiality of cues: (*E. Brunswik*) the generalization that one sensory cue may often substitute for another in a given perception: e.g., indistinctness of outline may take the place of relative size in the perception of distance.

equiv.: *abbr* for **equivalent, equivalence**.

equivalence: *n.* 1. relation between two terms or two data such that one can be substituted for the other in a given context without making any substantial difference. 2. = **STIMULUS EQUIVALENCE**, a property of different but similar stimuli that evoke the same or closely similar responses. 3. = **RESPONSE EQUIVALENCE**, a property of different but similar responses made to the same or closely similar stimuli—For the relation of equivalence to generalization and to transfer, see **generalization/stimulus**.

equivalence/behavioral: see **behavioral equivalence**.

equivalence belief: (*E. C. Tolman*) a hypothesized state or internal behavior of an animal whereby it acts toward a subgoal as it would in the presence of the goal, or as if the subgoal were the goal. ➤ This is Tolman's substitute for **secondary *reinforcement**.

equivalence/coefficient of: 1. the correlation of two **comparable *forms** of a test taken by the same testees at essentially the same time. ➤ Under such conditions the two forms may be considered to be split halves of the same test, and the **coefficient**

of equivalence yields the same sort of information as the coefficient of *internal consistency. It is overoptimistic, however, to suppose that either of these terms will yield to the other, and we refrain from the vain suggestion of a third term to supplant both 2. more loosely but commonly, the correlation of two forms of a test that are taken with a considerable (and specified!) interval between them to minimize differential practice effects. ➤ This is more exactly called a COEFFICIENT OF STABILITY AND EQUIVALENCE. It is one of the meanings of reliability. Although not in common use, the symbol r_{eq} is suggested for the coefficient of equivalence.

equivalence/motor: see **motor equivalence**.

equivalence test: a measure to determine which properties of an object may not be altered without destroying the trained response to the object. The animal is first trained to a specific response to an object, then the properties are systematically altered. Those which continue to elicit the response are equivalent.

equivalent/anxiety: see **anxiety equivalent**.

equivalent/epileptic: see **epilepsy**.

equivalent form: see **form/comparable**.

equivalent/grade: see **grade equivalent**.

equivalent groups: groups that yield the same distribution (within stated allowable limits of deviation) on a given variable: e.g., two groups having the same maximum, minimum, and mean scores, and the same standard *deviation on a test of arithmetic.—*Cp.* **equivalent-groups procedure**.

equivalent-groups procedure: an experimental procedure in which the subjects are so divided that the groups are regarded as of equal merit or ability for the purposes in hand. The groups are then exposed to different experimental conditions and the differing effects (if any) are measured. In careful work it is usual to match the ability of each person in one group with that of a person in the other group (method of MATCHED PAIRS).—*Syn.* MATCHED-GROUPS PROCEDURE.

equivalents/method of: the procedure of *reproduction adapted to the comparison of sensibility in two distinct organs.

equivalent stimulus/method of adjustment of: see **adjustment procedure**.

equivocal: *adj.* susceptible of several possible interpretations.—*Syn.* **ambiguous**.—*n.* **equivocation**, which see.

equivocation (i'kwiv'ə-kā'shən): 1. (*logic*) the fallacy of having two or more meanings for a single term or proposition; or a statement having two or more meanings.—*Syn.* **ambiguity**. 2. (*pop*) the use of words

or expressions that can have more than one meaning, usually with intent to mislead; hence, **prevarication** 3. (*info theory*) the loss in amount of information (3) that occurs between input and output. ➤ This usage is confusing. It is true that what is ordinarily called equivocation causes loss of information, to that extent the new term is a permissible analogy. But not all loss of information in an ordinary sense is due to equivocation in an ordinary sense. This usage requires us to commit the logical fallacy of simple conversion upon our normal associations with the word—See **rational coinage**.—*v.* **equivocate**.—*adj.* **equivocal** (i'kwiv'ə kəl).

ER: ➤ Symbols of this general form are listed as if written *E*.

erection: *n.* swelling of the penis, clitoris, or other erectile tissue from engorgement with blood.

erethism (er'ə-thiz-əm): *n.* an exaggerated degree of irritability or sensibility in any part, or all, of the body.—*adj.* **erethismic**, **erethistic**, **erethitic**.

Erfassungstypus (er-fäs'ungs-tē'pəs): *n.* (*Ger.* for type of comprehending or grasping) the heading under which Rorschach responses are classified according to the way in which the subject goes about his task. Scoring code *AP*.

ERG = **electroretinogram**.

erg (ërg): *n.* 1. (*phys.*) unit of work in C.G.S. system: the work necessary to move the point of application of 1 dyne of force 1 centimeter 2. (*R B Cattell*) "an innate psychophysical disposition which permits its possessor to acquire reactivity to certain classes of objects more readily than others, to experience a specific emotion in regard to them, and to start on a course of action which ceases more completely at a specific goal activity than at any other." ➤ A more precisely formulated term than **instinct**, and one free from the connotations accumulated by the latter over decades of misuse.—*Cp.* **metanerg**.—*adj.* **ergic**.

ergasia (ər-gā'zha): *n.* (*A Meyer*) the totality of psychobiological functioning. ➤ The term stresses the activities that belong to the whole person.—*Approx syn.* **BEHAVIOR TOTALITY**

ergic (ër'jik) *adj.* 1. having to do with striving, purpose, or motive.—*Syn.* **purposive**, (sometimes) **dynamic**. 2. of innately determined striving.—See **erg**.—*Contr w* **metanergic**.

ergic affect: (*R B Cattell*) the feeling associated with a specific **erg**.—*Syn.* **primary *emotion**.

ergic attitude: (*R B Cattell*) an attitude considered as a vector expressive of an **erg**.

ergic dispersion = **dispersion/response**.

erg(o)- (er'gō-): combining form meaning *work*.

ergodic sequence (ər-god'ik): (*info. theory*) a system of symbols in which the order is subject to probability estimation, and in which the effect of one symbol upon the others is limited to a certain finite maximum that can be ascertained: a sentence is an *ergodic sequence*. ➤ In the foregoing six-word illustrative sentence, each word (or symbol) influences the following words, but even when we reach *ergodic* the final word is not yet completely determined by the others, i.e., the sentence could have been finished in other ways. An *ergodic sequence* has redundancy — *Cp* redundancy.

ergograph: *n.* an instrument for recording the amount of movement in a restricted muscle group or bodily member—hand, finger, eyelid, etc.—during continuous work.

Erlebnistyp (er-lāp'nəs-tēp): *n.* (*Ger.*) experience type.

Ernstspiel (ernst'shpēl): *n.* (*Ger.* for *serious play*) behavior that reflects serious concerns of the player, yet, as play, is free to take any form and has no social consequence.

erogenous: *adj.* giving rise to sexual, libidinal, or erotic behavior or feeling.—*Syn.* **erogenic** (not *recom*).

Eros (ir'os, er-): *n.* the Greek god of love; in psychoanalysis, the **libido**. ➤ Freud sometimes uses Eros for all the self-preservative instincts (including sexual), in contrast with **Thanatos**, the total of death instincts.

erotic (i-rot'ik): *adj.* 1. pertaining to sex sensations or to their stimuli, pertaining to sensations arising from the sex organs and from certain other tissues that have become closely associated with sex 2. pertaining to feelings or emotions aroused by sex sensations or related to them. 3. pertaining to the drive or motive that has sexual satisfaction as its primary goal but that is often diverted to secondary satisfactions. 4. pertaining to the love life in all its manifestations—See **sex** for discussion of related terms—*n.* **eroticism, erotism**.

eroticism = **erotism**.

eroticomania: see **erotomania**.

erotism (er'ə-tiz-əm): *n.* 1. sexual excitement 2. the tendency to experience sexual excitement more readily than average, or to be preoccupied with, or to exalt, sex in literature, art, or doctrine 3. sexual excitement aroused by stimulation of other bodily parts than the genitals ➤ In psychoanalysis all mucous membranes and organs of special sense are said to yield erotic excitement—*Syn.* **EROTICISM** (i-rot'ə-siz-əm).—*adj.* **erotic**.

erotism/anal: see **anal erotism**.

erotism/genital: sexual excitement from stimulation of the external genitals. ➤ The

term is used to characterize a narrow emphasis upon such local stimulation. Psychoanalysis postulates a stage of development in which genital stimulation is of primary importance

erotism/lip: see **lip erotism**.

erotism/oral: see **oral erotism**.

erotization: *n.* (*psychoan.*) process whereby a bodily part, or a bodily or mental function, takes on sexual or libidinal importance.—*Syn.* **libidinization**.

eroto-: combining form meaning *pertaining to love or sex*.

erotogenic: *adj.* 1. having an origin in sex. 2. giving rise to sexual, libidinal, or erotic behavior or feeling.—*Syn.* **erogenous** (*prefd.*), **EROTOGNETIC**.

erotomania (er'ə-tō-mā-ni-ə): *n.* morbidly intense passion for the opposite sex; **nymphomania** or **satyriasis**. ➤ It is not applied to passion for a person of the same sex, nor to absorbing passion for one person.—*Syn.* **EROTICOMANIA** (i-rot'i-kō-mā-ni-ə).

erratic: *adj.* 1. freakish; subject to unexpected and unexplained or unexplainable change 2. (*stat*) = **random**.

error: *n.* 1. a mistake, a departure from correctness. 2. belief in what is untrue. 3. (*stat.*) departure from a true score.—*Syn.* **deviation** (2). 4. (*exper*) any variation in the dependent variable that is not caused by the independent variable; either a chance ***error** (1) or a constant ***error**. 5. (*beh.*) any response that delays the correct response; any failure to conform to the conditions of the problem or to the arbitrary requirements of an experimenter.

error/absolute: 1. an error expressed in the units used in measuring. ➤ This error is not considered to be either positive or negative.—*Distg. fr.* **RELATIVE ERROR**, which is expressed in terms of the size of the error relative to the magnitude of the obtained value 2. the observed or obtained value of a measurement minus the **true value** (or the mean considered as the most probable value of the true value), the difference taken without regard to sign—*Syn.* **deviation, correction** (5). ➤ The use of **error** (unqualified) to mean **absolute error** is not recommended unless the context leaves no doubt of the meaning.

error/accidental: see **accidental error and error/chance** (1).

error/anticipation: see **anticipation error**.

error/anticipatory = **anticipation error** (*prefd.*).

error/average: the average amount by which the separate judgments of a stimulus differ from those of a standard stimulus.—*Distg. fr.* **average** (or **mean**) ***deviation**. **error/biased** = **error/constant**.

error/chance: 1. that part of the variability of a set of observations or scores that can be attributed to **chance**. It will depart from the true value as much and as often in one direction as the other, so that the sum of chance errors for a large number of cases approaches zero. ➤Syn. ACCIDENTAL, COMPENSATING, FORTUITOUS, RANDOM, UNBIASED, VARIABLE ERROR, each of which has an implication of the *origin* or the *effect* of the error; but statistically they all are the same—*Contr* w error/constant, error/systematic, mistake. 2. the mean *deviation of a sample from the mean of a very large number of observed values. ➤In this usage the mean is taken as the true value, and it is assumed that the average deviation of the sample is due to chance.—Syn. error/sampling (much *prefd.*). 3. the difference of a single measure from the mean of a large number of observed values when no cause is known. ➤This usage is incorrect.

error-choice technique: an attempt to detect attitudes by compelling the subject to choose in a situation where choice is rationally not justified: e.g., to choose between two equally unlikely alternatives. Often the respondent is informed that no *correct* choice is offered. Bias is revealed by a greater number of choices in one direction than would result from chance.—*Cp* forced-choice technique.

error/compensating: an error, either positive or negative, of such magnitude that it cancels out one or more other errors, thus bringing the average of all such errors closer to zero; the kind of error that sometimes increases and sometimes decreases a measurement, exhibiting no consistent tendency in either direction; the kind of error that tends to balance or offset other such errors; an error that introduces no systematic bias into the measurement—See **error/chance**.

error/constant: an error affecting all of a set of observations in the same manner; an error due to a factor that works consistently in the same direction ➤E.g., some persons persistently judge larger the right-hand member of a pair of nearly equal objects (this is a constant space error). A constant error, if known, can be allowed for or corrected. It should be used strictly for something that is found in *all* the cases.—*Ant.* compensating *error or chance *error.—Syn. SYSTEMATIC ERROR, CUMULATIVE ERROR, BIASED ERROR. Neither constant error nor chance *error means the same as mistake.

error/cumulating or /cumulative = error/constant.

error/experience: see experience error.

error/experimental: 1. a deviation in the

measured value due to any sort of inadequacy in the experimental procedure. e.g., time error, uncompensated practice effects, space error, sampling *error, use of a variable that combines two partially independent variables, inadequate measuring instrument, etc. 2. more generally, a deviation due to failure to control the conditions under which observations are made—*Cp* error of observation.

error/fortuitous = error/chance (1).

error gradient: in a set of observations, the tendency for the error to decrease or increase consistently.

error/instrumental: a constant *error due to a deviation of the instrument used in observation. If detected, it can be corrected for.

error/mean = deviation/mean.

error/median = deviation/median.

error method: obsolete designation for adjustment procedure or constant stimulus method.

error/motivated: an apparently accidental mistake that actually represents an underlying motivation.

error of estimate: 1. error involved in estimating the values of one variable from those of another by the use of a regression equation. 2. the margin of error to be expected in an individual's predicted score on a criterion variable as a result of the imperfect validity of the test. The formula is

$$\sigma_{est} = \sigma_y \sqrt{1 - r_{xy}^2}$$

where σ_y is the standard deviation of the criterion variable and r_{xy} is the coefficient of validity.—Syn. standard error of estimate.

error of expectation: see expectation/error of.

error of measurement: 1. the deviation of an individual score or observation from its true value (ascertained or estimated) that is due to the unreliability of the measuring instrument and of the individual who is measuring.—Syn. error of observation. 2. the deviation due to the unreliability of the experimenter or tester. 3. the deviation due to the unreliability of the instrument (Not *recom*.)

error of observation: departure of a particular measure of anything from its true value. ➤In practice, departure of the measure from the average of a large number of measurements is accepted as representing the error of observation.—Syn. error of measurement (which see for other meanings).

error/perseverative: in learning a behavior *chain, making a response later in the series than its proper position.—*Ant.* anticipation error.

error/persistent = error/constant.

error/probable: see **probable error**.

error/process: see **process error**.

error quotient: a measure of how well a particular item has been learned, computed by dividing the frequencies of actual error by the number of opportunities to be in error

error/random = error/chance (1).

error/refractive: see **refraction/error of**.

error/relative: the absolute *error divided by the true value.

error/sampling: 1. the error introduced when a group is described on the basis of an unrepresentative sample ➤ It is estimated by the deviation of the values or scores yielded by the sample from the scores of the population from which the sample was drawn — *Distg. fr error of measurement*. 2. any mistake in drawing a sample that keeps it from being representative. ➤ If the sampling is supposed to be random, there may be a hidden constant factor causing selection to be biased, if the sampling is based on a rational plan, e.g., a stratified sample, any departure from the prescribed rules is a sampling error.

error/standard: see **standard error**.

error/subjective: any error in observation and/or calculation due to more or less permanent individual idiosyncrasy, whether known or not; the effect of prejudice, bias, a particular erroneous way of working, etc., in causing error. ➤ *Distg. fr. carelessness, mistake*. Subjective error is preferably used only where it leads to a constant *error.

error/systematic: a regular and repeatable distortion, always in the same direction, in the summary of data or the conclusions based on them, and resulting from the manner of collection or statistical treatment of the data — *Syn. error/constant*.

error/unbiased: see **error/chance (1)**, **error/compensating**.

error/variable = error/chance (1).

error variance or *E*: that part of the total variance due to anything irrelevant to the investigation in hand that cannot be experimentally controlled, including errors of measurement and sampling *error.

eructation (i'ruk-tā'shən) *n* belching.

erythr(o)- (e'rith-rō-): combining form meaning *red* or *reddened*

erythrogenic: *adj* of a stimulus giving rise to a sensation of red.

erythroptisia (er'i-throp'si ə): *n*. a condition of the retina (usually induced by overexposure to intense light) in which all objects appear tinged with red e.g., in snow blindness.

Es (es). *n.* (*psychoan.*) *Ger.* for **id**, used occasionally in English without translation, generally with the article. *das Es*.

E scale: an opinion scale for estimating

readiness to accept or reject **ethnocentric ideology**

escape from reality = reality/retreat from.

escape learning: a form of learning controlled by punishment ➤ Escape from punishment brings an end to the unpleasant or punishing situation and is therefore rewarding — See **conditioned (instrumental) escape response**.

escape mechanism = defense mechanism.

escape/theorem of: (*H. S. Sullivan*) the principle that the self tends to avoid being influenced by an experience incongruent with the current organization of its functional activity. — *Cp. defense reaction*.

escape training: an experimental procedure in which an animal is exposed to a noxious stimulus at each trial — See **conditioned (instrumental) escape response**. ➤ *Distg. fr. AVOIDANCE TRAINING*, in which the noxious stimulus is administered only if the animal fails to make the prescribed avoiding response.

escapism: *n.* a tendency to retreat from the unpleasant, esp. when it should be dealt with realistically. ➤ Many neurotic symptoms are interpreted as escapist devices. — *Cp. defense reaction*. — *adj.* and *pers. n.* **escapist**.

esophagus (i'sof'ə-gəs): *n.* the gullet; the tube that leads from the pharynx to the stomach. — *Var.* **oesophagus**. — *adj.* **esophageal** (ē'sō-faj'i-əl).

esophoria (es'ō-fō'ri-ə): *n.* see **heterophoria**.

esoteric (es'ə-ter'ik): *adj.* pertaining to a doctrine that is hidden from all but the initiated.

esotropia (es'ə-trō'pi-ə): *n.* a condition in which one eye fixes the object and the other deviates inward — a form of strabismus.

ESP = extrasensory perception.

essay examination: see **examination/essay**.

essential epilepsy = epilepsy/idiopathic.

EST = electroshock therapy.

establishment: *n.* (*H. Murray*) a division of the personality or self according to certain over-all functions carried on therein. ➤ Murray adopts but modifies Freud's **id**, **ego**, and **superego** as establishments.

-esthesia, esthesio-, -esthesia: combining forms meaning *feeling, sensibility, or sensitivity*: e.g., **anesthesia**, lack of sensation; **hyperesthesia**, excessive sensitivity (esp. for pain, but see **hyperalgia**); **HYPOESTHESIA**, deficient sensitivity; **paresthesia**, mistaken sensitivity, e.g., the erroneous feeling of crawling insects on the skin; **synesthesia**, experiencing one kind of sensation as accompaniment of another, e.g., **chromesthesia**. — *Var.* **-aesthesia**.

esthesiometer (es·thē'zī·om'ə·tər) *n* an instrument for measuring sensitivity of the skin to touch by determining the minimum spatial separation at which two points are perceived as two.

esthete: *n* a person who is especially sensitive to art and beauty; sometimes, one who attaches overmuch importance to beauty. —*Var* aesthete.

aesthetics: *n* the study of what constitutes the beautiful ➤It may be empirical and factual (in which case it is a branch of psychology), or rational and a priori (in which case it is a branch of philosophy). —*Var* aesthetics.

estimate: *v* 1. to arrive at a value or quantitative statement by inspection of the data, either without computation or by rough computation only. 2. (*stat*) to infer the whole from a measurement of the part. ➤In contrast to sense (1), such an estimate may require quite refined computations

estral: *adj.* for estrus.

estrangement: *n.* increase in social distance: a stage beyond misunderstanding, but short of social conflict.

estrogen: *n.* any hormone that stimulates a female to estrus. Such hormones may also have other physiological functions—*adj.* estrogenic.

estrus, estrum, or estrous cycle (es'trəs)·
n. 1. periodic sex desire or heat (3) in female animals. 2. the physiological changes in the reproductive organs of the female when in heat. ➤The word is usually applied only to subprimates.—*Syn* heat (3), rut (2).—*Var* oe.—*adj.* estral, estrous.

eta or η (ā'tə; ē'tə) = correlation ratio.

ethereal: *adj.* of the class of smells resembling that of ether.

ethical judgment (or knowledge) test: see character test.

ethics: *n.* the study of the ideal in human character and conduct. ➤*Distg. fr.* morality, the code of good behavior accepted in a particular society—*adj.* ethical.

ethnic: *adj.* 1. pertaining to groups of people believed to be biologically related 2. pertaining to any important continuing group or division of mankind. ➤ETHNIC GROUP is an intentionally vague or general term used to avoid some of the difficulties of race (which see). The ethnic group may be a nation, a people (such as the Jews), a language group (the Dakota Indians), a sociologically defined so-called race (the American Negro), or a group bound together in a coherent cultural entity by a religion (the Amish).

ethnie (eth'ni)·*n* an ethnic group.

ethno-: combining form meaning *race, peoples*.

ethnocentrism: *n.* 1. the tendency to exalt

the superiority of the group (esp the national or ethnic group) to which one belongs and to judge outsiders, often contemptuously, by the standards of one's own group ➤It is the analog, for ethnic or national relations, of **egocentrism** in personal relations 2. a hypothesized syndrome of underlying attitudes that involve the following division of the social world into in-groups with which one identifies and to which one submits, and out-groups to which one is hostile; positive stereotyping of the former and negative stereotyping of the latter; and the arrangement of the in-groups and out-groups into an evaluative hierarchy in which the former are always dominant and the latter always subordinate —*adj* ethnocentric.

ethnography or ethnology: *n* (*anthrop*) the study of ethnic groups—their origins, customs, occupations, and cultures—as related to their habitat and to other ethnic groups. ➤The distinction between ethnography as descriptive, and ethnology as explanatory, is not well observed.

ethnology: see ethnography.

ethnopsychology: *n* the comparative psychology of races and peoples, esp of non-literate peoples.

ethology (ē·thol'ə·ji): *n.* 1. the science of ethics. ➤It may be either a comparative study of ethical systems, or an attempt to found a system of ethics upon scientific principles 2. the empirical study of human character (4). 3. (*sociol*) the study of manners, customs, and mores 4. (*psychol.* and *zool.*) the study of comparative behavior, or of the ecology of behavior ➤Typically, the ethologist is trained in zoology and investigates the behavior of lower animal forms, but neither limitation is essential. The study of animal behaviors in the natural habitat, using every means to make observation complete, is essential. Ethology does not use mentalistic concepts, but it does employ intervening *variables, including those of instinct or species-specific behavior. The term is a new designation for a very old discipline. ¶The above widely divergent meanings have in common a relation to the Greek *ethos*, meaning the essential nature or character of something.

ethos (ē'thos). *n.* 1. the characteristic outlook on life of a given political, occupational, or cultural group. ➤*Distg. fr.* ideology, which is restricted to ideas and beliefs. Much of the ethos is un verbalized. 2. the feeling tone associated with an outlook on life (**Ethos** [1] is *prefd*)

etiology (ē'ti·ol'ə·ji) *n.* the study of causes or origins, esp of a disease ➤Not to be used for the cause itself An expression such as *the etiology of Harriet Brown's*

neurosis is a mistaken attempt to substitute a prestigious professional-sounding word for the simple word *cause* or *origin*. See *bogus erudition*.—*adj.* etiological.

ETS = Educational Testing Service.

eu-: prefix meaning *good, well, advantageous*, the opposite of *dys-*.

eudaemonism (ū·dē'mən·iz·əm; ū·dī'-): *n.* the ethical doctrine that the chief end of living is happiness or personal well-being.—*Cp.* *hedonism*.—*adj.* **eudaemonic** (ū'di·mon'ik)

eugenics (ū·jen'iks): *n.* the attempt to improve the inborn qualities of a race or breed, esp. of men. ➤ **POSITIVE EUGENICS** seeks to increase propagation of the specially fit, **NEGATIVE EUGENICS** to prevent propagation of the unfit. Though sometimes called a science, eugenics is properly an application of the science of genetics.—*adj.* **eugenic**.

eunoia (ū·noi'ə): *n.* soundness of mind. ➤ An example of *bogus erudition*.

eunuch (ū'nək): *n.* a castrated male; occasionally, a woman who has lost the ovaries.—*adj.* **eunuchal**; **eunuchoid**, resembling a eunuch in bodily or psychological characteristics.

eunuchoidism: *n.* state or condition of having the psychological characteristics of a eunuch.—*adj.* **eunuchoid**.

eupareunia (ū'pə·rū'nī·ə): *n.* coitus accompanied by orgasm.—*Cp.* **dyspareunia**.

euphemism (ū'fə·miz·əm): *n.* the substitution of a mild or indirect word or phrase for one that is considered offensive, indelicate, or disagreeable: e.g., *pass away* for *die*, *gender* for *sex*.

euphoria (ū·fō'ri·ə): *n.* a mood or emotional attitude of invulnerability or "all-is-well": the individual has an intense sense-feeling of health and vigor, often despite real somatic disabilities (which are ignored). In pathological cases, unsystematized and transient delusions to fit the mood are generated the person has a million dollars, the strength of an ox, or is ruler of the universe.—*adj.* **euphoric**.

eurymorph (yū'ri·morf): see *body build/index of*.

Eustachian tube (yu·stā'ki·ən; -stā'shən): a small passageway that connects the middle ear with the **pharynx**.

euthanasia (ū'thə·nā'zhə): *n.* painless death; the practice of ending life painlessly. ➤ It is advocated by some for persons suffering incurable disease

euthenics (yū·then'iks): *n.* the applied science of improving man by regulating his environment.—*Cp.* **eugenics**.

euthymia (ū·thī'mi·ə): *n.* a joyful but tranquil mood, tendency to such a mood or feeling-state.—*Ant.* **dysthymia**.

evaluation: *n.* 1. determining the relative

importance of something in terms of a standard.—*Syn.* **appreciation**, but this word tends to suggest feeling tones and an approving attitude. 2. (*educ*) measurement of the attainment of educational goals, however defined. ➤ Usually included is a study of the relative effectiveness of regulated conditions in furthering or hindering such attainment. **Evaluation** is *prefd.* to its synonym **educational *measurement** by those who object to the narrowness of merely measuring subject-matter learning, although such limitation on the latter is unnecessary. **Measurement** sounds cold, **evaluation** warm, but both assume a set of standards and involve the same kind of operations. If both are to be retained, **evaluation** may be used for global appraisal, **measurement** for more analytical appraisal. 3. see **Kundgabe**.

evaluation/job: see *job evaluation*.

event: *n.* 1. a part of reality that changes within space and time limits ➤ The limits may be great or small according to context: for the geologist a centuries-long emergence of a mountain chain may be a single event. But a definite beginning and end, both in time and space, are necessary; and to be one event the processes, activities, or happenings must be somehow related. A **PHENOMENON** is a relatively stable and generally less extensive grouping of data, so that several phenomena may be spoken of as taking part in one event. However, the two terms are often interchangeable. 2. an occurrence or a temporally linked group of occurrences, with a beginning and an end, which form a unity because they are related to a person's need or purpose. 3. (*H. A. Murray*) a portion of the narrative or description in a projective-test protocol that is related to a specific **press-need**.

event system: (*F. Allport*) a group of acts or behaviors created by the *interaction* of two or more persons committed to the same goal.

evidence: *n.* the facts or principles cited to support a conclusion. ➤ To be counted as evidence, the relation of the data to the conclusion must be made clear.—*Disig. fr.* proof which, if accepted, makes logically *necessary* the acceptance of a conclusion.

evidence/anecdotal: see *anecdotal evidence*.

evident: *adj.* of that which easily and clearly leads to a conclusion.

eviration (ev'ə·rā'shən): *n.* 1. loss of masculinity. 2. delusional belief of a man that he has become a woman.

evoke: *v.* to call forth; esp., to call forth a response or an act.—*Syn.* **elicit**; **stimulate**, preferably restricted to the case of a relatively simple sensory process that evokes response

evolution: *n.* 1. a process of orderly development and growth 2. the theory that present animal and plant species have evolved or developed by descent, with modification, from other pre-existing species, organic evolution. ➤Modern psychology is thoroughly evolutionary. it holds man's behavior to be developmentally continuous with that of subhuman forms of life. 3. (*antihrop*) see **diffusion theory**.—*v.* **evolve**.—*adj.* **evolutionary**.

ex-: prefix meaning *from, out of, away from, beyond*.

exaltation: *n.* a state in which mental processes are lively, the feeling tone pleasant, and the future tinged with joy, elation. It resembles **euphoria** but implies greater activity.

examination/essay: one in which the task is to write at some length upon an assigned topic.—*Contr.* *w.* **examination/short-answer**.

examination/mental: 1. a measurement, or a comprehensive set of measurements, of a person's psychological characteristics 2. an unfortunate term for a test of intelligence.

examination/new-style = examination/short-answer.

examination/objective: a written examination with answers so precisely prescribed that the score for any answer can be assigned by any competent person ➤Most, but not all, objective examinations are of the **selective answer** or **completion** *test forms, examinations requiring free discussion, if carefully phrased and provided with exact but flexible scoring standards, are also objective. The essential character of the objective examination is that the same grade is always given

examination/old-style: see **examination/short-answer**.

examination/short-answer: any examination that does not require the composition of long or complex replies by the examinee ➤It includes **completion** and **selective answer** *tests but also many examinations of traditional form.—*Syn.* **NEW-STYLE EXAMINATION**.—*Ant.* **OLD-STYLE EXAMINATION**, **essay** ***examination**.—*Cp.* **examination/objective**.

examination/subjective: one marked or graded by the unaided judgment, opinion, or whim of an examiner ➤Probably no examiner succeeds entirely in avoiding reference to an outside or objective standard; and no examination, even though styled *objective*, eliminates altogether a subjective element in marking

exceptional: *adj.* differing to a marked degree in one or more characteristics from others of a given class.—*Syn.* **atypical**.

exceptional child: an inclusive term for children who deviate considerably from the

average in physique, sensory acuity, intelligence, social conformity, emotional development, etc. ➤The term is correctly used for both extremes—gifted and feebleminded, giants and dwarfs, etc.—but the current tendency is to restrict it to the handicapped

excess = (stat) kurtosis.

excitable: *adj.* 1. (*physiol*) of a living tissue that can be aroused. ➤The arousing force may come from outside the tissue or may consist of the chemical products of metabolism. The response may be a movement in the protoplasm (e.g., contraction in a fiber) or a chemical or electrical change (e.g., a **neural impulse**) 2. pertaining to an easily aroused and/or exaggerated emotional reaction. 3. prone to **excitement**.—*Syn.* **irritable (ambig)**; **sensitive** (which has question-begging theoretical implications)—*n.* (*concrete*) **excitation**, the fact of being excitable (usually in sense 1)—*n.* (*abstract*) **excitability**, the property of being excitable.—See also **excitement**.

excitant (ek-sī'tant; ek-sə-tant) *n.* an object, esp a substance, that acts upon an organ and elicits activity therein; a stimulant.

excitation: *n.* 1. process whereby physical energy sets up changes in a receptor. 2. process whereby activity is set up in a nerve or in a muscle by nerve action, **NEURAL EXCITATION**. 3. = **neural impulse** (not *recom*). 4. the hypothesized state of the organism or of the nervous system, induced by a stimulus (but influenced also by endogenous activity), that correlates with vigor of response.—*Cp.* **drive state**, which probably refers to the same phenomena 5. (*P. Janet*) rapid increase in psychological tension as seen in joy, enthusiasm, inspiration.

excitation gradient: the drop in capacity of stimuli to elicit a conditioned response as the dissimilarity to the original conditioning stimulus increases ➤The gradient is an expression of the limits of stimulus ***generalization**.

excitation/wave of: see **wave of excitation**.

excitatory agent = stimulus.

excitatory field: a region in the brain activated by a specific sensory process. ➤It is more properly an **EXCITED FIELD**. The term does not imply that the region is a permanent brain area for a given function; it is the area active at a particular time

excitatory irradiation: the spreading of excitation from a strongly activated neural center to adjacent or functionally related mechanisms.

excitatory potential or **sE_R**: (*C Hull*) the hypothesized strength of the tendency to respond in a particular way, a hypothet-

ical *state variable combining the effects of drive and habit strength:

$$sE_R = D \times V \times K \times sH_R,$$

or for practical purposes.

$$sE_R = D \times sH_R.$$

EFFECTIVE EXCITATORY POTENTIAL, or $s\bar{E}_R$, is excitatory potential minus inhibitory potential. MOMENTARY EFFECTIVE EXCITATORY

POTENTIAL, or $s\bar{E}_R$, goes a step farther by subtracting the oscillation factor—*Syn.* reaction potential (which see).

excitatory tendency: the capacity of a given stimulus to arouse a particular response. ➤The term is usually employed with quantitative implication: a stimulus has a certain amount of capacity to elicit a response.

excitement: *n.* an emotional state in which there is strong pressure toward activity, expressed in quick, impulsive, usually inconsecutive movements

exclusion/false or /valid: see false negative.

excretion: see secretion.

executive: *n.* a person or body of persons vested with authority to carry out, or order and direct others to carry out, certain actions—*Cp.* administration.

exercise: *n.* 1. repeated performance of an act for the purpose of learning 2. (*pop*) performance of an already learned act 3. (*educ.*) a task or problem assigned to a pupil to promote his learning. 4. physical activity engaged in for health or recreation.

exercise/law of: the generalization that, other things being equal, performance of an act tends to make subsequent performance of that act easier, more fluent, less subject to error ➤It includes the sublaws of use and disuse.—See also association/laws of (1), frequency/law of.

exhaustion: *n.* 1. state of an organ or tissue when the catabolic rate is markedly reduced, with consequent impairment of function 2. = sensory *adaptation. ➤An unfortunate usage implying that adaptation is due to tissue exhaustion, which is not known to be the case—See exhaustion/procedure of. 3. a hypothetical state of an action system, consequent upon response, that results in heightened threshold for the stimuli of the system and reduced frequency and magnitude of the response thereafter. ➤This state is distinguished from fatigue by the enduring nature of the effects ¶The construct is employed by ethologists in the study of lower organisms, and by psychoanalysts for instinctive (sometimes for other) action systems. (*Cp.* catharsis.) The action system is assumed to have a certain quantum of energy, some of which is drained off by each response and not, as a rule, replaced Drive state is similarly conceived as being a

quantum of energy that is drained off by a response, but it is renewable after response

exhaustion delirium: delirium reactions occurring under conditions of prolonged and intense physical effort, in toxic states, or with high fever.

exhaustion/procedure of: a method of studying sensory processes by testing sensitivity to various groups of stimuli after adaptation to another stimulus ➤Used chiefly with smells—*Syn.* METHOD OF EXHAUSTION (but this has another meaning in logic). Suggested *syn.*: METHOD OR PROCEDURE OF SENSORY ADAPTATION.

exhibitionism: *n.* 1. intentional exposure, usually compulsive, of sex organs under inappropriate conditions. 2. exaggerated or inappropriate efforts to call attention to oneself.

exhibition need: (*H. A. Murray*) the need to attract, excite, seduce, stir, amuse, entertain others; self-dramatization.

existential analysis: (*existentialism*) a method of psychotherapy designed to assist a person to react spontaneously to the world in the spirit of free will. The term is a translation of *Daseinanalyse*.

existentialism: *n.* a literary and philosophical doctrine, and a school of philosophical psychology based thereon. It holds that existence is incorrigibly evil, and that the only human good is a grim and hopeless but resolute struggle. The psychology is strongly voluntaristic.—*Distg. fr.* existential psychology (1).—See psychology/divisions and schools of, II, III, V.

existential judgment: a judgment that implies or directly asserts the actual presence of a datum in the universe. ➤“Mermaids have tails” is not existential, does not imply the existence of mermaids; “mermaids exist” is an existential judgment (probably false).

existential psychology: 1. view that the task of psychology is limited to the observation and description of the existent data or contents of experience, of mental contents. ➤It may be regarded as the logical outcome of structural psychology (1) with definite emphasis upon complete introspective description shorn of all interpretation, followed by analysis and classification of experiences as facts in and for themselves. The term was coined for the viewpoint of E. B. Titchener. 2. the psychological doctrines associated with existentialism, which holds that man must oppose his free will to a hostile, purposeless universe.—See psychology/divisions and schools of, III.

exit interview: see interview/exit.

exo-: prefix meaning *outside, outer, outer part*.

exocathection: see endocathection.

xocrine gland (ek'sō·krin, -krin): a gland that secretes through a duct, either into another organ (e.g., the liver into the small intestine) or to the outside of the body (e.g., the sweat glands)—*Ant.* **endocrine gland**. (But it is believed that some glands excrete both through ducts and by osmosis into the body fluids, i.e., have both endocrine and exocrine functions)

xogamy (eks·og'ə·mī). *n* see **endogamy**.

xogenous (eks·oj'ə·nəs). *adj* of a condition or event that originates outside the body or outside the nervous system.—*Contr.* *w.* **endogenous**, **autochthonous**.

➤ **EXOGENOUS CHILD** is technical slang for a handicapped child whose condition is not referable to heredity.—*Syn* **EXOGENETIC**, **EXOGENIC** (ek'sō·jə·net'ik, -jen'ik).

xolinguistics: *n* (*info. theory*) the study of the relations between the characteristics of a message and the characteristics of the individuals who produce and receive it.

➤ Usually limited to verbal messages.—*Syn.* **METALINGUISTICS**

xophoria: see **heterophoria**.

xophthalmic goiter (ek'sof'thal'mik): a disorder marked by protuberant eyes and an enlarged overactive thyroid. There is excessive and often incoordinated energy output, great emotionalism, ready fatigue, and incapacity for sustained effort.—*Syn* **BASEDOW'S**, **GRAVES'**, **PARRY'S DISEASE**.

xopsychic: *adj* of mental activity achieving physical or social effects in the environment outside the person.—*Ant.* **endopsychic**.

xosomatic method: one utilizing the resistance of the skin to an electrical current or potential originating outside the organism. The Wheatstone bridge is usually used.—*Syn.* **FÉRÉ'S METHOD**.—*Distg. fr.* Tarchanoff's method (see **electrodermal response**).

xotropia (ek'sō·trō'pi·ə) = **divergence** (2).

xp: (*Ror*) *abbr* for **experience-type** or **experience balance**.

xp.: *abbr* for **experiment**.

xpanded personality: the totality of environmental objects felt by a person to be irreplaceable parts of himself his clothing (for an appearance-conscious person), his belongings, his loved ones, etc

xpansive: *adj.* free and unrestrained in feeling and imagination, and in verbal or bodily expressions thereof.

xpansive delusion: a general term for delusions of wealth, power, importance, etc, accompanied by **euphoria**.

xpansiveness: *n.* 1. a generalized tendency characterized by loquacity, high reactivity (esp. to social stimuli), optimistic big plans, friendliness—at least on the overt level. 2. (*K. Horney*) a neurotic condition

in which the patient thinks he really has achieved his idealized *self and manifests symptoms of perfectionism, arrogant vindictiveness, narcissism, and most of the behaviors of (1).

expectancy: *n* 1. (*stat*) = **expectation** (3). 2. an intervening process variable (e.g., an attitude or set) attributed to animals (or to other men) as a parallel to what is subjectively experienced as *expectation*, an acquired disposition whereby a response to a certain sign object or cue stimulus is expected to bring about a certain other situation. ➤ The word *expected*, like *expectancy*, is not to be read subjectively; it is inferred from the animal's behavior. A dog running down a familiar street is inferred to have an expectancy when he begins to turn a corner before he can see it.—*Syn* **FIELD EXPECTANCY**, **SIGN-GESTALT-EXPECTATION**, **PRECOGNITIVE BEHAVIOR**, **MEANS-END EXPECTANCY**, **HYPOTHESIS BEHAVIOR**.—*Cp* **cognitive map**.

expectancy/generalized: the mean strength of the expectancies for a group of behaviors that are related because they have the same kind of reward or lead to the same goal

expectancy/life: the calculated average number of years that a person in a given population is expected to live from birth or from a stipulated life *age. ➤ The term is used for a group of persons as well as for an individual. It is arrived at by extrapolation from census figures and assumes (what is seldom the case) that essentially the same conditions will continue

expectancy theory: (*E C Tolman*) the theory that what is acquired in learning is a disposition to react to certain objects as signs for certain further objects. ➤ E.g., the animal learns to pull a loop as if this action would be followed by the appearance of food. It is not implied that the animal has "ideas" in the subjective sense, it is held merely that his behavior supports the inference that he has acquired the *equivalent* of a knowledge of relations.—*Cp.* **cognitive map**.—See **expectancy**.—*Syn.* **EXPECTATION THEORY**.

expectation: *n.* 1. a tense and somewhat emotional attitude toward the prospect of a certain event.—*Syn.* **anticipation**, which emphasizes motor preparation, **foresight** or **forethought**, which emphasize the intellectual aspect. 2. = **expectancy**. 3. (*stat.*) the probability of an occurrence multiplied by the amount to be gained by the occurrence. 4. = the true *mean.

expectation/error of: an error due to a preconceived idea of the nature of what is to be presented, or the time of its presentation.—*Cp* **anticipatory response**.

experience: *n.* 1. actual living through an

event or events ➤ Many believe this is a better term to designate the subject matter of psychology than either consciousness or behavior. THE EXPERIENCED may then refer to the specific object to which one is responding or of which one is aware, AN EXPERIENCE to the fact of passing through and adjusting to a particular set of circumstances, THE EXPERIENCER to the self or organism that experiences. Semipopular usage is consistent with the above and generally clear in context. Experience is not static; it connotes activity, process, happening, doing. 2. (*E. B. Titchener*) the totality of mental phenomena at a given moment as *directly* received, thus excluding inference. 3. (*pop*) knowledge derived from actual participation in events.—*adj* **experiential**, pertaining to the process, **experienced**, pertaining to the data or object, or to the person who experiences.

experience balance or **Exp:** (*Ror*) the ratio of movement (*M*) to color (*C*) responses (sometimes of movement to total responses) to the inkblots.—See **experience type**.

experience error: (*W. Kohler*) the error of supposing that the pattern of mental organization must parallel the pattern of the experience that causes it

experienter: *n* he who experiences or has experiences, who reacts to environment ➤ This term is occasionally used by behaviorists, more often by mentalists.—See **experience**.

experience-type: (*Ror*) the personality dimension of introversion-extraversion. ➤ A tendency to the former is said to be indicated by *M* responses, to the latter by *C* responses. The experience-type score is the **experience balance**.—*Syn.* **Erlebnistyp** (the original German term, *prefd.* by some writers in English).

experiment (eks-per'ə-mənt, not -pir-): *n*. a definite arrangement of conditions under which a phenomenon to be observed shall take place, with a view to determining for that phenomenon the respective causal influences of these conditions ➤ The phenomenon to be observed is called the **DEPENDENT VARIABLE**, being regarded as depending (at least possibly) on the conditions. The conditions themselves are the **INDEPENDENT, TREATMENT, OR EXPERIMENTAL VARIABLES**. Any condition deemed to have no effect upon the independent variable is called an **IRRELEVANT VARIABLE**.

The use of **experiment** for a mere trial or tryout of a procedure without **experimental** *controls is deplorable, but the *adj.* **experimental** may be allowed in that wider (as well as in its proper) sense. **Observation** includes **experiment** but is also used in a restricted sense for careful

attention without experimental arrangement.—See also **research, investigation, experimental psychology**.—*adj* **experimental**.—*n.* **experimentation**, the art of experimenting.—*pers. n.* **experimenter**.

experimental coefficient: the difference between two means divided by 2.78 times the standard error of the difference. ➤ The concept is no longer in common use

experimental control = **control/scientific**.

experimental design: see **design/experimental**.

experimental extinction: see **extinction/experimental**.

experimental group: those subjects who are exposed to the **experimental** (or treatment) variable and whose performance will therefore reflect the influence, if any, of that variable ➤ *Contr. w.* the **control group** which, other factors being kept as equal as possible, is not exposed to the **experimental variable**.—See **control/scientific**.

experimentalism in education: see **education/experimental**.

experimental methodology: systematic statement of the working rules for designing and conducting experiments and interpreting results; or that portion of the whole set of rules used in a particular experiment.

experimental neurosis: see **neurosis/experimental**.

experimental psychology: 1. the investigation of psychological phenomena by experimental methods. 2. the methods and the results obtained by experiment, systematically set forth. ➤ Often arbitrarily limited to the psychology of the laboratory.

experimental series: those trials or observations made during the experiment proper (as distinguished from pilot or practice trials) and on the **experimental group** (as distinguished from **control groups**).

experimental treatment: a deliberate attempt to change a variable by alteration of some factor believed to have causal influence ➤ As compared with **experiment**, the term refers to a special and limited variation

experimental variable: see **experiment**.

experiment/control: see **control/scientific**.

experiment/controlled: a redundant expression, since it is of the nature of **experiment** to be controlled. ➤ In those circles where *experiment* is loosely used to mean merely a *tryout*, the redundant expression may be pardoned

experiment/crucial: see **crucial**.

experiment/group: an experiment involving many subjects exposed to the **experimental conditions** at the same time.

experimentum crucis = crucial experiment.
—See **crucial**.

expert (eks'pèrt): *n.* one possessed of particular proficiency in some branch of science, art, or industry → In the last, it denotes an artisan or workman of the highest class of competence. The other classes in descending order of skill are **JOURNEYMAN**, **APPRENTICE**, **NOVICE** — *adj.* **expert** (iks'pèrt', eks'pèrt) When the noun is used as adjective (as in *expert psychologist*), accent the first syllable; for the true adjective (he is *expert*), accent the last.

expiation (eks'pi-ā'shən) · *n.* action performed to lessen sense of guilt

expiration: *n.* the expulsion of breath from the lungs — See **inspiration-expiration ratio**.

explanation: *n.* 1. the simplification or clarification of what is said in a statement by showing its relationship to its context. 2. any attempt to account for an event or for the character of an object → **HISTORICAL**, **GENETIC** (**ONTOGENETIC**), or **CAUSAL EXPLANATION** is in terms of the previous events necessary to the occurrence of this event. The last emphasizes a particular series of previous events rather than the whole sequence, and generally attempts to account for only a particular aspect of an event or object ¶ Explanations are also classified as **reductive** or **constructive** **REDUCTIVE EXPLANATION** describes the simpler processes that make up the event and evaluates their interrelationships **CONSTRUCTIVE** (or **CONSTRUCT**) **EXPLANATION** sets forth the **constructs**, abstract principles, or laws involved in the event All of these are distinguished from **description** by their emphasis upon evaluation of the relationships between the factors

explicit: *adj.* 1. directly stated or included in the data. 2. an unfortunate synonym for **overt**. — *Ant.* **implicit**.

exploitation/parental: putting pressure upon a child to behave in ways that fulfill the parent's ambitions rather than the child's real needs

exploitive attitude/direct = **dependency/passive**.

exploitive character: (*E. Fromm*) the kind of person who finds satisfaction in taking from others by force or by guile

exploration/mental: any diagnostic technique that utilizes the client's responses to discover the psychological factors accountable for his present lack of adjustment (2). It includes **psychoanalysis**, **hypnotic analysis**, and **counseling**.

exploratory behavior: movements, or more generally a series of movements, that bring different portions or aspects of the surroundings into stimulus relation to the exploring organism, or the analog of such

movements in thinking, in which there is a shift from considering one aspect of a situation to considering another The entire process is called **EXPLORATION**.

exponent: *n.* (*math*) a number, written to the right and above (i.e., as a superscript) that shows the power to which a given number or expression is to be raised. → Positive whole-number exponents show how many times the number is to be **multiplied** by itself e.g., $(x + y)^2$ signifies that $(x + y)$ is to be squared Negative exponents indicate that the given power of the quantity is to be **divided** into 1: e.g., $a^{-2} = 1/a^2$ Fractional exponents indicate by the numerator the power to which the quantity is to be raised and by the denominator the root to be subsequently extracted. e.g., $N^{3/2} = \sqrt{N^3}$ — *Syn. index.* — *adj.* **exponential**.

exponential curve (eks'pō-nen'shəl) · a curve for which the general formula is $y = e^{kx}$. It is often used to represent physical growth

exposition need: (*H. A. Murray*) the need to relate facts, to explain, to judge, to interpret

ex post facto: (*L.*) by virtue of something done after. → An **EX POST FACTO CONTROL** or **EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN** is one in which groups are matched on certain dimensions after the experimental variable has been administered. It is regarded as an imperfect design.

expression: *n.* 1. anything an organism does, with the implication that the act is determined by the nature of the organism. → *Distg. fr.* **response**, which emphasizes somewhat more that the act is codetermined by environmental factors; and *fr.* **motor function**, which is (properly) restricted to muscular response — *Syn.* **EXPRESSIVE FUNCTION** — *Ant.* **RECEPTIVE FUNCTION** 2. a subsidiary accompaniment or relatively minor part of a response that is indicative of the total response when most of the latter is hidden or suppressed: e.g., blushing. → The phrase *expression of emotion* is misleading in suggesting that the responses denoted are not part of the emotion itself, but it is firmly entrenched in usage 3. changes in voice that indicate the emotional value of what is spoken or sung 4. (*rhet.*) a word, phrase, or other portion of discourse considered as a unit 5. (*math.*) an algebraic, numerical, or other mathematical statement or symbol for a quantity.

expression/method of: the measurement of feeling or emotion by recording the bodily changes involved → The term is somewhat unfortunate in implying a certain theory about the relation of these changes to the feelings in question but is firmly fixed in technical vocabulary

expressive babble or **jargon**: **babbling**

characterized by tones and inflections similar to those of speech

expressive behavior: 1. a part or aspect of an act that is particularly revealing of the nature of the complex total. 2. relatively spontaneous or uninhibited behavior, esp. emotional behavior.

expressive function = expression (1).

expressive movements: movements distinctive enough to differentiate one individual from another, and hence useful in personality appraisal. Included are gross bodily movements and postures, gestures, facial expressions, manner of speech, etc.

extended family: see family.

extended source: (*vs.*) see point source.

extension: *n.* 1. (*phys.*) the property of a body of occupying space. 2. (*logic*) the aggregate of things to which a term applies; denotation.—*Contr. w.* intension.—*v.* extend.—*adj.* extensive.

extensionalization: *n.* the process of determining more accurately the objects really referred to by a term or statement. It requires becoming explicitly aware of the effect upon one's concepts of previous abstracting and identifying. ➤The process is sometimes used in psychotherapy, on the hypothesis that emotional problems are due to semantic confusion.

extension/concept: see concept extension.

extensity: *n.* a spatial attribute assigned to all or some sense data or sensations. It is not extension in space, which is a property of physical objects, but the raw material on which our perceiving of extension is said to be based.

extensor (*eks·ten'sər*): *n.* a muscle which by its contraction serves to straighten out a member, such as a finger or leg ➤*Contr. w.* flexor. An extensor and a flexor form a pair of antagonistic muscles.

external: *adj.* 1. outside any system; esp., outside the body. 2. (*anat.*) on the surface of the body; away from the middle line of the body: e.g., the external rectus muscle, which attaches to the eyeball on the side nearest the temple.

externalization: *n.* 1. the process by which a drive comes to be aroused by an external stimulation rather than by an internal.—*Cp.* reinforcement/secondary. 2. the process by which a child gradually differentiates a world "out there" from his primal undifferentiated perception of body-environment. 3. the process of attributing certain parts or aspects of experience to an environment implicitly regarded as sharable with others or independent of one's experiencing. ➤The process raises important philosophical (epistemological) problems, but is a distinct (if ill-understood) psychological datum. 4. the attribut-

ing of one's own inner feelings, perceptions, or thoughts to the external environment.

➤Eg., a hallucinatory voice may be referred to the environment; an inner conflict may be projected upon the external scene so that one's own feelings of right and wrong seem to come from outside. K. Horney distinguishes an ACTIVE EXTERNALIZATION, in which feelings toward oneself are experienced as feelings toward others, and PASSIVE EXTERNALIZATION, in which feelings toward others are experienced as being directed by them toward oneself.—*Cp.* projection.

external rectus: one of the eye muscles.

external sense: a sensory mechanism that is stimulated only, or chiefly, by energy originating outside the body. ➤*Syn.* exteroceptor, although the latter refers only to the local sense organ and not to the whole system.—See sense.

external world: 1. the totality of physical phenomena outside the body of an organism. 2. the totality of objects other than the self. ➤This may be interpreted to include the body of the perceiver as external.

exteroceptor (*ek'stər-ō·sep'tər*): *n.* a sense organ stimulated directly by energy changes outside the body.—*Distg. fr.* interoceptor and proprioceptor.—*adj.* exteroceptive.

exterosystem: *n.* (*R. Muir*) any complex inborn equipment that serves to relate the organism directly to the external world: a sensorimotor pattern, memory systems, phonation, etc.—Near *syn.* ego functions.

extinction or extinction/experimental: the progressive reduction in the conditioned response consequent upon either of two experimental procedures: (a) the repeated presentation of the CS without the US; or (b) the withholding of reward after the emission of a conditioned instrumental response. ➤Theorists differ on whether (a) and (b) are to be regarded as the same; they are operationally distinguishable.—*v.* extinguish.

extinction/differential: a procedure by which one conditioned response is extinguished and another of the same class is not.—*Syn.* DIFFERENTIATING EXTINCTION (*prefd.*).

extinction/latent: the process whereby an animal ceases to make approach responses to a formerly rewarding situation as a result of the withdrawal of the reward during a period in which the approach responses are not being made in that situation. ➤In ordinary extinction of approach or goal-seeking behavior, the approach behavior is followed by nonreward. In latent extinction, the approach behavior is absent from the nonrewarding situation

extinction ratio: in periodic instrumental

reconditioning, the ratio of unreinforced to reinforced responses emitted by the animal that is, the number of responses the animal makes which do not under the experimental conditions bring reward, divided by the number of times he makes the once-learned response which brings the reward

extinction/secondary: the weakening of one conditioned response as a result of the experimental extinction of a similar CR.

extinguish: *v* 1. to expose an animal to the experimental procedures of extinction. 2. to manifest response decrement the CR *extinguished* rapidly ➤ This meaning is improper unless the procedure of extinction is at least the postulated cause.

extinguished: *adj* said of a CR that has been subjected to extinction. ➤ Only responses are extinguished, to speak of the animals as being extinguished is, at best, curious laboratory slang.

extirpation: *n.* complete removal or surgical destruction of a bodily part.

extra: prefix meaning *outside of, beyond, besides*; sometimes (in hyphenated combinations) *more, larger, better*: *extra-large, extra-strong*

extraception: see *intraception*.

extrachance: *adj.* significantly different from chance expectation.

extracurricular activity: one carried out by pupils, under the auspices of the school authorities, but not forming part of the regular schedule of studies—*Syn* COCURRICULAR ACTIVITY, implying that such activities are regarded as an important part of education

extrajection: *n.* (*psychoan*) the attributing of one's own mental characteristic or psychic process to another person; or transforming some psychic process into a symbolic representation, e.g., drawing a picture of a face full of hate—*Syn* **projection**, which see for other meanings.—*n* **extraject**, the characteristic of oneself attributed to another.

extramural: *adj.* outside the walls of a given institution. Often used figuratively.

extraneous: *adj* 1. of external origin; pertaining to an outside factor 2. foreign to the matter in hand.

extrapolate (*eks·trap·ə·lāt*) · *v* to estimate the value of a variable, or to plot its curve beyond its known range, by inference from the variation of the variable within the known range. ➤ If, throughout the known range, a variable doubles with every additional hour, it might be inferred that this rate of gain would continue. While often useful, extrapolated estimates are subject to tricky errors.—*n* **extrapolation**.

extrapunitive: *adj.* (*S. Rosenzweig*) characterizing a reaction to frustration in which one is angry or indignant with those blamed

for the frustration—*Cp* **impunitive** and **intropunitive**. All three terms are also used for personality types.

extrasensory perception or **ESP**: a response to an external event not presented to any known sense ➤ In a typical experiment, sets of ESP CARDS each bearing one of five symbols—star, circle, parallel wavy lines, square, and plus—are presented face down and the subject attempts to call what is on the face—*Distg fr* **telepathy**, in which there is said to be perception not of an external event but of what is in another's mind—See **cryptesthesia**.

extrasocial: *adj* not involving human relationships

extraspectral hue: a hue not found within the spectrum; the purplish hues that lie on the color circle between violet and a slightly crimson red

extratensive: *adj* (*Ror.*) characterized by a strong need for emotional contact with the environment, dependence upon conformity with others, and relative freedom from self-reference and self-interested motives ➤ *Ant.* **egocentric**, rather than **introversive**, though the latter contrasts somewhat with **extratensive**.—*n.* **extratensivity**.

extraversion: *n* 1. literally, a turning outward 2. an attitude of interest in things outside oneself, in the physical and social environment, rather than in one's own thoughts and feelings. 3. (*psychoan*) the turning of the libido outward upon another person or object—*Var* **extroversion** (not *prefd.*)—*Ant* **introversion**.—*pers. n.* **extravert**.

extraversion-introversion: a hypothesized dimension for the description and measurement of personality ➤ Three aspects are commonly distinguished: direction of interest and attention outward or inward, ease or difficulty of social adjustment, tendency to open or to secretive behavior. It is fairly certain that the dimension is not a unitary one but represents a collection of only loosely related variables. It is even probable that **extraversion** and **introversion** are not opposite: i.e., a person may become more introverted without thereby being less extraverted.

extravert: *n.* a person who tends strongly to the attitude of **extraversion** (2). ➤ A number of personality characteristics, commonly alleged to be associated with the attitude, form an **EXTRAVERT TYPE**, and this is the usual implication of the term. Those who wish to avoid type implications should use the *adj* **extraverted**: he is *extraverted*, rather than he is an *extravert*—*Var.* **extrovert** (not *prefd.*).

extremity/phantom: see **phantom extremity**.

extrinsic: *adj* characterizing that which does not form a real part of something (an object or a topic) but is related to it → Originally extrinsic characterized a quantity or value assigned to something because of relation to external factors, e.g., a rating of *first* in one's class is **extrinsic**. For this the antonym is **intrinsic**. But extrinsic is also now used for a quality that is outside. one's reputation is *extrinsic* Here the antonym is **inherent**: one's honesty is *inherent*.

extrinsic behavior: see **intrinsic behavior**.

extrinsic motivation: behavior controlled through the possibility of reward or punishment external to whatever satisfactions or annoyances reside in the behavior itself. e.g., working for a prize rather than for satisfactions in the task itself — *Cp.* **motivation/intrinsic**.

extrinsic reward: see **reward/extraneous**.

extroversion = **extraversion** (*prefd.*).

extrovert = **extravert** (*prefd.*).

eye: *n* the receptor for vision → The human eye includes the **EYEBALL** and the **OPTIC NERVE** so far as it lies within the eye socket.

eye/compound: the form of eye characteristic of insects.

eye coordination: see **coordination/eye**.

eye/cyclopean: see **cyclopean eye**.

eyedness (*id'nəs*) = **eye dominance**.

eye dominance: 1. a tendency to fixate objects with one eye rather than with both and to depend primarily upon the impressions of that one eye, though the nonpreferred eye is not blind 2. the fact that one eye leads — See **leading eye**.

eye ground: the picture presented to the examiner viewing the back of the eyeball through an ophthalmoscope

eyelash sign: the normal reflex movement of the lid when the eyelash is touched → The sign will be found in the unconscious epileptic or hysteric patient but not

in one suffering from concussion or other organic lesion.

eye-mindedness: *n* 1. tendency to apprehend ideas better when they are presented to the eye. 2. tendency to the predominating use of visual rather than other sorts of imagery.

eye movement/parallel: movement of the two eyeballs in which the lines of sight remain parallel. e.g., when looking from one distant object to another; eye movements without convergence (or divergence)

eye movements: rotary movements of the eyeball resulting from pull of the extrinsic eye muscles. → Does not include changes in the lens or iris muscle. Includes **convergence**, **divergence**, elevation, depression, **fixation** (3), **pursuit**, **nystagmus** (but not **focus**, which properly refers to convergence of light rays on the retina and not of the eyes on an object).

eye muscles: the six extrinsic muscles that rotate the eyeball. → There are three pairs for each eye. (a) **INTERNAL RECTUS** and **EXTERNAL RECTUS**, which rotate the eyeball inwardly and outwardly respectively; (b) **SUPERIOR RECTUS** and **INFERIOR RECTUS**, which rotate it upward and downward respectively; (c) **SUPERIOR OBLIQUE** and **INFERIOR OBLIQUE**, which rotate the eyeball upward and outward, and downward and outward, respectively The *intrinsic* muscles — those of the ciliary body and of the iris — are not usually called eye muscles.

eye pause = **fixation pause**.

eye span: the amount grasped in one **fixation pause** of the eyes. **Eye span** is chiefly spoken of for the reading process and is measured by the number of letters or letter spaces apprehended.

eye-voice span: in oral reading, the distance, measured in letters, between the word being spoken and the word being looked at; the amount by which the eye leads the voice.

F

F: 1. (not *ital*) **Fahrenheit**. 2. **face value** or midpoint of a class interval. 3. the sum of frequencies of all classes below this class. 4. (not *ital*) **luminous flux**. 5. **F test**. 6. **surgency** or **F factor**. 7. (*Ror.*) scoring code for **form response**. 8. (*C. Hull*) the constant amount by which the potential habit strength is reduced by each reinforcement under any given conditions of learning.

F-: 1. (*Ror*) = **F-MINUS**, scoring code for inaccurate or poor form response 2. = **desurgency**.

F₁, F₂: the first and second **filial generations**.

f: 1. **frequency**, i.e., the number of cases in a class interval or other subdivision of a group. — *Cp.* **N**, the total number in the group. 2. an unstated functional relationship. e.g., *x is a function of y* is written $x = f(y)$. 3. (*C. Hull*) an incentive substance. 4. = **fluency factor**.

fables test: a test in which the task is to interpret certain fables. → It may be used as a **projective test** (when the fables are ambiguous), or as a test of intelligence

fabrication: *n* telling fantastic tales as true.

— *Syn.* **FABULATION**.

fabulation = **fabrication**.

face sheet: the first page of a document (such as a case study report) which gives identifying data and sometimes a very brief summary of the data to follow.

facetious (fə·sē'shəs). *adj.* witty or lightly joking, exciting laughter, esp. in an inappropriate or unexpected situation—*n.* facetiousness.

face-to-face group: see group/face-to-face.

face validity: see validity/face.

face value *or* *F:* (stat.) the midpoint of a class interval—*Distg fr* face *validity.

facial angle: (anthropom) the angle formed by the line drawn from the base of the nostrils to the base of the skull (or, roughly, from the base of the nostrils to the opening of the ear) with the line from the base of the nostrils to the most prominent part of the forehead.

facial nerve: the VIIth cranial nerve, which supplies efferent impulses to facial muscles and afferent impulses from taste organs in the front two-thirds of the tongue.

facial vision: perception of the approach of large objects without seeing them, chiefly through tactual sensations of air currents reaching the face. It is one way in which blind persons become aware of obstacles.

facilitation: *n.* 1. increased ease of performance, as measured by decrease in time or errors, increase of output, or decrease in sense of effort 2. support of any act by another act, resulting in increased ease of performance 3. (neurol) greater ease in the transmission of nerve impulse in a specific neuron or tract; specif., 4. such ease in transmission as is believed to result from a prior excitation; = *Bahnung*. 5. (neurol.) an unfortunate synonym for summation (2, 3).—*v.* facilitate.

facilitation/law of: The strength of a reflex response may be increased through presentation of a second stimulus which does not itself elicit the response. E.g., the kinesthetic stimuli from firmly clasping the hands strengthens the knee-jerk response.

facilitation/reproductive: see reproductive facilitation.

facilitation/retroactive: the strengthening of a previously formed association by one formed later.—*Cp* retroactive *inhibition.

facilitation/social: see social facilitation.

fact: *n.* something that has happened; an event; an actual state of affairs; a thing or a phenomenon. *➤Distg fr.* statement, opinion, or belief, which refer to or are about facts or alleged facts. Fact may, however, refer to subjective phenomena: it may be a fact that Smith believes in a mermaid (The mermaid is not fact, but Smith's believing is.) A QUESTION OF FACT

refers to disputed phenomena, a QUESTION OF THEORY to the interpretation or explanation of phenomena—*adj.* factual.—*abstr. n.* factuality.

factitious: *adj.* made by humans, artificial, not natural. *➤*Used esp. where nonhuman origin is claimed or expected.

factor: *n.* 1. any one of several conditions which together cause an event, a part-cause, or anything that has an influence—*Distg fr.* component. 2. (math) any one of the numbers which, when multiplied, give a stated product: 3 and 4 are factors of 12. 3. (stat) any of the constructs that are the end products of factor analysis (which see). *➤*Strictly speaking, these factors are simply the numbers which, multiplied together according to certain rules, reproduce the factor matrix. They are thus but a special case of meaning (2). But they are generally, if unwittingly, interpreted as representing the cause of the factor matrix, thus taking on the meaning of (1). This is particularly the case when the factors are given names: *number factor*, *verbal factor*, etc. 4. (genet) the hypothetical element which codetermines, with appropriate environmental conditions, the appearance of a hereditary trait—*Syn. gene*. 5. (physiol.) a substance produced by metabolism, e.g., a hormone.

factor analysis: a statistical method for interpreting scores and correlations of scores from a number of tests. *➤*It consists of a search for the factors (2) which, under stated restrictions, can be multiplied to give all the correlation coefficients of each test with every other. The most usual restriction is that the factors be as few as possible and still reproduce all the correlations. *¶*A factor when found represents the fact that for the persons tested there is an area or region of behavior within which individuals respond quantitatively in a consistent manner independently of the particular stimuli. E.g., it has been found that individuals score roughly the same for richness of vocabulary regardless of which random sample of words is used as a test. Hence, a vocabulary factor is hypothesized. *¶*A factor describes the area within which such consistency can be found, a further inference is required if the consistency is to be explained as due to a trait. Hence, factor and trait should not be used synonymously, though they often are—*Syn* FACTORIAL ANALYSIS.—*v.* factor analyze or factorize, to carry out the operations of factor analysis.—*Distg fr.* the verb *to factor*, which means to find two or more multipliers for a given product.

factor analysis/inverse = Q technique.

factor/areal: see areal factor.

factor axes: a set of coordinates represent-

ing the relationship of factors to each other and to the correlations in the matrix. The axes are located by factor rotation and are the solution regarded as best for a particular study

factor/balancing: see **balancing factor**.

factor coefficient = **factor load**.

factor/common = **factor/group**.

factor configuration: (*factor anal*) the positions and relations of the test vectors in space, a system fixed by and representing the correlation matrix. ➤ *Distg fr. factor structure*, which includes the factor axes.

factor covariance matrix: (*factor anal*) a matrix in which the columns are the loadings of one factor on the several items and the rows are the loadings of another factor on those items. The cells contain the products of the two loadings for the given items—*Distg fr factor matrix*, in which the cells contain the factor loadings.

factor efficiency: (*factor anal*) the number of distinct situations in which a given factor acts as a unit *trait or functional unit.

factor/first-order: a factor derived from a matrix of test correlations—*Contr. w second-order *factor*, which is derived from a matrix of correlations between factors.

factor fixation: (*factor anal*) defining the location of rotated factors by direction cosines in relation to a system of coordinates.

factor/general or **G** or **g:** 1. a factor found in all the tests being factor analyzed. 2. a factor believed to be common to all tests of ability. ➤ By some methods of factor analysis, a common factor is found directly; Thurstone finds it as a second-order factor, i.e., by factor analysis of the primary *factors. The general factor is identified by most authorities, not as general intelligence, but as the common root of intelligent behaviors—*Cp. factor/group and factor/unique*.

factor/group: (*factor anal*) a factor present in more than one test in a set of tests being factorized, but not present in all; a factor that accounts for the high intercorrelation of the tests forming a group and their lower correlations with tests outside the group ➤ Thus, there is a higher intercorrelation between tests of memory for words than between those tests and others. Group factors are intermediate between a specific *factor, which accounts for variance in only one kind of performance, and a general *factor, which accounts for some of the variance in all kinds. There is a continuum of generality since some group factors are related to many, others to few, performances. The designation of a factor as specific or gen-

eral, however, is probably to be regarded as arbitrary, for no factor can be characterized as related to an absolutely unique performance, and almost none (if any) is related to any and all performances. A specific *factor therefore means a group factor of narrow range, a general *factor means a group factor of very broad range. Or, preferably, *specific* and *general* are restricted to a particular correlation *matrix: the specific factor then is related to but one test in the matrix, the general factor to all, the group factor to two or more but not all

In practice the above definition of a group factor is not strictly adhered to: one test may have a fairly high correlation with a test outside the group, yet on nonmathematical grounds it belongs with the others in the group. Group factors are often named by the initial letters of the "area" of performance in which the factor predominates. e.g., *V* factor (verbal), *w* factor (will), *c* factor (character).

factorial: *adj.* of a factor.—*Syn.*, in many combinations, factor: e.g., factor or factorial analysis.

factorial design: a plan for experiment in which the effect upon a dependent *variable of several experimental or independent *variables, caused or permitted to change together in a systematic way, is studied. e.g., the effect on work efficiency, not of temperature alone nor of humidity alone, but of different temperatures at different humidities. ➤ This term derives from factor (1) and is distinct from factor analysis.

factorial invariance: the degree to which the factor pattern obtained from a given matrix remains unchanged when other tests are added to the matrix or when the same tests are given to different subjects.

factoring: *n.* 1. finding factors (2). 2. the procedure of factor analysis.—*Syn.* factorization (for a concrete instance), factor analyzing (*prefd.*).

factorization/group method of: a method of factoring that uses only a portion of the variance of a matrix to determine the factor to be extracted.

factorize: *v.* to resolve into factors; specif., to make a factor analysis.—*Syn.* factor.—*n.* factorization.

factor loading: the amount that a given factor contributes to the variability of a particular test; the correlation of a factor with a test.—*Var. factor load*.

factor matrix: (*factor anal*) a matrix whose elements are the factor loadings obtained from a factor analysis. ➤ The columns represent the factors extracted, the rows the tests in the original battery. The cell formed by the intersection of column

and row contains the factor loading—*Distg. fr* factor covariance matrix.

factor/primary: (*factor anal*) 1. a factor that satisfies the requirement of simple structure. 2. one of a group of factors that divide up without substantial remainder and without overlapping the covariance of a matrix. \rightarrow If the matrix is extensive enough to represent a large division of behavior—e.g., all cognitive operations—the primary factors may be thought of as the traits—See primary mental *abilities.

factor reflection: see reflection (5).

factor resolution: see resolution/factor.

factor rotation: see rotation.

factor saturation = factor loading.

factor/second-order: a factor that is common to factors rather than to the tested variables. It is extracted by factoring a matrix of factor correlations—*Cp.* oblique (axes) solution.

factor/simple = (K. Holzinger) reference vector.

factor space: the region described by a set of factors or within which a factor operates. The dimensions of the region are not necessarily the three dimensions of Euclid or of perception; they are defined by the empirically observed correlations among the objects (tests, etc.) that lie in the space. The number of dimensions is a function of the correlations. The psychological significance of the dimensions is inferred from the nature of the tests in the region.—*Distg. fr.* space factor.

factor/specific or s factor: (*factor anal*)

1. a factor found in only one test (or in two or three tests believed to reflect the selfsame variable) of the matrix being analyzed. 2. a factor found only in a very narrow range of highly similar tests.—*Cp.* factor/general, factor/group.—*Syn* factor/unique.

factor-specification equation: an equation of the form $X = aF_1 + bF_2 + cF_3$, where X is any one test performance, a , b , and c are factor weights, and F_1 , F_2 , and F_3 are the several factors entering into the performance.

factor structure: (*L. Thurstone*) the positions and relations of the test vectors in space upon which a system of coordinate axes is imposed \rightarrow A certain position of these axes is a simple structure (which see). R. B. Cattell suggests factor *resolution as a substitute, to avoid confusion with another meaning of structure in factor analysis.

factor theory: a description of mental organization in terms of factors, limited in number, qualitatively the same from person to person, but differing in strength. \rightarrow A factor is conceived as either (a) the ab-

stracted communality of a group of responses, or (b) the inferred personal or organismic characteristics that account for the communality (See factor and factor analysis) In either case, there are differing theories on the relation of these factors. The TWO-FACTOR THEORY originally hypothesized that each group of responses could be described in terms of a general factor, g , found in all cognitive processes, and a specific factor, s , specific to each small group of responses. Later this theory, without change of name, accepted factors of intermediate generality called group *factors. MULTIFACTOR or MULTIPLE GROUP FACTOR THEORIES hypothesize, not a general factor, but many factors of varying degrees of generality.—*Distg. fr* faculty psychology, which is a priori, whereas factor theory is based on empirical fact and factor analysis.

factor theory (of learning): see learning/factor theory of.

factor/unique: (*factor anal.*) a factor that is found in only one variable or test of the matrix in question; a factor defining that part of the variance of a test which is not shared with the other tests being factorized.—*Cp.* factor/group and factor/general.—*Syn* factor/specific.

factor weight = factor loading.

factuality/levels of: a scheme for categorizing reports or protocols according to the degree to which they depart from objective fact \rightarrow The steps suggested are: bare fact, context or meaning, interpretation, appraisal, generalization, evaluation.

faculty/mental: obsolete term for one of the supposed "powers of the mind" such as cognition, will, memory, amateness, pugnacity.—See faculty psychology.

faculty psychology: the doctrine that mind is composed of a number of "powers" or "agencies" (the MENTAL FACULTIES, such as memory, will, attention) which produce the various mental activities. \rightarrow In its historical form, the several faculties were speculatively deduced from the assumption that acts which superficially resemble each other must have a common cause—an assumption still popularly made ¶ Trait psychology and certain interpretations of factor analysis resemble faculty psychology in certain formal aspects, but they differ so widely in others that the term faculty psychology should be reserved for the historic doctrine and its popular descendants.—See psychology/divisions and schools of, VII.

fad: *n.* a passing craze, hobby, fashion; a custom or practice not directly useful, indulged in with immoderation

f.a.g.r.: *abbr.* for fractional *antedating goal response.

failure: *n.* 1. not attaining the goal sought; in an experiment, not obtaining usable data. 2. a person who does not meet acceptable standards of economic competence, esp. his own standards; more generally, a person who does not attain the major goals for which he is striving.

faintness: *n.* 1. low intensity of stimulus. 2. a usually brief condition of dizziness and muscular weakness, sometimes with partial loss of consciousness.

faith: *n.* firm (and usually emotional) acceptance of a belief upon admittedly non-rational grounds.

faith cure: healing, or aid in healing, of a pathological state in virtue of a firmly held belief by the patient. ➤The belief may attribute healing powers to the attendant healer, to medication or other physical therapy, to the Deity, to the patient himself, or to magical intervention

fallacy: *n.* an error in reasoning, leading to an improper conclusion, i.e., one not justified by the considerations advanced. ➤The conclusion may actually be true, but not on the grounds given. A fallacy can be detected by careful attention without additional data. A MATERIAL FALLACY is not properly a fallacy; it is the drawing of a proper conclusion from either true or false premises, but not the conclusion required. —*adj.* fallacious.

fall chronometer: an instrument for measuring time by taking the fall of a relatively dense body through a constant distance as a unit—*Syn.* GRAVITY CHRONOMETER, FALL APPARATUS.

fallectomy = salpingectomy.

false exclusion or false inclusion: suggested substitutions for false positive and false negative, respectively.—See false negative.

false negative: the number or proportion of cases wrongly excluded from a certain group by application of a certain standard or criterion. ➤E.g., if a certain test be used to select for college it will, unless it is a perfect test, exclude a certain number who would, if admitted, make a satisfactory record. These are the false negatives. Those who are chosen by the test and are unsatisfactory are FALSE POSITIVES. Those correctly chosen are VALID POSITIVES, those correctly excluded are VALID NEGATIVES. The term has come into psychology from medicine, where a positive test connotes presence of disease. But positive usually connotes presence of a *useful* quality, and false positive and valid positive suggest the opposite meaning from that intended. It is suggested that the four terms be FALSE EXCLUSION and FALSE INCLUSION, VALID EXCLUSION and VALID INCLUSION, all of which clearly suggest the meaning.

false positive = FALSE INCLUSION, under false negative.

falsification/retrospective: unintentional distortions in reporting or remembering past experiences, esp. by the addition of false elements.

falsity: *n.* lack of concordance with fact. ➤*Distg. fr.* inaccuracy, which stresses *degree* of nonconcordance—*Cp.* accuracy, precision, correctness.

familial: *adj.* 1. pertaining to the family. 2. occurring in members of the same family. ➤It may refer to either family heredity or heritage, or both

familiarity: *n.* acquaintance with a situation or an act to be performed.—*adj.* familiar.

family: *n.* 1. a group of individuals related by blood or marriage. ➤The limits of family differ from culture to culture. Always included are the mother and her children, nearly always the father. This is the NUCLEAR FAMILY. The EXTENDED FAMILY may include all the descendants of a common great-grandparent with their wives and/or husbands. The FAMILY OF PROCREATION for a given individual is that of which he or she is a parent, the FAMILY OF ORIENTATION is that in which he is an offspring. Metaphorically, family may be used for any group considered to be bound by close ties. 2. a group of persons living together in one household. 3. (*biol.*) a group of related genera, a subdivision of an order in the classification of organisms. 4. = HUMAN FAMILY: all men, including extinct species. Usually used when it is desired to emphasize a feeling of close relationship or brotherhood. 5. any collection of closely related items: a *family* of curves, an attitude *family*—*adj.* familial.

family/broken: in Occidental society, one which has lost father or mother by death, desertion, or divorce

family constellation: the number and characteristics of the members of a family; esp., the pattern of their mutual relationships.

family limitation: any procedure designed to restrict the number of children. It includes infanticide, abortion, contraception, limitation of intercourse—See parenthood/voluntary.

family/word: see word family.

fanaticism: *n.* excessive zeal for a cause, manifested by strong emotion and extreme, though often transient, efforts in its behalf. ➤Usually derogatory.—*adj.* fanatic.

fancy: *n.* whimsical imagination.—*adj.* and *v.* fancy.

fantasm: *n.* a vivid, seemingly real image of an absent person or form, or of what is assumed to be a disembodied spirit. ➤An image recognized as imaginary is a *fantasm*; when supposedly perceptual, it is an apparition.—*Var.* phantasm.

fantastic: *adj.* pertaining to, or of the na-

ture of, fantasy; conceived by wild and unrestrained imagination

fantasy: *n.* imagining a complex object or event in concrete symbols or images, whether or not the object or event exists, or the symbols or images themselves e.g., a day-dream ➤Fantasy is usually pleasant and represents a sort of wish fulfillment. Originally synonymous with **imagination** (which see), it is now distinguished by the fact that, if it represents reality at all, it is whimsical or visionary, not primarily either constructive or reproductive. Yet it is not necessarily delusive or pathological. [Freud made distinction between dreams of fantasy and those showing dream work.—*adj.* **fantastical** (*prefd.*), as **fantastic** has acquired a wider meaning.—*Var.* **phantasy**.

fantasy/creative: (*C. Jung*) an instinctual process in which problems are subjectively solved by the uniting of opposites.

fantasy/forced: (*psychoan.*) an affect-charged fantasy provoked by the analyst. ➤It is resorted to in the case of patients who report few spontaneous fantasies. The supposition is that *any* fantasy the patient is able to produce will represent the unconscious.

fantasy formation: daydreaming, in contrast with logical and realistic thinking; autism.—*Syn.* **FANTASY-MAKING**, **FANTASY THINKING**

fantasy/foster-child: see **foster-child fantasy**.

fantasy/rebirth: see **rebirth fantasy**.

fantom = **phantom**.

faradic (fə·rad'ik)· *adj.* pertaining to the alternating electric current produced by the secondary winding of an induction coil ➤The faradic current is much used to give an electric shock in laboratory experiments

far point: the most distant point at which an eye can see an object distinctly under conditions of relaxed accommodation.—*Cp.* **near point**.

far-sight: *n.* either of two different conditions, **presbyopia** or **hyperopia** (which see), in which distant objects can be seen relatively more clearly than near ones; metaphorically, ability to estimate the future course of events.—*Syn.* **FARSIGHTEDNESS**

fasciculus (fə·sik'ū·ləs) *n.*, *pl.* **fasciculi** (-li)· (*neurol.*) a slender bundle or cluster of nerve fibers, esp., a subdivision of a funiculus of the spinal cord.—*adj.* **fascicular**, **fasciculate**.

fasciculus gracilis (gras'i·lis) = **Goll/column of**.

fashion: *n.* a custom having but a brief life, more specif., a custom in clothing

fatalism: *n.* 1. the doctrine that the situation and acts of man are predetermined by Deity (or some substitute therefor) and are not subject to change, either by individual volition or by act of anyone else

➤This view rules out any effect of environmental change 2. the doctrine that volition and effort cannot influence behavior.—*Ant.* **voluntarism**. ➤**Fatalism** is not quite the same as **determinism**, which may admit the role of volition and/or effort while explaining these as fully determined by past events. Its derogatory connotations are question-begging, it is no argument against a view to call it **fatalism**.

father complex = **Electra complex**.

father figure: *n.* 1. the person who is put in the stead of one's real male parent, and who becomes the object of transferred attitudes or other habitual responses originally developed in relation to the parent. 2. a mature person with whom one identifies and who comes to exercise such parental functions as advice, encouragement, or discipline.—See **figure** (5).—*Syn.* **FATHER IMAGO** (im·ā'gō).

father fixation: *n.* centering attention and feeling upon the father, somewhat to the exclusion of other persons, together with relative inability to shift attention to other persons.

father right or mother right: tracing of descent, hence of kinship, through the father or the mother respectively.—*Syn.* **PATRILINY** and **MATRILINY**. ➤There is no implication concerning the authority or power of the respective parents

father surrogate: one who is reacted to as if he stood in place of a father.—See **surrogate**.

fatigue: *n.* 1. (*pop*) diminished ability to do work, either physical or mental, as a consequence of previous and recent work.—*Syn.* **work decrement** (*prefd.*, since it does not imply a single cause for the loss). 2. impairment of function of sense organ, nerve, or muscle due to continued recent stimulation and activity.—*Syn.* **PHYSIOLOGICAL EXHAUSTION** (*prefd.*), for sense-organ fatigue, sensory ***adaptation** (2). 3. = weariness, a specific bodily feeling 4. the desire to quit performing a function after prolonged application to it ➤The four meanings are often confounded

fatigue/auditory: loss of sensitivity to sounds as a result of auditory stimulation.—*Syn.* **AUDITORY ADAPTATION**.—See **adaptation/sensory** (2).

fatigue/chromatic or /color = **adaptation/chromatic**.

fatigue/combat: see **combat fatigue**.

fatigue/nerve = **refractory phase** (1).

fatigue/retinal: depletion of capacity of the retina to respond to light and color stimuli ➤Postulated to explain negative **after-sensation**, successive contrast, etc.—*Syn.* **RETINAL ADAPTATION**.—See **adaptation/sensory** (2).

fatigue/visual: decreased ability of visual performance and/or characteristic sensa-

tions or feelings resulting from prolonged visual work—*Distg fr. fatigue/retinal.*

FC: (*Ror*) scoring code for a response that imputes to the inkblot a definite meaningful form made up in essential part by colored elements.

Fc: (*Ror*) scoring code for a description of the inkblot primarily in terms of a form. The shading (or color) effects are described as giving texture or surface appearance to the form.

fc = foot-candle.

fear: *n* an emotion of violent agitation or fright in the presence (actual or anticipated) of danger or pain. It is marked by extensive organic changes and behaviors of flight or concealment.—*Cp. phobia*, which refers to persistent and irrational specific fears.

feature profile test: a test wherein appropriately shaped blocks must be put together to form a human profile

febrile (fē'brīl, feb'-). *adj.* feverish.

Fechner's colors (feH'nərz): see Charpen-tier's bands.

Fechner's law: generalization that intensity of sensation increases as the logarithm of its stimulus. ➤ Often incorrectly called **Weber's law** (which is a distinct formula), Fechner's formula has been subjected to varied interpretation and criticism. The formula is $S_r = k \log R$, where S_r = sensation intensity, R = *Reiz* (Ger. for *stimulus*), k = a constant.—*Syn. WEBER-FECHE-NER LAW*

Fechner's paradox: If stimuli differing in intensity are brought to the two eyes separately so that the two visual impressions fuse into one, the brightness of this binocular image is less than that of the brighter of the unocular components.

Fechner's shadow experiment: a demonstration of Weber's law: the observer compares the brightness of the shadows cast by a single pole on a uniform surface from two independently variable light sources.

fecundity: *n* capacity to have offspring. ➤ While best usage distinguishes fecundity from fertility (the latter meaning the actual having of many offspring), the two are often confused and even reversed. While fecundity would seem to be primarily anatomic or physiological, INFECUNDITY may also be psychological. Fertility is a function of very many factors—physiological, psychological, economic, political, cultural, religious, etc. Both fecundity and fertility are also used figuratively of ideas, plans, projects, etc.—*adj. fecund* (which also means having many offspring).

feeble-mindedness: see deficiency/mental. **feeble-mindedness/high-grade:** see defective/high grade.

feedback: *n.* 1. in a machine, the automatic signaling of the degree of performance or

nonperformance of an operation: e.g., the registration by a speedometer of the rate of rotation of the drive shaft.—*Cp. servo-mechanism, cybernetics.* 2. in an organism, the sensory report of the somatic result of a behavior e.g., the kinesthetic report that indicates the speed and extent of a movement, or the pain that follows touching a hot object 3. (*social psychol.*) a direct perceptual report of the result of one's behavior upon other persons e.g., the perception of the return smile that greets one's own. ➤ **Feedback** in such cases involves implicit inferences and is thus not wholly the same as in (2). ¶ It is only recently that the feedback principle has been isolated in mechanics and extensively made use of; in organisms the corresponding principle has long been recognized (*cp* knowledge of results, coenesthesia, proprioception, kinesthesia); it is only the term which is new. And being new, its exact usage is not stabilized.

feeding problem: extreme difficulty in getting a child to eat an adequate amount of the right foods; or the child who makes such difficulty. ➤ The term does not usually refer to physiological failure to absorb food but to refusal to eat.

feel: *v.* 1. to touch and explore an object with the surface of the body, esp. with fingers 2. to receive sensory impressions from an object or situation. 3. to experience a general bodily condition: to feel well, to feel fatigued, to feel cold. 4. to experience pleasantness or unpleasantness; to have an emotion or affect. 5. to believe; to conclude, esp. when the person is not ready to defend his belief.—See feeling.

feeling: *n.* For the variety of popular usages, see an unabridged dictionary. Many are still current and considerably affect its technical use. We may distinguish four basic usages: 1. in the broadest sense, any kind of conscious process or experiencing. ➤ This old-fashioned usage is still current, esp. in contexts where it is not desired to emphasize the object of experiencing 2. the sense impressions from the skin and underlying tissues. ➤ These are usually given special names (e.g., pressure sensation) or are lumped together as cutaneous, but the verb and gerund forms (e.g., feeling of pressure) are retained even in highly technical works, and extended to any general form of sensing (e.g., feeling well). 3. = affect (3), or affective states or processes. emotions, sentiments, passions, valences, desires, cravings, interests are, or involve, feelings, though (at least in the last three) a strong conative aspect is also to be noted.—*Cp. also reinforcement*, a related term differently used. 4. the elementary factors in the various affective states. ➤ Traditional

psychology generally distinguished two feeling elements, pleasure and unpleasure, or liking and disliking. Some added an elementary interest-feeling. Freudians hold to a bipolar theory of elementary feelings, usually called love and hate. Wundt distinguished three opposed pairs. 5. a vague belief; or one not backed by clear evidence. ➤ The difficulties of definition are nowhere greater than in stating the precise meaning of a term, such as **feeling**, which everyone understands—each in his own way. Metaphorically, we may speak of feeling as the overtone or as the coloring of experience, the evaluating aspect of our adjustments to environment—*adj* feeling, pertaining to the process or mental content; felt, pertaining to that which arouses feeling—*Syn.* (for the *adj*) **affective**, **hedonic**. **feeling/aesthetic**: see **aesthetic feeling**. **feeling-into**: *n* a translation of *Ger. Einfühlung*.—*Syn.* **empathy**.

feeling of —: see other noun. e.g., for *feeling of difference*, see **difference/feeling of**; for *feeling of inadequacy*, see **inadequacy/feeling of**, etc.

feeling tone: *n* the affective component, the pleasingness or unpleasingness, of an act or object.

feeling type: (*C. Jung*) a function type belonging to the rational class: a person who is dominated habitually by affects; or a classification for such person. ➤ The classification of feeling as *rational* is unusual, if not unique, to the school of Jung.—See **function type**.

fellatio (fəˈlāˈshiːō)· *n* stimulation of the penis by friction in the mouth of another person, the **FELLATOR** (*m*) or **FELLATRIX** (*f*).

felt-need: *n*. a need of which one is explicitly aware; a recognition that there is something in the situation to which adjustment is needed. ➤ In many educational contexts, the term has carried the implication that the felt-need is necessarily a sound guide to what a child should learn, and that a felt-need guarantees learning if only it can be found or activated. It is all too often used as *syn.* for **motive** (1) and (2).—*Syn.* **aware-need**, **conscious need**.

female; *adj* intrinsic to the female sex: female organs, female voice. ➤ *Distg fr.* **FEMININE**, commonly associated with females: *feminine* attire.

feminine: see **female**.

femininity: *n* the usual characteristics, taken collectively, of women.

feminization: *n* becoming more like the adult female of one's species. ➤ Said of a male or of a young female.

fenestra (fəˈnesˈtrə): *n* (*L*) a window; specif., the **FENESTRA VESTIBULI** or **OVALIS** (= **oval *window**) and the **FENESTRA ROTUNDA** (= **round *window**)

fenestration: *n* an operation to relieve conduction *deafness by making a new permanent opening in the lateral semicircular canal as a substitute for the oval *window.

feral (firˈəl) *adj* wild, undomesticated.

feral child: a human being who has been nurtured in complete social isolation from other human beings, either by animals or by only indirect contact with human caretakers.

Féré phenomenon or method: see **electrodermal response**.

Ferry-Porter law = **Porter's law**.

fertility: *n* the having of many offspring; figuratively, the having of many ideas.—See **fecundity** for discussion.—*Ant.* **infertility**, the having of few offspring or none—*adj.* **fertile**.

fertility/differential: 1. the number of offspring that have been produced by an individual or a pair in a completed family, as compared with others. 2. the predicted capacity of an individual or a pair to produce relatively many or few offspring. ➤ Such prediction is at best of doubtful validity.

fertilization: *n* (*biol*) union of a male gamete or sperm with an ovum or egg.

fetal: *adj* pertaining to the fetus.—*Var.* **foetal**.

fetishism (fēˈtɪʃ·iz·əm; fet-) *n*. 1. veneration of inanimate objects (**fetishes**) considered to possess magical powers, metaphorically, extravagant devotion to any object. 2. an anomaly in which sexual excitement or gratification is habitually produced by an object other than sex organs or characteristics. ➤ Fetishes are most often articles used by persons of the opposite sex (handkerchiefs, gloves, toilet articles, lingerie) or parts of the body, esp the hair. The ardent feeling of the lover for the adored one's handkerchief as a token in her absence is only metaphorically called **fetishism**.—*Var.* **fetichism**.

fetus (fēˈtəs)· *n* an embryo in its more advanced stage of development; esp, the human embryo after the sixth to eighth week of pregnancy—*adj* **fetal**, **foetal**.—*Var.* **foetus**.

F factor: (*R B Cattell*) the factor defining the dimension of **surgency-desurgency**, found in tests of: speed of reaction time; speed in reversible perspective; ratio of speed to error in pursuitmeter, cancellation, etc., ratio of vocabulary to general intelligence; alkalinity of saliva, concentration of cholinesterase in blood serum, etc.—*Cp* **surgency**.

FFF = **flicker fusion frequency** (see **flicker**). **F-G** = **figure-ground**.

fiat (fiˈət)· *n* (*L*, *let it be done*) a distinctive experience said to accompany certain acts of choice or volition.

fiber: *n.* 1. a threadlike bit of living substance which, with others, makes up a tissue. 2. = nerve fiber.—*adj.* fibrous (but this may also mean of a tough thin layer) —*Var.* fibre.

fibers/commissural: see commissural fibers.

fibre = fiber.

fibril (fī'bril) *n.* threadlike portion of a single neuron.—*Syn.* NEUROFIBRIL, NEUROFIBRILLA.

fibrillation: *n.* the division of a fiber into finer fibers or hairlike processes.

fiction: *n.* 1. an imagined state of affairs not considered to be real. 2. something taken as if true for the sake of argument, or as a basis for action in the hope that by such action it may be made true.—*Distg.* *fr.* artifact, and *fr.* construct.—*adj.* fictitious.

fiction/directive: (*A. Adler*) a fantasy of one's superiority which forms the basis of a life plan. ➤When too far out of line with reality, it is a NEUROTIC FICTION.

fiction/neurotic: see fiction/directive.

fiducial (fī·dū'shəl) *adj.* pertaining to, or based on, that which is trustworthy or reliable. ➤FIDUCIARY, pertaining to a trustee, is often but incorrectly used as a synonym.

fiducial interval: see fiducial limit.

fiducial limits: (*stat.*) the points or ordinates to the right or left of a representative statistic within which sampling variation may be expected to occur without loss of the representative character of the statistic. ➤The limits are set at such distance in sigma units from the statistic that a value of the statistic beyond these limits is

confidence emphasizes that the limits set, though based on probability, are a matter of choice. One decides, for nonstatistical reasons, to have confidence in a difference in sampling statistics that happens as often as 95 per cent of the time (this is confusingly called the 5 per cent level of significance); or one elects to be more rigorous and to put confidence in a difference that happens by chance only once in a hundred samplings (this is called the 1 per cent level of significance). In practice, fiducial and confidence are interchangeable when used with LIMITS or INTERVAL. (Note that *fiduciary* does not mean the same as fiducial.)

CONFIDENCE LEVEL specifies the percentage of samples that may be expected to fall outside the confidence interval one speaks of a statistic as stable or significant at the 5 per cent or 1 per cent confidence level. Although this meaning is rigorously definable, it is confusing: 5 per cent is not the per cent in which we are confident; it is the per cent that we must risk. It has therefore been suggested (by J. Royce) that risk level take the place of confidence level.

field: *n.* 1. an area having boundaries. ➤As used in psychology, both field (area) and boundary may be used metaphorically. E.g., when we speak of rules setting boundaries to action, we refer not merely to a physical place but to the kind of action permitted. 2. the entire space within which a set of forces operates. ➤In psychology, field is used to emphasize the complex totality of interdependent influences within which an organism functions, the constellation of interdependent factors that account for a psychological event. See field theory. In various combinations, the use of field emphasizes that the object to which the organism reacts is the product of interaction, within the field, of the organism with the non-organism.

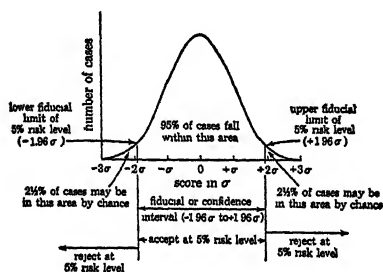
field/behavior: see behavior field.

field cognition mode: (*E. C. Tolman*) a specific acquired way of apprehending or knowing some specific character of the field in which the organism behaves. It involves an interaction of perceiving, remembering, and thinking, and is manifested by specific reaction. ➤The term is employed to emphasize the contribution of the organism to the "stimulus" aspect of the stimulus-response sequence.

field/excitatory: see excitatory field.

field expectancy = expectancy.

field force: (*K Lewin*) a manifestation of energy by a person that must be defined in terms of the whole field. ➤For Lewin, strictly speaking all force is field force, the term is thus redundant for emphasis. It may be applied to forces that are field-determined in very marked degree and deter-



Fiducial Limits
and Confidence Level

not expected to occur by chance alone in more than a stated percentage of the samplings.

The distance between the limits (in sigma units) is called the FIDUCIAL, or CONFIDENCE, INTERVAL. Fiducial emphasizes the role of probability theory in determining the limits;

mined only slightly by less inclusive influences, such as a particular stimulus or particular trait.

field investigation: collection of data outside the laboratory, library, or clinic, the study of organisms in their usual habitats. ➤An inclusive term covering any kind of method from brief interview to carefully controlled experiment. Emphasis is upon the place, not the method.—*Syn.* FIELD OBSERVATION, FIELD RESEARCH, FIELD STUDY.—*Cp.* also **action research**.

field/mathematical: a region defined by any kind of mathematics, including (but not limited to) Euclidean geometry—See **topology**, **field/scalar**, **field/vector**.

field observation: observation of events in their natural setting, without effort to control them for the purposes of the observation.

field/occupational: see **occupational field**.

field of —: see other noun. e.g., for *field of attention*, see **attention/field of**.

field/perceptual: see **perceptual field**.

field/phenomenal or /phenomenological: everything, including itself, experienced by an organism at any moment. ➤Emphasis is upon the external world as *experienced* by the reacting organism, not as it is in the abstractions of physical science. Objects physically present, but not perceived, are not part of the phenomenal field, and objects not physically present, but thought about, are—See **field theory**, **phenomenology**.

field/psychological: (*topol.*) a region within which to order psychological facts according to the mathematical rules by which the field is determined. ➤In a very simple case, similarity may be represented as nearness in space and the facts about similarity shown graphically.—*Cp.* **field/mathematical**. The psychological field may include a limited set of psychological facts or all of them.—*Syn.* (*approx.*) **behavior field**, **behavioral environment** (both more limited), **psychophysiological** or **psychophysical** ***field** (more inclusive).

field/psychophysical: (*K. Koffka*) an inclusive construct that brings into unified consideration the behavioral environment and the physiological field.

field research: see **field investigation**.

field/scalar: (*topol.*) a region where every point may have an associated set of magnitudes.

field/sensory: see **sensory field**.

field structure: 1. the pattern of relations between various parts of the psychological ***field**. 2. the arrangement in which psychological facts can be assigned precise positions in the field. ➤A field is said to be **structured** when the data of which it is composed find reasonably precise positions. It is **INFINITELY STRUCTURED** when every datum

is located. 3. the arrangement in which the psychological field is rigid and stable.

field study: see **field investigation**.

field-theoretical: *adj.* pertaining to **field theory**; according to the tenets of field theory

field theory: any of several points of view that attempt to systematize psychological data by analogy with fields of ***force** in physics. ➤They postulate that the properties of related phenomena are derived from, or dependent on, the total field of which they are at that time a part. The theory substitutes *events* for *things* having fixed properties, and sees events as totalities in which parts of the event are what they are, qualitatively and quantitatively, only in terms of the rest of the event. ¶No brief characterization of **field theory** is at all adequate, and various writers differently state the case. With varying degrees of emphasis, a field theory may hold (a) that the organism and its surrounds form a unified interacting totality and can only arbitrarily be considered separately, (b) that the true instigator of behavior is always the totality of mutually influencing parts, and not an isolated stimulus (*c.p.* Gestalt); (c) that objects are not independent physical forces but gain their object quality from the organism that reacts to them (i.e., that the property in an object of instigating response is never a correlate of its physical properties alone but depends also upon the organism); (d) and conversely, that the organism can only be described as an organism-in-a-field, its only properties being those of an organism-in-a-field.

At a very superficial level, the reader may take field theory to mean an emphasis upon the interrelatedness of a present event, upon the totality of influences that determine behavior—See **psychology/divisions and schools of**, V, VII.—*adj.* **field-theoretical**.

field/vector: (*topol.*) a region where every point is characterized by both direction and magnitude.

field/visual: see **visual field**.

figural: *adj.* pertaining to, or showing the characteristics of, a figure.

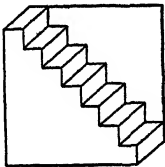
figural aftereffect: the tendency to maintain the same kind of figure-ground relations in successive similar experiences. ➤If a straight line is tilted on a homogeneous ground, there is a tendency to continue to structure the visual field in the same direction. Hence, if a succeeding line actually tilts the same as the first, it is perceived as tilting less.

figural cohesion: the tendency of the parts of a figure to remain together as one figure. ➤E.g., once seen as forming a triangle, three dots tend to continue to be seen as a

triangle even when they are combined with other elements. **Camouflage** (which see) succeeds by destroying one figural cohesion in favor of another.

figure: *n.* 1. the symbol for a digit (e.g., 8) or a number (e.g., 42 51). 2. the outline or shape of anything, but esp. of a human body, or a likeness of such shape. 3. a visual outline composed of solid lines, in comparison with a pattern in which space is outlined by dots or other discontinuous stimuli. 4. a group of impressions from a single sense perceived as a whole and clearly marked off from adjacent impressions—See **figure-ground**. 5. a person representing, in feeling and in idea, the essential (not necessarily the ideal) attributes of a certain role: a father figure; a mother figure. ➤The figure is not quite a surrogate or substitute; his relations with the other person may be too few for that. A teacher may be a mother surrogate without being very fully a mother figure; a purely fictitious character may become a mother figure. The figure is always the object of a marked and distinctive attitude.—See father figure.—*adj.* **figural**, **figured**.

figure/ambiguous: any of a large category of pictures which, when steadily regarded, are subject to changed interpretation without any actual change in the picture. ➤Thus, in a line drawing a staircase may



be so pictured that it may be alternatively interpreted as seen from below or from above. This is a reversible (ambiguous) *figure. In other cases, such as the "hidden man" type of puzzle picture (an embedded *figure), once the interpretation has changed it is difficult to see the original figure again.

figure-and-ground = **figure-ground**.

figure/composite: see **composite figure**.

figure/embedded: a form of ambiguous *figure in which a visual form or shape is so closely interwoven with other forms that it is difficult to perceive separately. ➤All **camouflage** involves embedding a figure into a background. When lines and colors forming part of the figure are seen as belonging to adjacent figures, the unity or gestalt of the embedded figure is destroyed. **HIDDEN FIGURES** are a special case of embedded figures.

figure-ground: *n.* a general property of a perceived field of being divided into at

least two parts or aspects, the **figure** and the **ground**, which mutually influence each other. ➤Derived from graphic art, where the distinction of figure and background is an old one, the concept is now generalized to all perception, or even to all awareness. The figure is perceived as having unity and as being segregated from the ground; the ground is relatively, though not entirely, homogeneous—i.e., the constituent impressions are not sharply marked off from each other. The figure is generally the part attended to, but the relationship is not necessarily static—figure and ground may be reversed by a shift in attention or intention. (It is possible, however, to shift attention to the ground without causing it to become figure.) More than one figure may be segregated on one ground, and what is figure for one ground may itself be ground for another figure. A number of properties have been experimentally ascribed to figure or to ground respectively.—*Syn.* **FIGURE-AND-GROUND**.

figure/hidden: see **figure/embedded**.

figure/reversible: one form of ambiguous *figure (which see). Most reversible figures are reversals of perspective.—See **perspective/alternating**.

filial: *adj.* pertaining to offspring or descendants.

filial generations: the successive generations from a single parent or pair. They are designated as **FIRST FILIAL** (or F_1), **SECOND FILIAL** (or F_2), etc.

filial regression: see **regression/filial**.

filiate: *v.* to establish a relationship like that of parent to child, as in a parent organization and its branches.

film color: one that lacks definite localization but seems to hover before an observer like a film or cloud. It is seen as soft, unsubstantial, nearly texture-free

filter/acoustic: a device that screens out certain sound frequencies, allowing the rest to pass through—e.g., the ordinary loud-speaker filters out high frequencies.

final: *adj.* 1. last of a series. 2. **purposive**; pertaining to ends or goals.—*Syn.* (for 2) **telic**; **teleological**; **FINALISTIC**, pertaining to a doctrine that exalts human purposes as of special significance.

final common path: a group of motor neurons upon which nerve impulses from afferent and connective neurons converge.

finalism = **teleology**.

finger painting: making pictures or designs by spreading pigments on a surface with the fingers. ➤Being less demanding of technique than brush or crayon, it is used to encourage graphic expression and in projective tests.

finger spelling: spelling by finger movements, each of which stands for a letter or

phonic combination.—*Contr. w. sign language.*

finite (fī'nīt) *adj.* having measurable limits
 ➤ A FINITE DIFFERENCE is symbolized by Δ .
Contr. w. infinite, having limits too great to be measurable; and *w. infinitesimal*, too small to be measurable

firing: *n. (neurol.)* the process whereby activity in a receptor or in a neuron affects a neighboring nerve or muscle cell, the emission of a nervous impulse.—*v. fire.*

first-order correlation coefficient: a partial correlation coefficient in which the influence of only one variable is held constant

first-order factor: see **factor/first-order**.

Fisher's test: a statistical test to determine the probability that a correlation coefficient of a given value could arise by random sampling from an uncorrelated population
 ➤ Tables show the *t* value for values of *r* at different degrees of freedom and number of variables.

fission: *n.* a method of reproduction wherein a cell divides into two parts, each of which grows into a full-sized cell like the original.

fission/group: by analogy with cell fission, the splitting of a social group into two separate groups.—*Contr. w. fusion/group.*

fissure: *n. (anat.)* any of the deep furrows or grooves on the surface of the brain.
 ➤ The more shallow grooves are sometimes also called fissures, but are preferably termed sulci.—*adj. fissural.*

fissure/central: (*anat.*) a groove, at about the middle of the lateral surface of each cerebral hemisphere, which divides the frontal from the parietal lobe.—*Syn* FISSURE OF ROLANDO, ROLANDIC SULCUS

fissure/lateral: the cerebral fissure that separates the temporal lobe from the parietal and frontal lobes.—*Syn* FISSURE OR SYLVIAN, SYLVIAN FISSURE.

fistula: *n.* a narrow tube or opening in some tissue resulting from surgery, incomplete healing, or abnormal incomplete growth.

fit: *n.* 1. (*med.*) a sudden attack, or a convulsion. 2. (*stat.*) conformity to a standard e.g., conformity of the distribution actually found to that expected.—*v.* 3. to adjust the representation of the actual data to conform to a standard ➤ Such adjustment is allowable only when made according to definite principles and rules

fit/goodness of: the degree to which a set of empirical observations conforms to a standard or an expected (or theoretical) distribution, esp when both empirical and theoretical are expressed as curves ➤ It is usually, but not necessarily, measured in terms of the mean of the squared deviations of the observations from the theoretical curve.—*Cp* least squares method, chi-square test of goodness of fit.

fittingness/law of: (*Gestalt*) a generalization of good continuation and closure which holds that, during problem-solving or learning, configurations change so that their parts belong together according to their intrinsic relations, not according to an imposed relation

five-track plan: see **ability grouping**.

fixated response: one that persists in spite of all attempts to modify it by ordinary reward and punishment

fixation: *n.* 1. strengthening a learned tendency, esp a motor habit.—*Contr. w. acquisition.* 2. becoming set or rigid in a particular fashion, esp in the form of affective *fixation. 3. = fixation/visual.—*v. fixate.*

fixation/abnormal: a persistent type of behavior without apparent motivation; rigidity; compulsive behavior It is commonly attributed to affective *fixation.

fixation/affective: the establishment of a strong attachment for someone or something; or the manifestation of an excessive attachment. ➤ The term usually refers to an attachment developed in infancy or early childhood which persists in an immature or neurotic form, with corollary inability to form normal attachments with other persons, objects, ideas, or ways of doing things. (*Cp* arrest of *development.) Sexual anomalies and the Oedipus complex are so explained by many psychoanalysts The object of attachment is sometimes called a fixation. The (AFFECTIVE) FIXATION POINT marks the level of development at which fixation occurs

fixation/anxiety: see **anxiety fixation**.

fixation/binocular: see **fixation/visual**.

fixation/factor: see **factor fixation**.

fixation frequency: the number of fixation pauses made in reading a standard line.

fixation/law of: the generalization that if practice and study are carried far enough beyond the point of bare recall, the learning becomes permanent.—See **overlearning**.

fixation/libidinal = **fixation/affective**.

fixation line: see **fixation/visual**.

fixation movement and moving fixation: two different forms of tension movement.

fixation/negative: learning not to seek satisfaction in a class of activities because it is punished e.g., a small child chided or repulsed for seeking food at the breast or bottle.—*Cp* **fixation/positive**.

fixation of affect = **fixation/affective**.

fixation/parental: abnormally strong and persisting emotional attachment of offspring to a parent

fixation pause: one of the brief moments during which the eyeball is at rest ➤ Only during these moments is it possible to make visual discriminations; during eye move-

ments we see nothing or only a vague undifferentiated field—*Cp* saccadic movement.—*Syn* PERCH, EYE PAUSE.

fixation point: see fixation/affective or fixation/visual.

fixation/positive: learning to prefer a means of obtaining a goal that is rewarded, generally by an added or extraneous incentive ➤E.g., a small child, praised for eating solid food, learns to prefer it. In contrast, his attempts to satisfy hunger by breast or bottle may be punished, resulting in NEGATIVE FIXATION. Positive fixation (and perhaps negative) is a form of canalization.

fixation time: (*vis.*) duration of fixation pause.

fixation/visual: the turning or holding of the eyeball in such a position that the object of regard, or (VISUAL) FIXATION POINT, lies along the FIXATION LINE (the line drawn from the fovea through the pupil). In BINOCULAR FIXATION both eyes are held in this position (but it is now known that binocular fixation is not very common, one or other eye only being strictly fixated).—See eye dominance.

fixed-alternative: *adj.* pertaining to a question asked in a test, examination, or survey, requiring the answer to be selected from alternatives provided by the questioner.—*Ant* FREE-ANSWER, open-ended question.—*Syn* MULTIPLE-CHOICE, SELECTIVE-ANSWER.—See test/selective answer.

fixed-class society: one in which a person's class or caste is fixed by heredity, and mobility is not possible.—*Contr.* *w.* open-class society.

fixed idea: an idea, usually unfounded, firmly held despite evidence sufficient to convince normal persons. ➤The patient does not recognize its unreasonableness. An IMPERATIVE IDEA, on the other hand, he recognizes as unreasonable but cannot resist. An AUTOCHTHONOUS IDEA is an imperative idea which he attributes to some malevolent influence.

fixed interval reinforcement: see reinforcement schedule (PERIODIC REINFORCEMENT).

fixedness: *n.* lack of flexibility in solving problems; remaining set toward one method despite its inappropriateness—*Cp.* fixation, rigidity, which are closely related concepts.

fixedness/functional: see functional fixedness.

fixed ratio reinforcement: see reinforcement schedule.

FK: (*Ror.*) scoring symbol for vista response.

flaccid (flak'sid): *adj.* relaxed; soft; flabby; low in muscular tone.

flagellation: *n.* whipping, esp. as a means of arousing various religiously oriented emotions (penitence, remorse, exaltation) and/

or sexual emotion. ➤Flagellants may invite flagellation from others or practice it on themselves. By extension, the term is used for the similar practice of cutting with knives—*Cp.* masochism and sadism.

flagellomania: *n.* sexual excitement from whipping or being whipped.

flash device: any device for exposing something to be seen for a brief period: e.g., a tachistoscope, or merely a cardboard (FLASH CARD) on which words to be read or memorized are printed.

flashmeter: *n.* a commercial flash device permitting timing of exposure

flattening of affect: incongruous absence of appropriate emotional response: e.g., when a psychotic person smiles pleasantly or has no expression at all while claiming to have some horrible experience or symptom.

flavor: *n.* the olfactory component of the combined experience, in eating food, of taste, smell, pressure, and temperature; or, the entire unitary experience as dominated by its smell. ➤It is often not recognized as smell, so tightly blended are the components.

Flesch formulas: formulas for computing (a) an index of how easy a passage of English prose is to read, and (b) an index of the "human interest" of the passage. ➤The latter term is admittedly not very descriptive and covers human interest only as a result of style, not content. The two indices are used together to measure the "difficulty" of the reading matter.

flexibilitas cerea: waxy flexibility.—See catalepsy, catatonia.

flexible: *adj.* 1. ready to make changes in behavior to meet the changing circumstances of the moment.—*Syn.* adaptable.—*Ant.* rigid. 2. ready to make enduring changes; teachable.—*Syn.* modifiable (*prefd*). 3. of habits, sentiments, attitudes, or similar behavior patterns which have alternatives available for varying circumstances.—*n.*

flexibility.

flexion: *n.* bending; esp., bending at a joint. ➤*Distg. fr.* FLEXURE, a permanent bending during growth

flexor: *n.* a muscle that bends a limb or part.—*Contr.* *w.* extensor. See antagonistic muscles.

flicker: *n.* rapid periodic change in a visual perception conditioned by corresponding change in the intensity or other characteristic of the stimulus. ➤The CRITICAL FLICKER (FUSION) FREQUENCY (also called CRITICAL FLICKER, FLICKER FUSION POINT) is the rate of change at which the flicker is extinguished and a smooth fusion takes its place. This rate increases with increase either in absolute brightness or in difference between the two phases. This latter fact is utilized in FLICKER PHOTOMETRY in which brightnesses are compared by determining

foetus (fē'təs) = fetus.

folie (fō'lē') *n.* *Fr* for insanity. ➤ It is used with qualifying French words for a number of specific disorders, all of which can be named in English—See *folie à deux*.

folie à deux (a dø). *n.* (*Fr*) the occurrence in two close associates of the same mental disorder at the same time ➤ Apparently the Greeks did *not* have a word for this; must we then resort to French? INSANITY IN PAIRS has exactly the same meaning. DOUBLE PSYCHOSIS would serve (Or perhaps *gruesome twosome*?)

folium (fō'lī-əm) *n.*, *pl* **folia**: a fold in the gray matter of the **cerebellum**.

folklore: *n* legends, tales, songs, principles of behavior, technological rules, and other fragments of culture surviving into a later stage of society.

folk mind: the group mind of a people or nation.

folk psychology: 1. the psychology of non-literate or less "advanced" peoples. 2. a detailed study of the behavior of a particular race or people.

folkways: *n* *pl* traditional patterns of behavior, ingrained in persons of a given culture, which influence them without their explicit recognition of that fact ➤ *Distg. fr. mores*, which are consciously approved and enforced by the group

fontanel (fon'tə-nel'): *n* an area in the cranium of an infant which has not yet ossified; the "soft spot" found in most infants.

foot anesthesia: see **anesthesia/glove**.

foot-candle: *n.* a unit of illuminance or illumination equal to that produced by a uniform point source of one standard candle on a surface every point of which is one foot away from the source.

footedness: *n* preferential use of one foot, e.g., in kicking.

foot-lambert: *n.* a unit of luminance or photometric brightness equal to the luminance of a perfectly diffusing and reflecting surface whose illuminance is one foot-candle everywhere; = 1076 millilamberts.

footrule correlation/Spearman's = **correlation/footrule**.

foramen (fō-rā-mən) *n.*, *pl* **foramina** (-ram'i-nə). (*anat.*) a small perforation or opening, esp. in a bone ➤ The FORAMEN MAGNUM is the hole in the occipital bone through which the spinal cord passes into the brain case to become the **medulla**.

force: *n.* 1. (*phys*) that which causes motion or produces a change from a state of rest. The unit of force is the **dyne**. 2. (*psychol.*) a condition that produces change in behavior or experience

forced-choice technique: a rating technique in which the rater is required to choose one item in each pair or triad of

choices, even though none or all of the choices seems appropriate ➤ Typically the choices in each triad represent quite different, but not contradictory, characteristics: e.g., "Which best describes Mr. X: humorous, energetic, intelligent?" Each choice has a previously ascertained average "acceptability" or "attractiveness," and each variable to be rated is represented in many triads.

forced-cue situation: a simplification of the learning task in which the learner is compelled by the experimenter or teacher to observe that aspect of the environment to which a certain response is expected e.g., the CS of classical *conditioning.

forced movements = **tropism**.

force/field of: (*phys.*) the region subject to influence of a given force. By analogy, PSYCHOLOGICAL FIELD OF FORCE means all the influences effective for a given behavior or behavior sequence.

forcing (of development): attempt to increase the rate of development. ➤ It is usually implied that more is demanded of a child than he can do.

forebrain: *n.* that portion of the embryonic brain which subdivides into **telencephalon** and **diencephalon**; also, that part of the adult brain (telencephalon and diencephalon) which develops from it. ➤ This uppermost portion of the brain—which includes the cerebral hemispheres, olfactory lobes, corpus striatum, and various parts of the thalamus—shows its most special development in the higher vertebrates.—*Syn.* PROSENCEPHALON.

forecasting efficiency/index of or E: a measure of the extent to which one can correctly predict one variable by knowing its relationship with another. The formula is

$$E = 100 \left[1 - \sqrt{\frac{N-1}{N-2} (1 - r^2)} \right];$$

or more simply, $1 - \sqrt{1 - r^2}$.—*Syn.* PREDICTIVE INDEX, COEFFICIENT OF CORRESPONDENCE.

foreconscious = **preconscious**.

fore-exercise: *n.* a preliminary to the main experiment or test, designed to get the subject used to the situation, or to ascertain approximately the strength of the response that is to be measured.

foreign hull: (*topol.*) the facts or events that are not subject to psychological laws but may "surround" and influence the life space, e.g., a crash of thunder.

forensic (fō-ren'sik): *adj.* 1. argumentative, often, rhetorically argumentative. 2. pertaining to the courts. ➤ FORENSIC MEDICINE is the body of medical knowledge as it relates to legal questions, evidence in court, etc FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY treats of legal

questions in relation to disordered behavior, more particularly the questions of mental responsibility, committability, and the like. **FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY** is sometimes unfortunately used for **FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY**, but should be reserved for the quite different body of knowledge relating to psychology of the law and the courts. e.g. the conditions determining whether certain evidence (offered by quite normal persons) is reliable

foreperiod: *n* the initial period in an experience; esp. in a reaction-time experiment, the interval between the *ready* signal and the stimulus

forepleasure: *n.* (*psychoan.*) the pleasure accompanying increase in tension, esp. in the sex sphere; pleasure from stimulation of an *erogenous zone*.—*Cp.* end pleasure. ➤Note the contrast with the *drive-reduction hypothesis*.

forreference/principle of individuating: hypothesis that a behavior system can function before it is needed by the organism for life processes, e.g., erection in an infant

foreshortening: *n* 1. the shortening of the apparent length of a line in proportion as it parallels the direction in which one is looking (the line of **regard*), in contrast with a line transverse to that direction. 2. in drawing, a similar shortening in the representation of lines according to the principles of *perspective*.

foresight or forethought: *n* imagining, or symbolical representation, of events as likely to occur, in order to plan therefor.—*Cp.* expectation, anticipation.

forgetting: *n.* the loss or the losing, temporary or permanent, of something earlier learned, losing ability to recall, recognize, or do something.—*Syn.* *obliviscence*.—*Ant.* *reminiscence*.—*adj.* forgetful, of a person who forgets easily—*n.* forgetfulness, the personal trait—*v.* forget.

forgetting curve = retention curve.—See also *forgetting/rate of*.

forgetting/intentional: see *intentional forgetting*.

forgetting/rate of: the speed with which forgetting occurs, as measured by the *saving, recall, or recognition methods*. It is often represented by a *CURVE OF FORGETTING* or *OF RETENTION*

form: *n* shape or outline; an arrangement or pattern of elements or members, constituting a unitary whole, wherein the elements are in specific relationships with each other. ➤The pattern of the whole is at least relatively independent of the particular elements so that there may be considerable change in the latter without change in the former. E.g., the form of a triangle is independent of the lengths of the lines, but not of the lengths of each line relative

to the others. Similarly, the form of a melody is independent of the pitch at which it is sung. Form is the distinguishing property of a figure. It is a central concept in *Gestalt psychology*.—*Syn.* *structure (biol)*, *pattern*, *configuration*, *gestalt*.—*Ant.* *matter or content*. 2. = test form.—See *comparable form*. 3. a class rank of students (chiefly in British public schools); a *standard* or *grade* in school advancement

formal: *adj* 1. pertaining to *form*. 2. pertaining to general principles or rules e.g., *formal logic*, dealing with the rules that define validity in thinking 3. insistent upon correct form; hence, stiff, pedantic 4. emphasizing form or rules at the expense of *matter or content*.

formal characteristic or trait: one that determines how other traits shall be manifested e.g., "mental energy" determines how vigorously one's dominance, courage, or intelligence shall operate

formal culture or formal discipline: the exercise of some activity, or the study of a subject, not so much for its own sake as because it acquaints one with forms or principles that will be useful in some other activity, or because it in some way (usually unspecified) helps one to learn another subject or skill ➤Thus, the study of Latin is alleged to acquaint one with the "forms" of good taste in English or other literature better than, or as a useful supplement to, direct study of these literatures. When it is alleged that the study of such preferred subjects "trains the mind" in such forms, the doctrine is so closely allied to *faculty psychology* that even careful writers have confounded them. This, added to the disparaging connotations of *formal*, has tended to obscure the possibility that, with due precautions, training in "forms" (of thinking or of character, as well as of manners) may be fruitful. Whether certain subjects provide particularly happy materials for such formal training needs special investigation

formal exercises: 1. drill in abstract principles, rules, and forms 2. drill designed to strengthen a *faculty*. 3. drill in which teacher or pupils or both merely go through the forms of practice, without interest or intelligent appreciation of the value of the subject studied.—*Cp.* *formal (4)*, *formal culture*.

formal identity: the relation between two objects of thought or perception of being subject to the same rules, of having the same form (in an extended sense), so that what is true of one in a formal sense is true of the other, despite differences in content or matter ➤E.g., two sale contracts may be formally identical, though

dealing with different properties; the relation of subject and predicate is the same (or nearly so) in English and French.

formalism: *n* in systematizing a field of knowledge, emphasis upon a highly self-consistent and orderly organization. ➤The **hypothetico-deductive method** (which is a general program, not a mere method) and mathematical models for psychology are fully developed formalism. Formalism also tends to express itself in rival systems or schools, each striving for consistency within a framework. The framework is not necessarily a priori and philosophical—it generally attempts to base itself on observed fact. But it is a relatively rigid structure that determines and limits both theorizing and the direction in which facts are being sought. Formalism thus pays for its orderliness by some loss in richness and inclusiveness just as its opposite, eclecticism, gains richness and inclusiveness by loss in orderliness.—See **eclecticism** for discussion of both terms.

form/alternate: see **form/comparable**.

formant: *n.* (*speech*) the auditory factor that makes one vowel different from another.

formation/compromise: see **compromise formation**.

formboard test: any of a variety of performance *tests in which loose blocks of varied shapes are to be fitted into depressions in a base. ➤Sometimes each block fits one depression, sometimes several blocks must be fitted together to fill the space—e.g., a circular depression must be filled with a half-circle and two quarter-circle blocks.

form-color response: (*Ror.*) response category when definite meaningful form, made up in essential part of colored elements, is reported

form/comparable: the generic term for a collection of test items so similar in content and structure to another collection that the two are regarded, not as different tests, but as versions or variant forms of the same test. Test forms are qualified as **comparable** if, as a minimum, they are substantially correlated ➤To specify in what other respects tests are comparable, many terms have been technically employed, but usage differs greatly. The following usages are here suggested: (a) **MATCHED FORMS**, when the two forms are matched, item for item, in structure and content; (b) **EQUIVALENT FORMS**, when the raw scores of the two forms have the same statistical meaning; (c) **ALTERNATE FORMS**, when the two forms have unequal means and/or **variances**, but have been **standardized** so that their unequal raw scores can be transmuted by means of an equivalence table

Besides these terms (which are not yet standardized but for which standardization may be hoped) the following have been used as at least partial synonyms: **CORRELATED**, **DUPLICATE**, **EQUAL**, **PARALLEL**, and **SIMILAR FORMS**. Almost any meaning that can reasonably be attached to the words seems to occur in technical writing. Let the reader beware!—See also **reliability coefficient** (c) for discussion of another aspect of equivalence of forms

form/correlated: see **form/comparable**.

form determinant: (*Ror.*) the perceived form or shape that determines a response to the inkblot.—See **determinant/Rorschach**.

form/duplicate: see **form/comparable**.

form/equal: see **form/comparable**.

form/equivalent: see **form/comparable**.

formication: *n* (fr. *L.* for *ant*) a sensation as of ants or other insects crawling on the skin.—*Distg. fr.* "ants in the pants."

form-level: *n.* (*Ror.*) the accuracy of the subject's percepts as measured by *F* and *Ft* responses to the inkblots.

form/matched: see **form/comparable**.

form/parallel: see **form/comparable**.

form psychology = Gestalt psychology.
form-quality = Gestaltqualität.

form response or F: (*Ror.*) a response that is determined exclusively or predominantly by the form of the inkblot.

form/similar: see **form/comparable**.

form/test: an assemblage, for administration at one trial or sitting, of test items designed to reflect a given function or trait. ➤It is not required that the function be unitary nor that the items reflect that function alone. When unqualified, test usually means a test form.—See **form/comparable**.

fornication: *n.* 1. voluntary sexual intercourse involving an unmarried woman. 2. more loosely, any sexual intercourse outside marriage. ➤Meaning (2) includes adultery as (1) does not.

fornix: *n.* a nerve fiber tract connecting the **hippocampus** with the **mammillary bodies**.

fortuitous: *adj.* 1. happening by chance 2. not caused by the variable under examination.

foster: *adj* of persons who give or receive sustenance or care as in a family, although not closely related by blood or marriage; or of the home of such a person: a *foster* parent, a *foster* home.—*Distg. fr.* **adoptive**.

foster-child fantasy: a secret belief, not uncommon in childhood, that one's parents are merely foster parents

founded content: see **Gestaltqualität**.

four-color theory: see **color theories**.

fourfold table: (*stat*) a table having two

columns and two rows; hence, one of four cells

Fourier's law (für'yāz): (*phys*) Any complex periodic vibratory movement (sound or light waves) may be represented as a particular sum of a number of simple vibratory movements having the form of sine curves. These sine curves or waves constitute **FOURIER'S SERIES**.

fovea centralis: a small pit in the *macula lutea*, usually the area of clearest vision.

F-plus or **F+**: (*Ror*) scoring code for accurate or "good" form response.

fpm = feet per minute.

fps = feet per second.

fractional antedating goal response: see antedating goal response/fractional.

fractional anticipatory goal response = antedating goal response/fractional.

fragrant: *adj* of a class of smells typified by the smell of hyacinths and violets.

frame of reference: a system of standards or values, usually merely implicit, underlying and to some extent controlling an action, or the expression of any attitude, belief, or idea. \rightarrow A frame of reference is probably to be conceived as a highly generalized attitude that has only an ill-defined object, an object so vague that it seldom comes directly into view. Thus, within a "scientific" frame of reference certain considerations are accepted and others rejected, often with no thought of why. The term is unfortunately constructed, since the frame of reference is conceived as being far more than a *frame*.

frame/reference: (*stat*) see reference frame.

fraternal twins: see twins/fraternal.

F ratio: (*stat.*) a value used in determining whether the difference between two variances is statistically significant or stable. The larger variance σ_1^2 is divided by the smaller, σ_2^2 . (Some prefer the ratio $\frac{\sigma_1^2 - 1}{\sigma_2^2 - 2}$, esp. when samples are small.) This

F is looked up in a table that shows the probability of a ratio of this size for N_1 and N_2 degrees of freedom.

free-answer question: 1. (*testing*) a question to which the respondent must frame his own reply. \rightarrow *Contr* *w* selective-answer *test, in which he must choose among alternatives that are already phrased. 2. in interviewing, an open-ended question.

free association or **free association test**: see association/free.

freedom/degrees of: see degrees of freedom.

freedom of movement: 1. absence of barriers in the psychological field; the comparative number of kinds and/or directions of action open to the person. 2. (*J. Rotter*) the number of behaviors of differ-

ent kinds, related to a family of common goals, that the individual expects to be successful in leading toward those goals.

freedom/psychological: 1. absence of external constraint. 2. experience or feeling that one can make his own decisions, consciousness of freedom. \rightarrow Neither of these is contrary to determinism. 3. behavior not determined by previous conditions. \rightarrow *Cp* determinism, with which this meaning is incompatible.

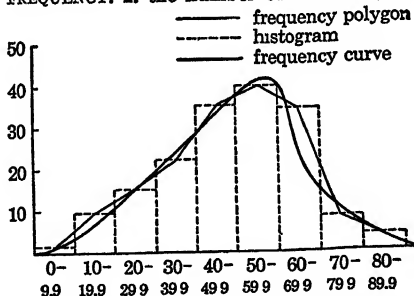
free-floating anxiety or **fear**: see anxiety/free-floating.

free nerve ending: the finely branched ending of afferent neurons in the skin that are unconnected with any specific sense organ structure.

free-response test: see test/free-response.

free will: a philosophical doctrine that attributes causal efficacy in behavior to the volition or decisions of the person. \rightarrow *Cp* determinism, which holds that volition or decisions are themselves determined by prior influences.—*Syn.* libertarianism.

frequency: *n.* 1. the number of cycles per second in a periodic vibration, = **WAVE FREQUENCY**. 2. the number of times a given



phenomenon occurs; esp, the number of times the several values of a variable are found. \rightarrow Thus, if the variable be "age at death," the number of persons dying at each age is determined. This yields a **FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION**.

When the numbers are systematically set forth, we have a **FREQUENCY TABLE**, when they are translated into graphic or spatial terms, we have various sorts of **FREQUENCY GRAPHS** or **FREQUENCY DIAGRAMS**. The three most common are the **FREQUENCY POLYGON**, the **HISTOGRAM**, and the **FREQUENCY CURVE**.

The **FREQUENCY POLYGON** is constructed by plotting each frequency above the midpoint of its class interval (laid out on the base line) and connecting the points so plotted by a straight line. The **HISTOGRAM** consists of a series of contiguous rectangles, of width proportional to the width of the class interval, and in height proportional to

the frequencies in the several classes *Distg. jr. frequency polygon/rectangular.*

When the blocks are separated on their base line we have a **BAR DIAGRAM**. The stepwise change from block to block makes the figure suitable for representing the actual measurements, which are always sensibly **discontinuous**.

If, however, it is desired to treat the variation as **continuous**, a frequency curve may be drawn by connecting the midpoints of such blocks with a continuous line. The area under the frequency curve (or of the sum of the blocks of the histogram) is called a **FREQUENCY SURFACE**. The normal *frequency curve is a regular bell-shaped curve (also called **GAUSS' CURVE** or a **SINE-CURVE DISTRIBUTION**).

Symbols. N for the number in a total group, f for the number in any division (such as a class) of the total

frequency/cumulative: any entry (in a column) formed by adding the simple frequencies, and recording the total each time a new class interval is included

frequency curve: see frequency (2).

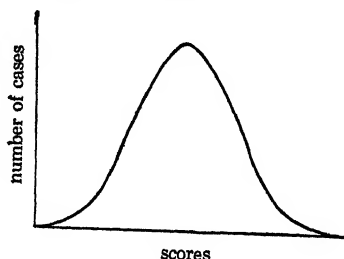
frequency curve/cumulative: see cumulative frequency curve.

frequency-curve equation/normal:

$$Y = \frac{N}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

where N = number of measurements, σ = standard deviation of the distribution, e = the base of Napierian logarithms, and x = a deviation ($X - M$).

frequency curve/normal: a curve representing the frequency with which the values of a variable are obtained or observed when the number is infinite and the variation is subject to **chance** or the laws of **probability**. ➤The curve is bell-shaped—that is, the highest frequency is in the middle, with a gradual and symmetrical



tapering toward the extremes Algebraically it is defined by the **frequency-curve equation**. ¶A close approximation to this curve is obtained with many distributions not determined by chance in the ordinary sense; † is the characteristic (but not invariable)

form for the distribution of **individual *differences**, or **variable error** (by definition), and of the deviations from a measure of **central tendency** when a very large number of measurements of the same thing is taken—*Syn* **BELL-SHAPED CURVE**, **GAUSS' CURVE**, **CURVE OF ERROR**, **PROBABILITY CURVE**, **NORMAL CURVE**, **THEORETICAL FREQUENCY CURVE**, and (*student slang*) **THE CURVE**

frequency diagram: see frequency (2).

frequency distribution: see frequency (2).

frequency/fixation: see fixation frequency.

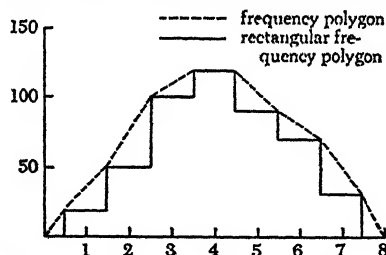
frequency graph: see frequency (2).

frequency/law of: the principle which asserts that the rate at which an act is acquired (or eliminated) is a function of the frequency with which it is (or is not) exercised. ➤It is now generally recognized that the principle is not acceptable without a number of qualifications of the meaning of exercise, etc.—*Cp.* **use/law of**.

frequency/marginal: see marginal frequency.

frequency polygon: see frequency (2).—*Distg jr* **frequency polygon/rectangular.**

frequency polygon/rectangular: a figure constructed by dropping a vertical from the ordinate representing the frequency above the midpoint of each class interval and connecting these verticals by horizontal lines



➤The result is a figure resembling the **histogram**, and it is frequently so called, but the base of each block extends from midpoint to midpoint of the class intervals, whereas in the histogram proper the base of the rectangles coincides with the class interval. The very fact that the histogram and the rectangular frequency polygon look alike but depict different quantities makes distinction in name necessary.

frequency surface: see frequency (2).

frequency table: see frequency (2).

frequency theories of hearing: see hearing theories.

frequency/wave: see wave frequency.

Freudianism (*froid'iz·ən·iz·əm*): *n.* 1. the doctrine set forth by Sigmund Freud and his close associates. ➤The term is often used to distinguish the founder's formulations from modifications and offshoots, but it is not clear where the line of allowable devia-

tion is to be drawn. **Psychoanalysis**, as used generally (and in this dictionary), is a considerably broader term — *Syn.* **Freudianism**. — *adj.* **Freudian**.

friction: *n.* a relation between two or more persons characterized by diverse or conflicting purposes, mutual irritation, and constant (though generally weak) antagonism
friendship: *n.* a relation between two persons that is characterized by mutual attraction and (generally) nonerotic affection
fright: *n.* acute fear with visible motor manifestations

frigidity: *n.* 1. abnormal lack of sexual feeling 2. the psychogenic blocking of normal manifestation of sexual desire ➤ Most often used with reference to women. — *adj.* **frigid**.

fringe of consciousness: that which is unattended to; or mental content that lies outside the focus of ***attention** (which see) — *Syn.* **margin of *attention**.

fringer: *n.* a person who, without being clearly rejected, is not genuinely accepted in a social group

Fröehlich's syndrome (Frœ'hHs sin'dræ-mē): a group of symptoms associated with insufficient pituitary activity delay in skeletal development, obesity, infantilism, or childishness of body appearance — *Syn.* **ADIPOGENITAL DYSTROPHY, ADIPOGENITAL SYNDROME**

frontal: *adj.* 1. (*anat.*) pertaining to the anterior aspect of a body or organ; or to a plane parallel to the longitudinal axis of the body (dividing it into front and back halves) at right angles to the sagittal axis. 2. pertaining to the forehead

frontal lobe: roughly, the upper or forward half of the cerebral hemisphere.

fruity: *adj.* of a class of smells, typified by that of fruits

frustration: *n.* 1. the blocking of, or interference with, an ongoing goal-directed activity. 2. the motivational and/or affective state resulting from being blocked, thwarted, disappointed, or defeated

frustration-aggression hypothesis: postulate that frustration *always* leads to aggression, sometimes of a concealed nature, and that aggression *always* is an indicator of some sort of frustration ➤ The postulate as stated is in effect a *theoretical* definition of aggression, not an empirical generalization.

frustration tolerance: the ability to accept frustrating circumstances without disruption and disordering of one's behavior.

F scale: (Adorno et al.) a questionnaire designed to measure attitudes toward democracy or fascism

F score: a score designed to tell whether the testee has complied understandingly with the directions for the **MMPI**.

F test or F: a statistic used in estimating the chance probability of equaling or exceeding a given difference between the variances of two samples ➤ Dealing as it does with variance differences, **F** is an estimate of the probability of a stable difference between two samples taken as a whole I.e., it involves both differences between means and differences between standard ***deviations**. In contrast, **t** is an estimate of the probability of a difference between two representative measures, not between two samples

ft. L.: *abbr.* for foot-lambert.

fugue (fūg): *n.* (*L* for *flight*) 1. a long period in which a patient has almost complete amnesia for his past, although habits and skills are usually little affected He usually leaves home and starts a new life, with sharply different modes of conduct. Upon recovery, earlier events are remembered but those of the period of fugue are forgotten 2. = epileptic absence (*prefd.* for this meaning)

Fullerton-Cattell law: a substitution for Weber's law The error of observation tends to increase as the square root of the magnitude, the increase being subject to variation whose amount and cause must be determined for each special case. The formula is $\Delta R = k\sqrt{R}$

"full organism" point of view: a point of view that emphasizes the differentiating and determining role of the organism in behavior events, in contrast with the point of view that tends to regard the organism as more nearly a passive registrant of external energy impacts. ➤ The distinction is one of emphasis only

Full-Range Picture Vocabulary Test: a test in which the testee indicates by word or gesture which of four pictures best illustrates the meaning of a given word It is scaled for testing vocabulary from infancy to adulthood and is usable with persons having speech handicaps — *Syn.* **AMMON'S F-R Test**.

fumble-and-success = learning/trial-and-error.

function: *n.* 1. (*math.*) a quantity that varies with the variation of another quantity, not necessarily proportionally ➤ The expression $y = f(x)$ — sometimes also written $\phi(x)$ — is read: *y is a function of x*. The dependent ***variable** is *y*, the independent ***variable** is *x* 2. that which is dependent upon something else. ➤ This is the mathematical meaning without its quantification. prejudice is a *function* of ignorance 3. an ongoing process; activity rather than inactivity. ➤ This idea is particularly evident in **functioning**: a *functioning* unit 4. the activity proper to or distinctive of a structure, or of an office or role: the

function of the retina, the *function* of a leader. 5. a useful activity; or a structure useful because of its activity: the *function* of maintaining balance. 6. a distinctive process or activity; or a classificatory heading for activities the principal psychological *functions*; thinking is composed of several *functions*. 7. (C. Jung) any momentary manifestation of the libido or of the psyche. ➤ This is a specialization of meanings (4) and (6).

The several meanings given above often combine in a given usage. Despite the range of ideas potentially referred to, *function* is usually clear in context.—*adj.* functional.—*v.* function.

functional: *adj.* pertaining to *function*, all meanings, but most commonly to (3) and (5).

functional cycle: (*Ger Funktionskreis*) the sequence of behaviors which subserve a given biological function, whether or not the linkage of stimulus to response is innate.

functional defect: a disability due to lack of skill or some other psychological cause.—See **functional disorder**.

functional disorder: 1. a condition in which one or more of the normal activities of the organism cannot be properly performed, though there is no known pathological change in organic structure which can be related to the disorder ➤ Functional in this sense is merely an admission of present ignorance. 2. a condition in which impaired performance is definitely known not to be correlated with pathological structural change in the organs or tissue *directly* involved, these structures being intact and their malfunction resulting from some pathological condition elsewhere in the organism.

➤ The almost universally accepted postulate that all functioning is correlated with structure makes it difficult to interpret the common contrast between **functional** and **organic disorder**. The latter cannot mean *any* disorder that is correlated with structural change, for there are no disorders (i.e., functions) not so correlated. The above definitions of functional imply also permissible meanings of organic as an opposite: an organic disorder means either that the structural alteration as a cause is definitely known (a parallel to 1 above) or, more specifically, that a structural alteration has been found in the organ that directly controls the disordered function (a parallel to 2 above).

Paresis is a clear case of organic disorder in both senses. there is known structural impairment of the organ (the brain) that controls the disordered functions. Hysteria, by contrast, is functional in the

first sense; we do not yet know what organic impairment is responsible. If and when such impairment is found, hysteria will be reclassified.

Glove **anesthesia* illustrates the second meaning of functional. It is proved that this disorder is *not* due to structural impairment of the nerves and sense organs directly serving the affected part. When we find the structural impairment responsible, it will certainly be elsewhere in the body and glove anesthesia will remain a functional disorder in sense (2).

Contrast between functional and organic disorder tends to be confused by contrast between **organic** and **psychogenic**. A psychogenic disorder is one attributed to events in the person's psychological history. There is no known change in structure; hence, the psychogenic is functional rather than organic.

But **psychogenic** refers also to another aspect of the facts. That there are delusions in paresis is clearly due to structural brain impairment, but the particular content of the delusions is just as clearly referable to events in the psychological history. The fact of a *delusional state* would thus be called organic, the *delusional content*, psychogenic and functional.

The distinctions here made are by no means universally observed but they seem to represent that toward which careful usage tends. Complex as they may seem, they are doubtless an absurd oversimplification of the facts they represent.—*Cp.* also **constitutional**, **psychosomatic**.

functional experiment: an experimental design that seeks control by administering the **experimental variable** in many degrees, levels, or amounts, measuring the changes in the **dependent *variable** that are a function of these quantitative changes in the experimental variable. ➤ It contrasts with what is called (somewhat unfortunately) the **CRUCIAL EXPERIMENT**, in which an experimental group is given the experimental variable and a control group is not.

functional fixedness: the degree to which an object cannot be perceived as functioning in, or belonging to, a context different from that in which it has just been perceived or employed: e.g., a stick just used as a ruler may not seem available for use as a weapon ➤ **Fixedness** is enough to convey this idea.

functionalism: *n.* 1. = **functional psychology**. 2. the point of view that perception is an **instrumental** activity, closely related to, and dependent upon, other functions, esp **need** or **affect**.

functionalism/probabilistic: (*E. Brunswik*) the point of view that stresses the im-

portance of behavior defined as distal effects or achievement. It seeks functional relationships stated in terms of probability, rather than strict laws.

functionalistic: *adj* pertaining to a functional point of view in psychology; emphasizing function rather than structure.

functional principle of neural organization: hypothesis that two systems of fibers closely related in function pursue spatially related pathways to the brain. ➤ Thus, many fibers serving pain receptors in very different tissues or regions are grouped together in the spinal cord.—*Contr. w. topographical principle.*

functional psychology: a school which defines mental phenomena as processes or activities rather than as mental content, and which emphasizes the usefulness of these activities or functions (5). ➤ In the *Funktion* psychology of Germany, the notion of utility is not prominent; in the American group it is central. Both act psychology and dynamic psychology are related.—*Syn. FUNCTIONALISM.*—See psychology/divisions and schools of, III.

functional psychosis: a psychogenic psychosis.—See functional disorder.

functional relation: a relation between variables such that a change in one produces a change in one or more of the others.—*Syn. causal relation, dynamic relation.*

functional type = function type.

functional unity: 1. the working together of a number of parts in executing a single action or purpose: e.g., the several parts of the heart working together to pump the blood. 2. a relationship between various behaviors such that they must be considered as the activity of a single "organ" or trait. ➤ Factor analysis is a means to *discovering* such trait or unity; *proof* lies in the fact that varied experimental conditions affect or fail to affect the behaviors in the same way.

function/behavior: see mental function.

function-engram: *n.* (*C. Jung*) the inherited structure (archetype) which invests a symbol with its real significance.

function fluctuation: see fluctuation/function.

function/motor: see motor functions.

function/periodic: a relationship between two variables such that, at the regular recurrence of the one variable, the set of values for the other recurs: e.g., the tonal octave which recurs with the doubling of the sound-wave frequency.

function pleasure: (*K. Buhler*) the desire to exercise one's capacities and abilities and to enjoy doing so ➤ The original German, *Funktionslust* (funkt'si·öns·lúst), is often used without translation.

function psychology: a term proposed for

that branch of psychology which attempts to derive the general laws according to which psychological processes occur. It is coordinate with differential psychology; between them, these two include all of psychology.—*Distg. fr. functional psychology.*

function types: (*C. Jung*) those types which are distinguishable according to the way the person feels, thinks, senses, or intuits ➤ The function types are divided into the RATIONAL CLASS, which includes the feeling type and the thinking *type, and the IRRATIONAL CLASS, which includes the intuitive type and the sensation type.—*Cp.* with the attitude types of introversion or extraversion, which may be combined with the function types (e.g., an INVERTED THINKING TYPE) for a total of eight combinations.

fundament: *n.* 1. one of the end items or terms between which a relation exists. E.g., two objects compared in size are *fundaments* for the relation "larger than" 2. = *anlage*. 3. portion of the body on which one rests; the buttocks.

fundamental color = color fundamental.

fundamental response processes: (*color*) the several hypothetical physiological processes, sensitivities, or excitations which are believed to underlie the fundamental *colors.

fundamentals/psychological: those parts of psychology which were traditional when an author began his professional study, anything that a given author holds to be of major importance.

fundamental (tone): the lowest partial of a compound tone, and the one by whose pitch the tone is identified.—See partial tone.

funded content = Gestaltqualität.

furor epileptica: a maniacal condition that follows *grand mal* or takes the place of the epileptic convulsion.—See epilepsy.

fusion: *n.* 1. union of parts into a whole wherein the parts can only with difficulty, or not at all, be discriminated, or in which the whole functions as a unit. ➤ This is the general meaning within which various authors give a special meaning.—*Cp.* colligation, pattern, constellation. 2. (*psychoan.*) the balanced union of the death and life instincts that characterizes normal persons.—*Ant.* defusion, the loss of such union.

fusion/binaural: the combination into a unitary impression of the sounds presented to the two ears.

fusion/binocular: the combination of two images, falling upon the two retinas, into a single visual impression. The images may be alike, or may differ slightly in form and color.—*Cp.* disparity, stereoscopic vision.

fusion frequency: see flicker.

fusion/group: an organized or unorganized merging of separate groups into a single group—*Contr. w* group *fission.

fusion/instinctual = fusion (2).

fusion/tonal: the blending of two or more

tones; the degree to which a tonal combination is unified, smooth, and pleasing

FV: (*Ror.*) see vista response.

FY: (*Ror.*) scoring code for form (F) as determined by flat gray (Y).

G

♁: 1. (not *ital.*) = gravity. 2. (*stat.*) a gain, or positive difference, in rank of an individual on the second of two tests 3. (*C. Hull*) goal or goal object; a need reduction or a stimulus that has been closely associated with need reduction; primary *reinforcement; also a primary goal reaction 4. (*Ror.*) response that includes the whole inkblot. (*Ger. Ganz* = whole.) 5. (not *ital.*; sometimes written *g*) = (*factor anal.*) general *factor.

g: 1. (not *ital.*) = gram 2. = mean difference. 3. = (*factor anal.*) general *factor (*G pref.*). 4. (*C. Hull*) a fractional part of a goal reaction that may be split off and carried forward in a behavior sequence as a fractional *antedating goal reaction.

gain: *n.* an increase in any variable; esp., the increment for an individual or group as a result of experimental treatment. ➤ Sometimes used for both increment and decrement, the direction of change being indicated as POSITIVE GAIN and NEGATIVE GAIN.

gain from illness = advantage by illness.

gain/morbid: an advantage obtained by neurotic or other misbehavior, e.g., attention-getting.—See advantage by illness.

gait: *n.* manner of walking, running, or moving on foot

Galilean method: (*field theory*) the way of thinking that explains in terms, not of the class to which an object belongs, but of the field of forces of which it is a part. ➤ This is said to contrast with Aristotelian method and to have made itself effective first with Galileo's work. While disparaging dichotomies, the "Galileans" make a sharp dichotomy between field theory and class theory.—*Cp.* Aristotelian classification.—See psychology/divisions and schools of, VIII.

Galton bar: an instrument for determining the threshold for visual linear distance by means of the method of *reproduction or of just noticeable differences.

Galton's law: the principle that, on the average, a person inherits $\frac{1}{4}$ of his characters from each parent, $\frac{1}{16}$ from each grandparent, etc ➤ While roughly true, this law has been largely superseded by Mendelian ratio.

Galton's questionnaire: an inquiry about mental imagery. Sent out in 1883, it is said to have been the first use of a questionnaire for psychological investigation

Galton whistle: an instrument emitting very high tones. ➤ Formerly used in determining the upper limit of hearing, it is now known to be not very accurate.

galvanic current: a steady direct current such as is obtainable from a battery

galvanic (skin) response or GSR = electrodermal response.

galvanometer (gal'vō-nom'ə-tər) *n.* an instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current.

galvanotropism: *n.* a simple orienting movement toward, or away from, electric stimulation.

game: *n.* organized play having definite rules and different roles for participants, and usually competitive.

gamete (gam'ēt; gə-mēt') *n.* a cell of either sex that can combine with another to form a new organism—*adj.* gametic.

game theory: a mathematical theory that deals with action in a conflict situation as if it were a game in which each player seeks to maximize his opponents' losses. The player is assumed to be a wholly rational being, utilizing calculations of risk.

GAMIN: *n.* (*Guilford-Martin*) a personality inventory intended to measure the traits of general activity (G), ascendance-submission (A), masculinity-femininity (M), inferiority feeling (I), nervousness (N).

gamma or γ: (*psychophys*) the distance of any stimulus from the threshold, measured in terms of *h* (2).

gamma movement: see motion/apparent.

gam(o)-, -gamous, -gamy: combining forms meaning marriage or sexual union.

gang: *n.* a group, closely bound together by a self-imposed discipline, in pursuit of a common interest. ➤ The concept of a GANG AGE is no longer accepted, since gangs occur from age 10 or 11 on into adult life. (*Cp* work gang.) Nor is the gang necessarily antisocial, although the term often has this connotation.

ganglia/basal: see basal ganglia.

ganglion (gang'gli-ən) *n., pl.* ganglia,

ganglions: 1. a group of nerve cells or cell bodies lying outside the brain and cord, and

forming a sort of nerve center 2. a mass of gray matter in brain or spinal cord ➤ An unfortunate usage, but still current in the expression **basal ganglion**.—*adj.* **gangliar, ganglionic**.

gap/tonal: see **tonal gap**.

gargalesthesia (gar'gæl-es-thē'sis): *n.* tickle sensation.

gastric: *adj.* pertaining to the stomach.

gastro-: combining form meaning *stomach* or *belly*.

gastrocolic reflex: a wavelike constriction of the colon induced by introduction of food into the stomach

GATB: General Aptitude Test Battery (of U.S. Employment Service).

Gaussian or **Gauss' curve** (gau'si-ən) = **frequency curve/normal**.

GED = General Educational Development Tests.

Gegenstandstheorie (gä'gən-shtants-tä-ō-rē'): *n.* (*Ger.*) "theory of objects"; a discipline, founded by Meinong, for the study of objects, conceived as distinct from physical stimuli, with properties dependent upon the general attributes of mental activity.—*Cp.* **phenomenology**.

Geisteswissenschaftliche Psychologie: (*Ger., cultural science psychology*) the doctrine that psychology is the basic social science, that its goal and methods are fundamentally different from those of the natural sciences ➤ **Cultural science psychology** is **idiographic** rather than **nomothetic**, aims at understanding (*Verstehen*) rather than causal description, and holds that the individual experience is embedded in an articulated whole (*Strukturzusammenhang*) which is artistically or intuitively apprehended. "Natural science explains, culture science understands." **Verstehende Psychologie** (understanding psychology) and **structure psychology** (*distg. fr. structural psychology* 1, which is almost opposite) are varieties of the general school.—See **psychology/divisions and schools of, II**.

gender: *n.* 1. a grammatical classification of nouns 2. a proposed synonym for **sex** wherever the sheer difference in physical structure between male and female is meant. ➤ The contention is that **sex** is too heavily loaded with various associations to be used quite objectively The concession to Victorianism seems as unnecessary as pantaloons on piano legs. Words have gender, persons have sex.—See **sex** (*adj.*) for discussion of terms.

gene: *n.* an inferred submicroscopic structure in the **chromosomes** which is the physical unit of heredity—*adj.* **genic**.

gene/major: a single gene that produces a large effect on the variability of a trait.—*Cp.* **polygene**.

gene pair: in sexual reproduction, the combination of two genes (one from each parent) that determines a specific hereditary trait If both determine the trait in the same way, the pair is **homozygous**; if the two genes tend to different effects, the pair is **heterozygous**.

genera: *pl.* of **genus**.

general: *adj.* applying to a class, or to all or nearly all of a group of items—*Distg. fr. universal*, which applies to all without exception

general ability: a loose expression for ability to cope with a wide range of problems; = **intelligence**.—*Contr. w. special ability* (see **ability**)

general ability test = **general intelligence test**.

general aptitude: see **aptitude**.

general attitude type = **attitude type**.

general concept: see **concept**.

General Educational Development Tests or **GED**: a group of tests in various scholastic subjects, designed to predict scholastic success

general factor: see **factor/general**.

general intelligence = **intelligence**.

generality: *n.* a broad or general statement, lacking in particulars.—*Distg. fr. generalization*.

generality/attitude: the breadth or variety of situations or objects toward which, for a given individual, a particular attitude is taken: an attitude toward food is of higher generality than an attitude toward cheese.

generality/interorgan: see **interorgan generality**.

generalization: *n.* 1. process whereby one reaches a judgment applicable to a whole class, often on the basis of experience with a limited number of the class; or the judgment itself ➤ The judgment may be merely implicit The generalization often deals with abstract qualities: *crows are black* (**ABSTRACT GENERALIZATION**); or it may simply summarize observation: *these are all crows* (**CONCRETE GENERALIZATION**) The process is not necessarily a jump to a final conclusion there is often a sort of preliminary generalization which is extended (or restricted) as further facts are perceived, and the generalization, as it expands, may cause distorted perception if the external facts are not too explicit and compelling. Eg, the generalization that crows are black may prevent perceiving the Australian white crow as a crow—See **abstraction** and **concept**. 2. application of a general concept or idea to a relatively new object or situation. ➤ The implication that the new situation belongs to a class need not be explicitly recognized—See **transfer by generalization**, **stimulus *generaliza-**

tion, response *generalization. 3. an improper synonym for *generality*.

generalization/associative: either response *generalization or stimulus *generalization, usually the latter.

generalization/gradient of: see generalization/response and generalization/stimulus for the two forms of the gradient.

generalization/mediated: a stimulus *generalization to a stimulus that had not been used in the course of conditioning and is not similar physically to the conditioned stimulus. ➤E.g., a person conditioned to make a certain response to the word *ill* may make the response to the word *sick*.—Syn. semantic *conditioning (*prefd.*)

generalization/response: the principle that, after an animal learns to emit a certain response to a given stimulus, that stimulus becomes effective in eliciting "similar" responses. The greater the similarity of responses, the more frequently will the stimulus elicit the response. this is the GRADIENT OF RESPONSE GENERALIZATION.—See discussion under generalization/stimulus.

generalization/stimulus: the fact that after an animal learns to make a certain response to a certain stimulus, certain other previously ineffective stimuli will also elicit the conditioned response. ➤If the stimuli are perceptually "similar," it is said to be PRIMARY STIMULUS GENERALIZATION. The greater the similarity of the related stimulus to the conditioned stimulus, the more frequently it will elicit the response; this is the GRADIENT OF STIMULUS GENERALIZATION.—Cp. gradient. ¶MEDIATE STIMULUS GENERALIZATION refers to the case of stimuli, not perceptually similar, that participate in generalization because of the equivalence of the responses they evoke.—Cp also semantic *conditioning, generalization/response.

Since neither stimulus nor response is ever exactly repeated, an element of generalization is involved in all learning. We call it by that name when the similarity is very great. When the similarity is less, we speak of *equivalence* (of stimuli or of responses). When it is still less we speak of *transfer*. The three terms form a continuum with no precise line between them. (But see *transfer*, which has other meanings).—Contr *w* discrimination.

generalization/transfer by: see transfer by generalization.

generalization/verbal: 1. a statement in words of a general judgment 2. in conditioning experiments, giving a **conditioned response** to words that are in some way related to the word which is the CS. If the

relationship is that the words have the same meaning, it is SEMANTIC CONDITIONED GENERALIZATION.

generalized: *adj* 1. of a judgment that applies to all or most of a group of phenomena; of a verbal expression that can be used for all or most of a class 2. of an object or sample or type instance that can stand for all or most of a class: it must have the qualities common to, and must lack the features that differentiate, the several examples or varieties.—Cp *schematic*.

generalized curve: a graphic representation of growth or of learning as a function of time, other factors being kept constant by either experimental or statistical control. ➤It is a smoothed curve, adjusted to fit the actual observations.—Syn. GROWTH CURVE, LEARNING CURVE.

generalized-goal tension: state wherein the animal is oriented toward a broadly defined goal but not toward particulars: e.g., toward food, but not toward a particular kind of food.

generalized inhibitory potential or $s_{I\pi}$: (C. Hull) conditioned inhibition as a result of stimulus *generalization.

generalized other: see *other/generalized*.

generalized trait: see *trait/generalized*.

general paralysis = paresis.

general psychology: 1. the branch of psychology that studies what is true of individuals in general, in contrast with *differential psychology*, which studies what is true of particular individuals or special classes. 2. the synthesis or generalization of the facts and principles common to all branches of psychology, including general methodology. ➤Much of *differential psychology* is general in this sense, while much of *general psychology* (1) is too specialized to be included here. 3. those aspects of psychology which a given author believes to be of fundamental importance.—Cp. *fundamentals/psychological*.

generation: *n.* 1. the procreation or production of a new individual. 2. all the offspring of a pair of parents 3. a single stage or rank in descent: a grandfather, his daughter, and his grandson make up three *generations*, hence, all those persons in a given population at the same stage: the older (or younger) *generation* 4. the average time between the stages in descent—in man, conventionally about thirty-three years.

generations/filial: see *filial generations*.

generic (jəˈner'ik) *adj.* 1. pertaining to a genus. 2. having broad application; applying to all instances in a class or to all the subgroups in a class

genesis: *n.* the origin of anything—*adj* *genetic*.

genetic (jə-net'ik): *adj.* 1. pertaining to the origin, history, and development of an organism or, by extension, of anything likened to an organism, e.g., a social institution ➤ It may mean **ONTOGENETIC**, pertaining to the development of an individual or one of its parts or organs; or it may mean **PHYLOGENETIC**, pertaining to the evolutionary origin of a race or species — *Cp.* **genetic psychology**. 2. pertaining to the genes. — *Syn.* **genic** (*prefd.*). 3. pertaining to genetics.

-genetic: a combining form meaning **genetic**, used esp. to form adjectives from nouns ending in **-genesis**

genetic continuity theory: point of view that every stage of psychological development is an outgrowth of previous stages. — *Contr. w.* **preformism**.

genetic drift: a change from generation to generation in the frequency of certain genes, resulting from chance determination of exactly which genes are transferred to succeeding generations. — *Distg. fr.* changes due to selection (2). — *Syn.* **GENIC DRIFT** (*prefd.*).

genetic explanation: explanation in terms of how a phenomenon originated. — See **explanation** (2).

geneticism: *n.* the doctrine or attitude that phenomena that are inborn (e.g., instincts and primary *drives) or that occur very early in life (e.g., infantile conflicts and fixations) have a peculiar importance. ➤ That the early event or activity is important, since it does (or at least may) influence what follows, is obvious. Usually however, it is implied that the early phenomena are peculiarly powerful, are peculiarly difficult to eradicate, or have some special quality. If emphasis is upon the importance of what is inherited, **hereditarianism** is a more explicit term; if emphasis is upon the primary role of early events in development, **ONTOGENETICISM** is more explicit.

genetic method: 1. attempting to understand a phenomenon by tracing its origin and development. — *Syn.* **historical method**. 2. tracing the influence of the genes in determining a structure or function. ➤ Sometimes restricted to experimental breeding

genetic psychology: 1. study of psychological phenomena (however conceived) in terms of their origin and development, whether in the individual (**ONTOGENETIC**) or in the species (**PHYLOGENETIC**). 2. = **comparative psychology** conceived as concerned with the evolutionary origin of certain functions ➤ This meaning is obsolescent. If a special term is needed, **EVOLUTIONARY PSYCHOLOGY** is suggested

genetics: *n.* the science of heredity. ➤ **PSYCHOLOGICAL GENETICS** is concerned with the

laws of inheritance of psychological phenomena, and with the influence of heredity on the occurrence and development of psychological functions.

genetic sequence: the order in which structures or functions appear in a developing organism, so far as this is determined by the genes. — *Syn.* **GROWTH SEQUENCE**

genetic viewpoint: one that stresses development.

-genic (-jen'ik) 1. combining form meaning *pertaining to* or *related to* genes, hence, to *heredity* e.g., **eugenic**. 2. a combining form meaning *pertaining to origins*, particularly to *agent origin*: **pathogenic**, causing disease.

genic balance: the theory that the hereditary factor of any characteristic is not a single gene, but that gene interacting with all the other genes

geniculate bodies (jə-nik'ū-lət): four oval-shaped masses on the underside of the **thalamus**.

genidentic: *adj.* having precisely the same origin or genesis; having the same genes.

genital: *adj.* pertaining to the organs of reproduction.

genital anomaly: see **sex anomaly**.

genital character: (*psychoan.*) the adult synthesis of psychosexual impulses, characterized by attainment of the **genital level**.

genitalize: *v* (*psychoan.*) to treat an object as a symbol of the genitals

genital level or **phase**: (*psychoan.*) the culminating phase of development in respect to sex in which the person has a genuinely affectionate relationship for the sex partner ➤ It does not mean, as the term might be interpreted, a phase with strong emphasis upon the genitals (i.e., **phallic stage**), nor a phase in which the interest lies primarily in coitus (i.e., **genital primacy**), though these distinctions are often not observed

genital primacy: (*psychoan.*) state wherein the tendency toward **coition** predominates over such other psychosexual tendencies as **narcissism**, **sadism**, or **masturbation**.

➤ Preferred to a term such as *sexual normality*, with its implications that all other types of sexual activity are pathological — *Cp.* **genital level**.

genital-psychical development: psychosexual development measured, not by physiological potency, but by ability to love in an adult manner

genitals (jen'ə-təlz): *n pl* the organs of reproduction, esp. the external organs — *Syn.* **GENITALIA** (unnecessary) — *adj.* **genital**.

genital sensations: the specific sensations from the genital organs — *Cp.* **SEXUAL SENSATIONS**, applied to the distinctive sensa-

tions of the two sexes and sometimes including those from other **erogenous** *zones.

genital zones: the external genitals and closely adjacent areas which give rise to **genital sensations**. ➤ A narrower term than **erogenous** *zones.

genius: *n* ability of the very highest order, esp. creative or inventive ability, a person exhibiting such ability. ➤ *Cp* distinction, eminence, illustriousness. The definition of genius as a person of IQ 140 or more is in disfavor.

gen(o)- (jen'ō-)· a combining form meaning *race, kind, sex*

genomotive: see **phenomotive**.

genotype (jen'ō tip): *n.* 1. (*biol*) the qualities or traits, shared by members of a biologically defined group, which form the basis for its classification; or a hypothetical animal or plant embodying those traits; a type organism. 2. (*genet*) the sum of all the traits that an individual is capable of **transmitting** biologically; or, a single such trait. ➤ Sometimes the term is restricted to such transmissible traits as the individual does not himself manifest, whether suppressed by **dominance** or by environmental pressure. Thus, a **heterozygous** brown-eyed person is said to have the **genotype** for blue eyes, a rickety bandy-legged person to have the **genotype** for straight legs. If limited strictly to the context of transmission, the usage is unambiguous. But an expression such as **gene pattern** seems preferable, since **genotype** has other meanings. 3. (*genet. and developmental psych*) the sum total of those hereditary factors which have a causative effect on development ➤ In all discussions of **heredity**, terms tend to a subtle shift in meaning (not always explicit) when one turns from the problem of transmission to that of **development**. So with **genotype**. In (2) it refers to **traits**; in (3) it refers not to the traits themselves but to one kind of causal influence or factor that helps to form the traits. 4. (*K. Lewin*) a phenomenon described in terms of its causes; the sum of the causes of a phenomenon motives are **genotypical**. ➤ This meaning omits entirely the reference to **heredity**. (But hereditary causes, so far as accepted, are **included** as **genotypical**.) Bandy legs exemplify the opposite of **genotype** (2), and an amputation causing one-leggedness exemplifies **genotype** (3); but, in meaning (4), either might be part of the **genotype** (i.e., of the cause) of an inferiority feeling.

The term **PHENOTYPE** contrasts with each of these meanings. In contrast with (1), it means traits appearing in a **group** as a result of a particular environment: e.g., the tanned complexion of outdoor workers. In contrast with (2), it means the actually ob-

servable trait found in an individual or group, regardless of the genetic origin. Thus, brown eyes as actually found are **PHENOTYPICAL**, though clearly transmissible and hence also **genotypical** in sense (2). But bandy legs due to rickets are **phenotypical** and not **genotypical**. In contrast with **genotype** (3), **phenotype** means the sum of causative environmental factors. This is an uncomfortable meaning, since the **phenotype** in this sense is an abstraction, whereas in all the other meanings it is the actual. In contrast with **genotype** (4), **phenotype** means the actual, whatever its cause, and in contrast with what is causative.

The unhappy development of several confusingly related meanings for these two terms shows the folly of hoping to keep meanings clear by inventing a **neologism**. If it becomes current, it rapidly takes on diverse meanings; if it does not become current, it is useless. For psychology, moreover, the noun forms **genotype** and **phenotype** are disturbing in their implications of a **type**, and as collectives are not particularly useful. The adjective form **PHENOTYPICAL**, referring to structure or function as it actually is, seems a useful term which avoids *unnecessary* entanglement with the problem of heredity. In place of **genotypical**, however, **genetic** seems less pretentious and less ambiguous.

-genous (-jen'əs): suffix meaning *producing or produced by*.

gens (jenz)· *n.* a division of an ethnic group defined by common descent through the male line. ➤ *Distg. fr.* **clan**, in which descent is reckoned through the female line, although **clan** is often used for any tribal designation.

genus (jē'nəs) *n., pl. genera* (jen'ər-ə), **genuses**: (*L.*) a biological classification group made up of **species** and forming part of the larger classification group known as a **family**; by extension, the next higher category or class.

-gen(y): a suffix meaning *origin, generation, cause*.

geometric(al): *adj.* of a series that increases or decreases by a constant **ratio**.—*Syn.* **logarithmic**.—*Contr. w.* **arithmetic(al)**.

geotropism (ji'ot'rə-piz'əm)· *n.* a response, positive or negative, forced from an organism by a gravitational stress.—*Syn.* **GEO-TAXIS**—*adj.* **geotropic** (-trop'ik).

geriatrics (jer'ī-at'riks): *n* (*med*) the science and art of treating the old.

geri(o)- (jer'ī-ō-)· combining form meaning *old, old age*.

geriopsychosis = **senile psychosis**.

germ cell: a cell specialized for reproduction. ➤ *Distg. fr.* **gamete**, such a germ cell in its mature state, ready for **conjugation**.

germinal period: in human beings, the first one or two weeks of prenatal life.

germ plasm: tissue that produces by fission the sperm cells (in males) or egg cells (in females), or both (in bisexual species).—*Contr* w. somoplasm.

germ plasm/continuity of: see **continuity of the germ plasm**.

gerontology (jer'ən·tol'ō·ji): *n* the study of old persons It draws from anthropology, anthropometry, sociology, social work, medicine (geriatrics), and psychology

Gesell developmental norms: a series of behaviors arranged in the order and approximate time of their appearance in infants.

gestalt. **Gestalt** (gə·shtält', gä·shtält') *n*, *pl* **gestalts**, **Gestalten**: (originally *Ger.*, often *cap*) 1. a form, a configuration, or a totality that has, as a unified whole, properties which cannot be derived by summation from the parts and their relationships. ➤The term is now naturalized in English and often spelled without initial capital. It may refer to physical structures, to physiological and psychological functions, or to symbolic units. See **gestalt psychology** for illustration and discussion.—*Syn.* **configuration** (but this inadequately expresses the concept). 2. (*ethology*) a set of responses elicited by a complex of stimuli not yet experimentally analyzed and defined. ➤This meaning is not recommended, since it is not consistently adhered to in ethology and is confusing in relation with (1), which has priority

Gestalt completion test: a series of incomplete pictures so designed that the missing parts can be supplied correctly only if the picture is correctly perceived as a unified whole.

gestalt factor: a condition favorable to the experience of wholeness. ➤Thus, according to the **PRINCIPLE OF PROXIMITY**, closeness of the components in space or time is a gestalt factor—i.e., a condition favorable for an aggregate to be perceived as a whole.

gestalt/good: a stable configuration; one that does not tend to change as a result of its own inner dynamics A good gestalt may be described as complete, a simple whole—stable, closed, coherent, regular, and symmetrical.—*Cp.* **Praeganz**, **good shape/law of**.

gestalt homology: the principle that parts of a whole may be compared with parts of another whole in terms only of their role or function in those wholes ➤The keynote of a musical composition is **homologous** to the keynote of another, irrespective of pitch, timbre, loudness, etc. In both compositions it plays the same function **Gestalts** are **homologous** only when all their parts are homologous in the above sense.

gestalting: *n* the process of sharpening and intensifying the wholeness quality of a psychological phenomenon

Gestaltism = Gestalt psychology.

Gestalt psychology or theory: the systematic position that psychological phenomena are organized, undivided, articulated wholes or **gestalts**. The properties of a gestalt are properties of the whole as such and are not derived by summation of its parts. Conversely, the parts derive their properties from their membership in the whole. The notion of "parts" with attributes of their own, independent of the whole, is held to be misleading. ➤The standard illustration is a melody, which has qualities as a *melody* that are not merely the sum of the component tones. It may be played by many instruments at different pitches so that the constituent tones are totally different, yet the melody is the same. Conversely, a given tone, say B flat, has different psychological (and musical) characteristics in different melodic settings—i.e., its qualities as a part of a whole depend on that whole This is not to deny that B flat, heard in isolation, is a whole or gestalt in its own right But such a B flat is not psychologically the same B flat that is heard in a melody

As applied to behavior, Gestalt theory denies that response to a situation can be stated in terms of a combination of separate responses to a combination of separate stimuli; it is a whole response to the whole situation, with specific components serving as salient **figures** rather than as distinct elements Learning is said to proceed, not by accretion, but by reorganization ¶Many psychologists accept the reality of wholeness attributes, i.e., **gestalts**, without denying the existence of at least relatively autonomous elements.—*Cp.* **field theory**, which extends the gestalt principle, and **emergentism**, which states it in a very general form (Gestalt is now often spelled without the capital).—*Syn.* **GESTALTISM**, **FORM PSYCHOLOGY**.—See **psychology/divisions and schools of**, III, VII.

Gestaltqualität (gä·shtält'kà·li·tät') *n*, *pl* **Gestaltqualitäten**: (*Ger.*, *form-quality*) the quality or character of a mental content as dependent on the way its constituents are put together, the mental quality founded upon the form or pattern of the combined elements.—*Syn.* **FOUNDED** (improperly, **FUNDED**) **CONTENT** ➤The doctrine of **Gestaltqualität** is one form of **emergentism**.—*Distg fr* **Gestalt theory**, which denies that the elements of a combination have fixed qualities independent of the whole

gestation (jes·tā'shən) *n* 1. the carrying of the embryo in the uterus 2. the period of development of the individual be-

fore birth.—*Syn.* **pregnancy**.—*adj.* **gestational**.

gesture: *n.* a movement of some part of the body for the purpose of communication. ➤As defined, speech is one kind of gesture—*Distg. fr.* **posture**, which involves the whole body and is more static, and *fr.* **manipulation**.

geusis (gū'sis) *n.* an act of tasting

g factor = **factor/general**.

GG = **goal gradient**.

ghost: see **spirit** (2).

gibberish (jɪb'ər-ish, gib-): *n.* 1. unintelligible, incoherent language. 2. immature speech, marked by omission of final consonants and of difficult sound combinations.

—*Syn.* **elision**, **LEIPOCALIA**

gift: see **ability**, **gifted**.

gifted: *adj.* 1. possessing a high degree of any special talent. 2. possessing very high general intelligence, such as is attained by only 2 per cent of the population. ➤The idea of a gift as something passively received contaminates **gifted**, so that popularly giftedness is thought to be inherited, but technical use makes no such implication—See **ability**.

gifted child: 1. a child whose intelligence is in the upper 2 per cent of the total population of his age. 2. a child having outstanding ability in any respect—See also **gifted**, **ability**.

gigantism (jɪ'gan'tiz-əm) *n.* abnormal increase in stature due to the overfunctioning of the pituitary. ➤*Distg. fr.* **giant**, which is nontechnical.

given: *adj.* 1. capable of being specified but left indefinite a *given* individual means almost anyone who may be selected as an example, but that one person is to be specified—*n.* 2. that which is available at the start of an investigation or phase thereof: facts, accepted principles, or laws—*Syn.* **datum** (*pl.* **data**), usually restricted to concrete phenomena or their symbolic representation

gland: *n.* an organ for secreting or producing a substance to be used in or excreted from the body, or for producing cells. ➤The term has been loosely used, and certain structures with no known function of secretion are called glands. Anatomically, a distinction is made between **DUCT** and **DUCTLESS GLANDS**. Functionally, one may speak of **GLANDS OF EXTERNAL SECRETION**, which excrete through a duct to the outside of the body (e.g., kidneys, sweat glands), and of **GLANDS OF INTERNAL SECRETION**, which produce substances used in the body. Some internal secretions are passed to other bodily organs through a duct (e.g., bile), others are passed into the blood stream or lymph by osmosis. The latter are called **hormones**, and the glands produc-

ing them are **ENDOCRINE GLANDS** (Some glands provided with ducts for other secretions also produce hormones). Finally, **CYTOGENIC GLANDS** are those which produce new cells: gonads, spleen, lymph nodes, bone marrow. (Cytogenic glands may also produce hormones). The anatomical and the functional classifications overlap rather than coincide, but ductless gland is often used when endocrine is meant, most of the latter being ductless.—*adj.* **glandular**.

gland/exocrine: see **exocrine gland**.

glandular response: the activity of a gland when elicited by stimulus from outside the gland. ➤The continuous production of blood cells is not a response; an increase set off by bacterial invasion would be. A glandular response may be mediated by the autonomic system, by hormones from other glands, or by other chemical conditions.

glandular theory: hypothesis that the function of the **endocrine glands** is a determining factor in behavior, particularly emotional behavior. ➤The hypothesis is too vague and general to be called a theory

glans: *n.* (*L*) the bulblike end of penis or clitoris.

glare: *n.* 1. a property of a smooth glassy surface of reflecting an intense light. 2. any intense light stimulus that reduces ability to make visual distinctions

glassiness: *n.* the visual effect produced by a transparent solid—*Cp.* **film color**.

glaucoma (glō'kō'mə): *n.* a condition of increased pressure within the eye leading to pain, to increasing visual impairment, and finally to blindness

glia = **neuroglia**.

glioma (gli'ō'mə): *n.* a common kind of brain tumor.

glittering = **sparkling**.

global: *adj.* total; taken as a whole without attempt to distinguish separate parts or functions his *global* fitness for this job

globus hystericus (glō'bəs his'ter-i-kəs): (*L*) the illusion or hallucination of having a lump in the throat

glossal (glos'al). *adj.* pertaining to the tongue.

-**glossia**: (*speech*) combining form meaning *anomaly of a speech organ*

glossiness: *n.* a property of a perceived surface, correlated with the degree to which it reflects light, of forming mirror images ➤Low glossiness is characteristic of rough diffusing surfaces, high glossiness of smooth surfaces—*Cp.* **glare**.

glosso- (glos'ō-) combining form meaning *tongue or language*

glossolalia (-lā'li-ə) *n.* fabricated speech "in a strange tongue," occurring chiefly in states of religious ecstasy but found also in psychopathic cases.

glossosynthesis: *n.* the making up of words: a symptom in certain pathological conditions. ➤It occurs also, occasionally legitimately, in scientific disciplines—*Syn.* **neologism** (2).

glottal (glot'al): *adj.* pertaining to the glottis; of sounds determined largely by the glottis.

glottis (glot'is): *n.* the opening between the free margins of the vocal cords.

glove anesthesia: see **anesthesia/glove**.
glow = color/illuminant.

-gnosia, -gnosis: combining form denoting *cognition* or *recognition*: **agnosia**, **psychognosis**. Corresponding adjectives end in **-gnostic**.

G.O. = (C. Hull) **goal-orientation** index.

goal: *n.* 1. the end result, immediate or remote, which an organism is seeking: e.g., to complete a term paper, to become a great actor, to find food, to be a good father. 2. the end result of an action specified or required in advance by someone directing behavior 3. (*exper.*) the place or object toward which an animal's locomotion is directed, attainment of which brings the response sequence or action to a close; a place housing a lure (food, drink, protection, sex); or the lure itself 4. a consummatory act; or the stimuli that release the consummatory act.

➤The goal is often pursued without a specific goal idea, though such a picture of the end result is usually possible for humans and is, when present, a complication often ignored. But there can be no goal without an aroused motive or drive. ¶In much schoolwork, and in most animal experimentation, the animal does not know what the goal is—at least at first. **goal** (2) or (3) does not coincide with goal (1).

—*Syn.* **end. Purpose** is often a synonym but properly refers to that which makes a goal attractive: it is **subjective**, or at least **organismic**, whereas the goal is external—See **motivation, teleology**.

goal behavior = **goal-directed behavior**.

goal/collective: a goal attainable only by collective effort—*Distg. fr.* **goal/group**.

goal-directed behavior: responses whose objectively observable characteristics can be interpreted only as if they were intended for, or directed toward, attainment of a goal. ➤A drive state or expectancy is inferred, without necessarily attributing purpose to the animal.—*Syn.* **GOAL BEHAVIOR**. —*Cp.* **directed movement**.

goal-directed motivation: see **motivation/goal-directed**.

goal gradient: in any kind of learning involving a series of performances (e.g., maze learning in which a series of motor choices

is made), the progressive increase in efficiency as the goal is approached ➤The efficiency may be shown in increased speed or intensity of action, but is usually measured by decrease in error. The term is not always precisely used: e.g., the change is not always regular, as gradient (properly speaking) implies.

goal/group: any goal proposed for or accepted by a group ➤*Distg. fr.* **collective** ***goal**, which is attainable only by collective effort, whereas a group goal may be attainable by individual effort of each member.

—*Syn.* **SOCIAL GOAL**

goal image: see **imagination**.

goal object = **goal**. ➤This term is used chiefly to contrast with **MEANS OBJECT** or **MEANS ACTIVITY**. A means object is a subordinate goal, a means needed to attain the goal.—*Syn.* **GOAL SITUATION**.

goal orientation: 1. a postural turning toward the goal (1). 2. tendency to make movements that are directed toward the goal. It is especially evident in anticipatory goal-directed movements that are in error: e.g., in a multiple-T maze, entering the alley that is toward the food box even though it is a blind.

goal process/directional: an intentionally noncommittal expression for any organismic activity that leads toward goal behavior. —*Approx. syn.* **preparatory response**.

goal response: 1. in instrumental conditioning, the response given to a rewarding stimulus (Symbol *r_a*) 2. = **goal-directed behavior**, a sequence of response oriented to a goal

goal response/fractional antedating or **anticipatory:** see **antedating goal response/fractional**.

goal set: *n.* an organismic determiner of behavior that is defined by the goal to be reached rather than by the responses necessary to reach it

goal situation = **goal**.

goal stimulus: see **stimulus/goal**.

goiter/exophthalmic: see **exophthalmic goiter**.

golden mean: conduct more or less midway between opposite extremes. ➤According to Aristotle, it is the definition of virtue. —*Distg. fr.* **golden section**.

golden section: the supposedly most pleasing division of a line or an area into two parts *x* and *y*, proportioned so that *x* is to *y* as *y* is to the line or area.

Golgi-Mazzoni corpuscles (gôl'ji·mot·sô'ni): a type of nerve ending, probably a receptor, found in the dermis

Golgi tendon organ: a nerve ending found at the juncture of tendon and muscle, and believed to be a recorder of conditions of local tension

Goll/columns of (gôl)· nerve tracts on

both sides of the posterior median fissure of the spinal cord which carry proprioceptive impulses from legs and lower trunk.

—*Syn* FASCICULI GRACILES

Gompertz curve: a curve defined by the equation $l_x = kg^{e^x}$, where x , k , g , and c are constants. ➤ It was originally used as a life expectancy curve, l_x being the number of persons living at age x , but the curve has been found to fit other sets of empirical observations.

gonad (gō'nad) *n* a sex gland: the generic term for testis (which produces the male gamete or sperm) and ovary (which produces the female gamete or ovum). In mammals, the gonads also produce certain hormones.—*adj* gonadal, gonadial, gonadic.

gonadotrophic (gon'ə-dō-trof'ik): *adj* of a substance that promotes growth or activity in the gonads.—*n* gonadotrophin.

goniometer (gō-ni-om'ə-tər): *n* an instrument for measuring the tendency to sway in a given direction.

-gonous, -gony: combining forms meaning generation, descent, reproduction

good continuation/law of: (*Gestalt*) the generalization that a perceived element, such as a line, tends to continue in its established form. e.g. the arc of a circle tends to be perceived as continuing to finish the circle. ➤ This law may be considered a corollary of the law of *good shape or the law of *closure.

Goodenough test (gud'ı-nuf): a test of intelligence in which the subject is instructed to make the best picture of a man that he can. The drawing is scored according to the details represented, and the points are converted into mental *age norms.

good-me: *n* that aspect or part of a child's total self that he recognizes as bringing him rewards (esp approval or tenderness) from his parents, or the child's conception of his whole self as good.

goodness of fit: see fit/goodness of.

good shape/law of: (*Gestalt*) the generalization that figures, contours, or patterns are perceived in the most uniform, balanced, stable form possible.—See precision/law of.

Gottschaldt figures (gōt'shalt): simple figures concealed in more complex figures, to test form perception.—*Syn.* HIDDEN FIGURES

gp: *abbr.* for group

GPA = grade-point average.—See point-hour ratio.

Grace Arthur Performance Scale: a number of performance tests arranged to yield an index of intelligence

gradation: *n* 1. gradual change by steps or stages, usually by small steps. 2. con-

tinuous change; change by imperceptible degrees ➤ This usage is etymologically incorrect but very common the colors of the prism show a smooth gradation 3. a step in a series 4. arrangement of teaching material according to its difficulty—*adj.* graduated.—*v* gradate.

grade: *n* 1. a class constituted of things having the same relative standing; a position in a scale or series. 2. in US schools, a class or division normally representing the work of one academic year (= FORM or STANDARD in English schools). ➤ The term is applied either to the pupils or to the tasks appropriate to a given year 3. a rating of excellence of performance, esp in school, a mark (*prefd*) —*v.* 4. to assign an item to a position in a scale, to assign a number to something according to a scale of value or merit; to score or to mark—*adj.* graded.

grade equivalent: a derived *score that states a person's achievement in terms of grade norms. ➤ E.g. if a score of 87 falls within the limits of grade IV norms, its grade equivalent is IV. If the norms of two or more grades overlap, the grade-equivalent score is unsuitable

grade norm: the score, or a narrow range of scores, that is typical of the actual performance of the school population for a given grade. ➤ Usually the norm is taken as the range of scores from the 40th to the 59th percentile—i.e. it is the range of scores of the middle fifth of the pupils A single score designated as the norm may be mean, median, or mode. It may be that of a given class or, more often, of the general population for a given grade (citywide, statewide, or nationwide) —*Distg fr.* standard.

grade-point average or **GPA** = point-hour ratio.

grade scale: a scale for measuring level of development of an ability, in which the units of measurement are the successive school grade norms.—*Syn* grade-equivalent scale.

grade skipping: the omission of one or more grades in progressing upward through a school.—*Syn.* DOUBLE PROMOTION

gradient: *n* 1. a graded difference between two states or conditions that tends to be abolished by progressive lessening of the greater and increase of the smaller, or the differences between the two states at successive moments as equilibrium is being attained ➤ If two fluids under differing pressures are connected, the higher pressure lessens and the lower pressure increases until equality is reached A continuous curve representing the differences at successive moments is the GRADIENT CURVE ¶Gradient is sometimes used metaphorically of psy-

chological or social differences, despite the fact that it is not known how far or under what accessory conditions the difference tends to be abolished by a change toward equality. (Differences in wealth, e.g., apparently do not tend to equalize under all conditions)—*Syn* DYNAMIC GRADIENT 2. any magnitude or variable which changes by progressive steps from high to low instead of remaining constant or varying irregularly ➤ A change from low to high is seldom called a gradient, which retains the notion of falling, even in this meaning But a rise in the number of successes, converted into a fall in the number of failures, may then be called a gradient Thus, the goal gradient in maze learning is computed as the decrease in errors as the goal is approached, although the empirical fact in experiments is often an increase in the number of correct choices, and this is generally considered a part of the goal-approaching effect to which goal gradient is applied. 3. the rate of progressive change from high to low. 4. a regular change in the strength of the tendency to respond as a function of systematic changes in stimulus conditions (distance, time-interval, intensity, etc.), usually named from the latter: e.g., stimulus-intensity *gradient*.

gradient/anterior-posterior: the metabolic pattern of the growing organism, which shows high activity in the head region compared with that of the posterior. ➤ This is the major axial gradient, and is associated with cephalocaudal development.

gradient/avoidance: the curve showing the change, during training, in the avoidance response to a certain situation ➤ Typically, the curve shows a drop in the time between a warning signal and the avoiding reaction; or it may show an increasing frequency of the avoiding reaction to a cue stimulus—See *gradient*.

gradient/axial: see *axial gradient*.

gradient/excitation: see *excitation gradient*.

gradient/growth: the progressive changes in magnitude of a bodily part or of some function—See *cephalocaudal development*.

gradient/neural: a gradient measured in *chronaxie*.

gradient of effect: the generalization that if a certain stimulus-response sequence, in a series of such S-R sequences, is rewarded (or punished), the S-R sequences preceding or following have greater (or less) probability of occurrence This effect falls off in a gradient according to temporal nearness to the primarily rewarded, or punished, sequence ➤ It is improbable that the gradient of effect, except under special circumstances, extends to wholly unrelated

sequences, even though they are temporally adjacent—*Cp* gradient of **reinforcement*.

gradient of reinforcement: see *reinforcement/gradient of*.

gradient of response generalization: see *generalization/response*.

gradient of stimulus generalization: see *generalization/stimulus*.

gradient of texture: the gradual refinement in the grain of the visually perceived texture as the surface recedes from the viewing person—an important factor in judgments of distance

gradualism: *n* theory that development tends to proceed by fine, slight, even insensible steps or gradations rather than by sudden shifts—*Contr. w* *saltation*.

graduation = (*stat*) *smoothing*.

-gram: combining form meaning *something written or drawn*

Gram-Charlier series = *Poisson series*.

grandeur/delusion of: see *delusion of grandeur*.

grandiose: *adj* 1. magnificent; imposing (often with a derogatory connotation). 2. characterizing unrealistically imposing plans, or unrealistic notions of one's own importance or ability

grand mal: see *epilepsy*.

granular layer/internal: (*neuro*) the fourth layer of the cerebral cortex, containing many small multipolar cells with short axons, as well as scattered small pyramidal cells; or a similar granular structure, such as the fifth and seventh of the ten layers of the retina

graph: *n* a line or spatial figure representing the results of measurement or statistics

➤ For a continuous variable, a curve or surface more truly represents the values than does a series of discrete numbers For a discontinuous variable, a broken line should be used—*Cp* **diagram**—*adj*

graphic, which also means *vivid, visually impressive*

-graph: combining form that means something written or drawn, or something that writes or records: *chronograph, telegraph*.

graph/cumulative frequency = *ogive*.

graph/frequency: see *frequency*.

graphic alignment: the angle formed by letters or words with a base line

graphic analysis: use of a graph to reveal relationships between the data so represented ➤ When the data conform to some well-known graphic form (e.g., the normal **frequency curve*), deductions can be made from the geometric properties of the curve Even irregular graphic forms may reveal relationships more clearly than do discrete numbers

graphic individuality: the characteristics of a person's handwriting that make it

unique, and thus make possible the identification of the writer.

graphic language: a communication recorded in visible symbols—written, printed, painted, incised, modeled—*Syn* WRITTEN LANGUAGE, *written* referring to any kind of visual symbol.

graphic method: 1. use of graphs or diagrams to present or to analyze data; = **graphic analysis**. 2. recording responses by means of a device that registers them in graphic form, usually on a moving paper.

graphic rating scale: see **rating scale/graphic**.

grapho-: a combining form meaning *writing, drawing*

graphodyne: *n* a mechanism that transmits handwriting pressure to a recording device

graphology: *n* 1. any investigation of handwriting 2. the analysis of handwriting characteristics for personal identification, for indications of specific psychological states at the time of writing, or for personality analysis. **FORENSIC GRAPHOLOGY** is the study of handwriting for purposes of legal evidence.

graphomania: *n*. obsessive desire to write, often degenerating into **graphorrhea**.

graphometry (graf·om'ə·tri) *n* a projective procedure in which the subject is asked to describe what he has drawn while blindfolded, then, with blindfold removed, he says what the drawing looks like to him.

graphomotor projective technique: a diagnostic procedure in which the subject moves his pencil freely over a sheet of paper while blindfolded. The experimenter endeavors to interpret the drawings—*Cp.* **graphometry**.

graphorrhea: *n* 1. impulse to write profusely 2. ungovernable impulse to write, resulting in a meaningless flow of words or word fragments

graph/rectangular = **histogram**.

grasping reflex: the reflex response of clutching with the fingers (or toes) any small object that stimulates the palm (or sole). ➤ This is broader than **Darwinian reflex**, which is limited to the grasping reflex in man, found only in very young infants.

gratification: *n*. state in which a previous desire is being satisfied, state in which one is aware of having just attained a desired end or condition, state in an animal following drive reduction or a consummatory response.—*Syn* **satisfaction**.—*Ant.* **DISAPPOINTMENT**

Graves' disease = **exophthalmic goiter**.

gray: *n* an achromatic color of any lightness intermediate between the extremes of black and white ➤ Gray is peculiarly susceptible to influence by contrast. a lighter or darker color seen with gray in

the visual field influences its perception. —*Var* **grey**.

gray-black shock: (*Ror.*) exaggerated response to the heavy shadings of the all-gray figures

gray/cortical: see **cortical gray**.

gray matter or substance: 1. the part of the brain and spinal cord in which the nerve cells predominate over the myelinated nerve fibers, which are nearly white—*Contr. w* **white matter**. 2. (*colloq.*) brains; intelligence ➤ Based on the theory that the cortex, composed of gray matter, is the chief seat of the higher mental processes, the colloquialism is used by those quite ignorant of its true nature

GRE = Graduate Record Examination

great-man theory: point of view that social and historical events are largely due to the influence of outstanding individuals.

Greek love: homosexuality in males.

Greek neologisms: see **neologism**.

green: *n*. 1. the hue attribute of visual sensations typically evoked by stimulation of the normal retina with radiation of wave length approximately 515 millimicrons. 2. any hue predominantly similar to that of the typical green, the complement of red-purple or magenta

gregariousness: *n* 1. tendency in certain animal species to live in herds or flocks. 2. the human tendency to live in groups, to take satisfaction in the company of those with whom one feels kinship, and to be uneasy when deprived of association with one's kind. 3. more loosely, all action that is actuated by a desire for fellowship with, or approbation from, one's fellows. While the tendency is held by some to be instinctive, the term does not imply such origin —*adj* **gregarious**.

grey = **gray**.

grief: *n* an emotional state normally resulting from loss of something greatly cherished, manifested by sobbing, relaxed postural tone, etc.

grimace (grə·mās'; grim'əs) *n*. a distorted facial expression resulting from paralysis, muscular imbalance, or momentary emotional states such as pain or contempt, but sometimes also joy or amusement.

grooming: *n* 1. making one's person neat and tidy 2. in certain animals, the removal of dirt and parasitic insects from, and smoothing of, the fur

gross motor coordinations: those in which the factor of strength is primary. ➤ *Contr. w.* **FINE MOTOR COORDINATIONS**, in which strength is secondary to speed or precision.

gross score: (*stat.*) a score expressed in terms of the original units of measurement ➤ All raw *scores and certain derived *scores are gross scores *Contr. w* **stand-**

ard *score. Gross scores are usually symbolized by X and Y . A GROSS SCORE FORMULA is one expressed in gross scores. e.g.,

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum X^2}{N} - \left(\frac{\sum X}{N}\right)^2}$$

ground: *n.* 1. a rational basis for action or belief. (Usually plural) 2. = **background**. —See **figure-ground**.

ground/eye: see **eye ground**.

group: *n.* 1. several items or cases, recognized as individually different but assembled, or thought about and treated, for some purpose or purposes as if alike.—*Syn.* class, category, classification, grouped *distribution. 2. = **group/social** (all meanings).—*v.* 3. to bring together any sort of items; to separate certain items from others by classification or emphasis

group absolutism: tendency of members to believe that their group ways of acting are the only "correct" ways, that the ways of other groups range from "funny" or "absurd" to "immoral" or "pathological".—*Cp* **ethnocentrism**.

group acceptance: the responses of group members to a single member, or candidate for membership, that establish his role and status in the group structure.

group analysis: the study of what is wrong with a group ➤ A confusing term formed by analogy with analysis (3) of an individual.—*Distg fr* group therapy, treatment of the individual by group means.

group/association: see **association group**.

group atmosphere: the feelings and attitudes manifested, often by minimal cues, in a face-to-face *group and influencing the activity of the group

group behavior: 1. the behavior of an individual as influenced by being a member of a group. 2. the behavior of a number of persons acting together; teamwork: e.g., all pulling together on a rope.—*Syn.* COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR 3. the activity of a group as such, that activity being a joint product and not a mere summation of the acts of the members taken separately e.g., the mutual stimulation of group thinking, the producing of ideas not possible for the individuals singly or alone.—*Syn.* (for 3) **syntality**.

group/coacting: see **coacting group**.

group consciousness: 1. that belonging to two or more persons as a group whole, generally with the implication that it is not a mere sum of individual consciousnesses ➤ Once much debated, the concept is now usually abandoned for that of **group mind** or **group behavior** (esp 3) 2. an individual member's awareness of other members of the group.—*Distg fr* **general consciousness**, that knowledge common to all the group

group contagion: the rapid spread of feeling—esp. fear, anger, amusement, or relief—through an assemblage, caused by perception of the feeling in others

group/criterion: see **criterion group**.

group decision: 1. process of arriving by group discussion at a plan for action either by the group as a whole or by individuals in their role as group members 2. a judgment or conclusion arrived at by group discussion and representing either a **consensus** or a majority vote of the members ➤ Often a mere group opinion is thus named, no plan for action binding on the members being involved

group differences: see **difference/group**.

group dimension: a variable by means of which to characterize the group; a quantitative property or attribute of the group: e.g., cohesion.

group/direct-contact = **face-to-face *group**.

group dynamics: 1. the dynamic or cause-effect changes that take place within a social group; the way groups form and function 2. the study of techniques and procedures for altering the structure and/or the behavior of a social group as a group ➤ In general, this study does not emphasize changing the group by bringing about more or less permanent changes in the members; it emphasizes eliciting from members some behavior (of which they are already capable) that will bring about the desired change in group structure or behavior (again, without primary concern for consequent change in the members as individuals).

grouped measures: measures or observations that are recorded merely as falling within a certain statistical class rather than recorded separately.

group/experimental: see **experimental group**.

group/face-to-face: two or more persons in such close physical proximity that each member may respond to sensory stimuli or signals emitted by each of the others, whether intentionally or not ➤ *Contr w.* **crowd**, in which the perception of each of the others need not be so complete; and with **primary *group**, in which there are many bonds of association.—*Syn.* **DIRECT-CONTACT GROUP**

group factor: see **factor/group**.

grouping: *n.* 1. (*stat*) process of combining scores into classes, categories, or ranks. 2. classifying school pupils into classes or grades, or into subdivisions thereof.—See **ability grouping**.

grouping error: (*stat*) the error that is introduced, when a continuous series of observations is divided into class intervals, by the assumption that all data of a given

interval are concentrated at the midpoint of that class interval

grouping/homogeneous: see **ability group-ing**.

group interval = **class interval**.

group/marginal: a group incompletely assimilated into the culture within which it exists e.g., an immigrant group

group/matched: see **equivalent-groups procedure**.

group/membership: a group in which a person is an actual accepted member—*Contr* *w.* **group/reference**.

group mind: a construct to explain those behaviors of a group that cannot be accounted for by the sum of the characteristics of the individual members, the pattern of relationships accounting for group behavior (3).—*Syn* **syntality** (*prejd*).

group/minority: a stable subgroup within a nation or society that has particular interests different from those of the larger group and that is subject to some form of unfavorable treatment. ➤In the U. S., minority group refers chiefly to one of the following: a so-called racial or skin-color group, such as the Negro; a religious group with a strong in-group feeling and a sense of being not fully accepted by the majority, a national-origin group, the working class. *Distg* *fr.* a *minority*, which need not be stable nor subject to unfavorable treatment: e.g., the dominant class in any society is always a minority but not a minority group.

group morale: see **morale**.

group/natural: a loosely used term for groups not requiring explicit pressure, esp. from outside, for their formation ➤The term is appropriate for groups of adolescents, and avoids some of the associative implications of **gang** or **clique**.

group norm: see **norm/group**.

group/primary: a face-to-face organization of individuals who cooperate for certain common ends, who share many ideals and ways of behaving, who have confidence in, and at least some degree of affection for, each other, and who are aware of their similarity and bond of association: e.g., a family, a clan, a small club ➤Freud makes the further restriction that a primary group is one in which all members accept the same person as leader and source of ideals.

group process: a general term referring to the procedures through which a group approaches, attacks, and solves a common problem

group psychotherapy = **group therapy**.

group/reference: any group with which a person identifies and/or compares himself to such an extent that he tends to adopt its standards, attitudes, and behaviors as his own. ➤Such reference groups, to which people see themselves as belonging, may

or may not correspond to actual membership groups For a particular person there may be—and usually are—several such groups—*Cp* **anchoring** (of attitudes).

group rigidity: the degree to which a group resists change in response to influences bearing on it—*Distg* *fr.* group exclusiveness.

groups/comparable: two or more sample groups, both representative of the total population from which they are drawn.

➤Such groups can be given contrasting treatment and the effects compared

group/secondary: any group not having close or intimate ties, as in a **primary** *group, but possessing some common interest or similarity

group/social: 1. a number of individuals regarded as having some quality in common—*Syn* **assemblage**, **aggregation**, **congeries**. 2. a number of individuals occupying an area so limited that there can be some direct communication between them by voice or gesture—*Syn* **assemblage**, **aggregation**, and (in some contexts) **crowd**, **face-to-face** *group. 3. two or more persons who interact and influence each other, and who are recognized in some special way because of the interaction. 4. persons interacting with each other in such a way that some of their needs are, or seem to be, satisfied thereby The mere feeling of group membership sometimes constitutes such satisfaction—*Syn* **coacting group**.—*Cp* **reference** *group. ➤In all meanings but (1) there is an implication that the group possesses some unity or wholeness; but **group** is used for wholes varying from a loose mass to a compact unit—*Distg* the group, i.e., the persons, *fr.* the **organization**.

group/standardization: the group that is held to be representative of a population in determining norms and standards.

group structure: the relationships between the members of a social group (dominance, subordination, friendship, etc.) and its attributes as a group (size, group goals, cohesiveness, we-feeling, etc.) which define its relation to other groups or persons

group superego: that portion of the **superego** derived, not from infantile and early childhood experiences and identifications (chiefly familial), but from the rules and purposes of peer groups ➤Many psychoanalysts do not believe the superego can be thus modified after early childhood.

group test: see **test/group**.

group therapy: any form of **psychotherapy** in which several persons are treated simultaneously, though by no means always in the same way. ➤In psychotherapy, group treatment is sometimes considered more effective, not merely more economical of the therapist's time The term should not be used to designate the mere

use of social contacts as a means of treatment. Arranging that a boy have more playmates is not group therapy (it might be called social therapy), but the utilization of a group situation to facilitate therapeutic changes in several children may be

group/vertical: one that draws members from two or more social *classes.

group/we-: any group with which the individual feels strongly identified ➤ *Contr w.* THEY-GROUP, any other group than the one the individual belongs to—*Syn in-group.*

group work = social group work.

growing pains: neuralgic pains experienced by a child or adolescent ➤ They are often attributed to the fact that the bones grow faster than the muscles but many so-called growing pains are of pathological origin. The term is often used metaphorically for any stress due to development.

growth: *n.* 1. the gradual increase in magnitude of an organism or its parts, or an analogous increase in the magnitude or range of a function e.g., *growth* in arithmetical ability ➤ This meaning of growth as incremental distinguishes it from development (which see). Unfortunately, the distinction is not well observed, so that growth now often means 2. change toward a more developed or mature state—*Syn.* (for 2) development (*prefd.*) ➤ Since growth has no adjectival form, developmental is used for both (1) and (2).

growth/accretionary = growth (1).—*Distg fr. growth/developmental.*

growth/anatomical: changes with age in size, shape, number, or pattern of bodily organs and structures—*Distg. fr. growth/physiological or growth/mental.*

growth/areal: see areal growth.

growth curve: a graphic representation of growth, showing successive time units on the horizontal axis and units of progressive change in the organism on the vertical axis. The curve may represent individuals or groups.

growth curve/mental: a graphic representation of the growth in any psychological function, usually in intelligence. It may represent the growth in a single individual or the average of many individuals ➤ In some cases the attempt is to represent the aspect of growth that is independent of learning; more often the over-all change in the function is recorded.

growth/developmental: an unnecessary synonym for development.—*Distg. fr. growth/accretionary.*

growth differential: a difference between two organisms due to different rates of growth. ➤ Unless used in a mathematical sense (see differential), this term is unnecessary and an example of bogus erudition.—*Syn* GROWTH DIFFERENCE, DIFFER-

ENCE IN GROWTH—*Distg* growth differential *fr* differential *growth.

growth/differential: a growth marked by differences between the several parts in time of beginning or in rate of change ➤ *Distg fr* dysplasia, the abnormal difference in the end product of differential growth. Differences in rate of growth are the rule—*Distg* differential growth *fr.* growth differential.

growth/educational: any sort of changes that are the object or the result of education ➤ Some kinds of educational growth are the object of education but may not be attained; others are attained by learning in school without being the object of education.

growth/horizontal: an increase in the number of acts of the same level of difficulty that can be performed ➤ *Contr w.* VERTICAL GROWTH, an increase in the difficulty of the acts that can be performed.

growth/lineal: changes with age in limb or stem length, in contrast with changes in volume or in breadth and thickness of the body.

growth/mental: properly, increase with age in any psychological performance, but often restricted to growth in intelligence.

growth motive: a motive that maintains tension directed toward distant goals.

growth/physiological: any enduring alteration in physiological activity as a function of age; sometimes a euphemism for sexual maturation.

growth principle: (C. Rogers) the belief that creative and integrative forces exist within the individual which, in an atmosphere free from censure and coercion, lead to improved insight and selection of better means of adjustment.

growth/skeletal: change with age toward a mature form in the bony structures. A common index is the metacarpal index.

growth/split: a pattern of growth, for a single individual, that manifests markedly different rates for different characteristics.

growth/vertical: see growth/horizontal.

G score = score/grade.

GSR = galvanic skin response (see electrodermal response).

guessing/correction for: in a test or examination, a greater penalty imposed for wrong answers than for failure to answer. It is supposed to discourage guesswork.

guessing sequence: a predictable pattern of choosing that does not reflect the person's knowledge or substantial preference. Since it is predictable, it reflects not chance but a bias toward some attribute of the sequence other than that upon which choice is supposed to be made. ➤ Thus, there may be a constant tendency to choose a positive

rather than a negative, or the right rather than the left, or to alternate choice, etc. The person is not necessarily aware of the bias—*Cp* constant *error, of which this is one form.

Guess-Who technique: a personality rating procedure that provides simple thumb-nail word pictures of personality types, beneath which are to be written the names of associates who are thought to resemble the description—*Cp* nominating technique.

guidance: *n* 1. helping a person to find and select the opportunities and activities that will yield maximum satisfaction and profit, esp. in school (EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE) and in his life work (VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE).

➤Instruction, counseling, and testing are methods of guidance. It usually includes both fact-giving and interpretation. Guidance involves consideration of available opportunities, of the qualities needed for the job (JOB ANALYSIS), and of the possession by the individual of the abilities, interests, and other personal characteristics desirable in the situation—*Cp* counseling. 2. a method of teaching in which the child is led to discover for himself the facts or responses required. ➤The assertion that "all teaching is guidance" is ambiguous. It may mean that the teaching process is a method of guidance in sense (1) (along with, or in place of, counseling or testing); or it may mean that teaching ought to use the method of sense (2).—See also child guidance *clinic.

guidance clinic: see clinic.

guidance/vocational = vocational counseling.

guiding fictions: (*A. Adler*) a set of reference frames by means of which one can understand and categorize experience; guiding principles by which to evaluate one's experiences. ➤The principles are abstractions rather than fictions. In the normal person, they are flexible and lead to behavior oriented to reality.—*Cp*. schema.

Guilford-Martin Personnel Inventory I: a self-rating form for the traits of objectivity, cooperativeness, and agreeableness.

Guilford-Zimmerman Temperament Survey: a personality inventory concerning ten major personality traits identified through factor analysis.

guilt culture: a culture that relies largely on the individual conscience as a means of social control. ➤In such a culture, honor requires that one live up to one's own self-picture or *superego*.—*Distg. fr.* shame culture.

guilt/sense of: realization that one has violated ethical or moral or religious principles, together with a regretful feeling of lessened personal worth on that account.

➤UNCONSCIOUS GUILT is manifested by various indirect expressions, esp. lessened sense of worth, although the person denies the offenses. IMAGINED GUILT is believed to be a screen for some deeply repressed guilt. Thus, the person who has repressed incestuous desires, but not the guilty feeling connected therewith, is said to be likely to invent some lesser offense to explain the guilty feeling to himself and to protect himself against discovering the real cause.

guinea pig: 1. a small rodent much used in biological experiments; hence, 2. humorously, any animal or person subjected to experiment.

gust: *n*. a unit of taste that equals the subjective strength of a 1 per cent solution of sucrose.

gustation: *n*. the sense of taste, receptors for which lie in the tongue and soft palate. —*Distg. fr.* esthetic taste—*adj* gustatory, gustative.

gustum *n*, *pl.* **gusta:** a single taste sensation or sensum.

Guttman analysis or scaling = cumulative scale.

guttural: *adj.* pertaining to the throat; specif., of speech sounds controlled in the throat.

gyn- (*jīn-*; *jīn-*; *gīn-*): combining form meaning *woman* or *female*. Before consonants, **gyneo-** or **gyno-**. The suffix **-gyny** is noun-forming, **-gynous** adjective-forming.

gynandrous (*jī-nan'drəs*; *jī-*): *adj.* 1. of a woman who is markedly manlike in physical appearance. 2. possessing a combination of male and female sex characters; **hermaphroditic** or **pseudohermaphroditic**—*Cp*. **viraginity**, androgyny.—*n* **gynandry**.

gyrus (*jī'rəs*) *n*, *pl.* **gyri** (*-rī*). (*anat*) a fold of the surface of the cerebral cortex, bounded by fissures or sulci.—*Syn* convolution.

H

H: 1. = harmonic *mean. 2. (not *ital.*) = heredity. 3. = habit strength (also symbolized by *s'H_R*). 4. (*Ror.*) scoring symbol for a report of human figures. 5. (*info. theory*) = entropy (3).

s'H_R = (*C. Hull*) habit strength.

s'H_R: (*C. Hull*) effective habit strength; habit strength resulting from stimulus *generalization.

s'H_R: (*C. Hull*) strength of a habit based on the same response conditioned to another stimulus.

sH_R = (C. Hull) summation of the **habit** strengths associated with two or more stimulus elements that lead to a given R.

h: 1. = parameter of normal probability curve. 2. = **precision/index** of 3. symbol for number of hours of food deprivation (in experiments with animals).

Haab's pupillary reflex: contraction of both pupils when a subject's gaze is turned toward a bright object in a darkened room

hab: *n* (C. Hull) a unit in which to express habit strength. It is taken arbitrarily as 1 per cent of the physiological maximum (M) of habit strength attainable by a standard organism under optimal conditions
 ➤Hull seldom used this unit in his later writing.

habenula (hə·ben'ū·lə): *n.* (*neurol*) an area of fibers in the **epithalamus**, closely connected with a stalk from the **pineal body**.—*adj* **habenular**.

habit: *n.* 1. an acquired act, usually a relatively simple one, that is regularly or customarily manifested ➤Although **habit** originally referred to coordinated muscular movements, it is now extended to other acts, e.g., *habit of thought* 2. tendency toward an act that has become, by repeated performance, relatively fixed, consistent, easy, almost automatic, or the enduring structural basis for such behavior. A **GENERALIZED HABIT** is essentially the same as a trait. 3. the abstract characteristics of habitual acts 4. = **habit formation**. 5. (*descriptive biol.*) any kind of action that characterizes a species (less often an individual) the *habits* of the wild duck. ➤In all usages except the last, the notion of *acquired* or *learned* behavior is clearly present. The notion of *characteristic* behavior, however, sometimes affects popular use of habit in its other meanings.—*Cp.* **habituation**.—*adj* **habitual** (of the act), **habituated** (of the animal).

habitat: *n.* a geographical area suited to the life activities of a species, a group, or an individual ➤*Contr. w.* **environment**, a collective term for all the influences impinging on an organism, and *w.* **RANGE**, that portion of the habitat actually occupied.

habit/complaint: see **complaint habit**.

habit contraction = **tic**.

habit deterioration: a symptom found in the **dementias** in which the habits appropriate to one's normal manner of living (such as cleanliness, control of excretion, social manners) are replaced by habits of a lower social level or by purely animal behavior.

habit family hierarchy: a grouping of possible routes or paths to the same goal point in the order of economy of effort needed to reach it (which is also generally the order of frequency of occurrence)
 ➤From a situation involving literal paths

to a literal goal point, the concept is extended to include the "family" of all the means to any given end.

habit formation: 1. the process of establishing a habit. 2. **learning**, in general.
 ➤An example of **theory-begging**: **habit formation** clearly refers to an undeniable fact, but usage (2) implies a theory about learning. Thus, those who doubt the theory are deprived of a convenient term to refer to the fact.

habit-forming drug: one that leads to **drug addiction**; occasionally, one that leads to **drug habituation**.

habit hierarchy: 1. (C. Hull) all the responses that gain strength through reinforcement of one of them, arranged in the order of the amount of gain thus acquired.—*Cp.* **response *generalization**. 2. the organization of simpler habits into **habit patterns** of increasing complexity e.g., the habits of writing the separate letters are organized into the writing of words, of words into phrases, etc ➤The notion of inclusion is not necessary to the term **hierarchy** but is a special usage in the case of **habits**.—*Distg fr* **habit family**.

habit interference: the inhibition, weakening, or distortion of one or both responses when two responses to the same situation have been practiced.

habit/motor: see **motor habit**.

habit pattern: 1. = **habit** (2). ➤An unnecessary locution, since all habits are patterns 2. nerve bonds assumed as the basis of habit. 3. several smaller habits combined in a unity e.g., typewriting, which involves combining or unifying postural and eye-arm-finger habits ➤These three meanings are often combined in a single vague use of the term The last is the preferred meaning

habit progression: the generalized tendency of old habits to give way to new as the organism matures.

habit/social: any acquired behavior that facilitates adjustment to social situations.

habit spasm: a tic-like mannerism.

habit strength or **sH_R**: (C. Hull) an inferred part of the organism that is determined by variation in four empirical determinants: number of **reinforcements**, amount of reinforcing agent, time between stimulation and response, time between response and reinforcement.

habit training: intentional arrangement of the conditions for **habit formation**.

habitual: *adj* pertaining to **habit**, or to the gradual acquisition of a mode of behaving.

habituation: *n.* 1. the gradual elimination of waste movement as a result of repeated reaction to a given situation. 2. the gradual increase in the certainty that the situation will elicit a given response—*Syn.* **habit formation**.—*v.* **habituate**.

habitus: *n.* 1. the characteristic form of an organism, esp. its outward form—*Syn.* **body** ***type**. 2. the form of an organism resulting from a mode of life ➤Insofar as that mode influences evolution, such habitus may be **inherited**: eg, the effect of divergent means of locomotion on the feet of man and ape But there is no implication that habitus is in all cases permanent 3. (*obsoles*) a body form associated with liability to a particular disease.

hair cells: cells with cilia or hairlike protrusions, specif, such cells that act as receptors in the inner ear

hallucination: *n.* a false perception which has a compulsive sense of the reality of objects although relevant and adequate stimuli for such perceiving are lacking, the acceptance of sense imagination as real. It is an abnormal phenomenon, though occasionally experienced by normal persons.—See **illusion**.—*adj* **hallucinatory** (of the phenomenon), **hallucinated** (of the person)

hallucination/peripheral: one clearly suggested by a stimulus ➤It seems likely that stimulation of a **receptor** is part of all hallucinations, but the stimulus is often not ascertainable

hallucinosis: *n.* the condition of having hallucinations **ACUTE HALLUCINOSIS** (lasting not more than a few weeks) is often marked also by great **anxiety**. It is usually of toxic origin, particularly alcoholic

halo: *n.* 1. a ring of light around a bright object such as the sun or moon 2. a bright ring about the dark negative after-sensation of a bright stimulus 3. the glory or splendor attributed to a famous or beloved person—See **halo effect**.

halo effect: the tendency, in making an estimate or rating of one characteristic of a person, to be influenced by another characteristic or by one's general impression of that person.

halving method: (*psychophys*) a method for constructing a **ratio** ***scale** of sensory magnitude. A second stimulus is adjusted until it is exactly half of a standard on the dimension being scaled. The difference between the standard and the half is a unit step. The second stimulus in turn becomes a standard, and half of its magnitude is determined. The difference between the second and the third is another unit step, postulated as equal to the first unit step The process is repeated indefinitely

Hampton Court maze: a maze pattern which reproduces in smaller proportions the garden maze of Hampton Court.

hamster: *n.* a small ratlike animal used in experimentation.

handedness: *n.* preferential use of the right or left hand—See **dexterity**.

handicapped: *n.* a person who has less than normal aptitude in performing the ordinary tasks of life, or of a particular vocation or avocation ➤The usual reference is to a person **PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED**, i.e., who has a specific anatomical or physiological deficiency (poor vision or hearing, spastic paralysis, etc.) But it may also apply to the **mentally** ***deficient**. It is less often used for the maladjusted or the educationally retarded individual—*Contr.* *w* **CRIPPLE**, a person *unable* by reason of physical deficiency to perform a certain kind of task (This useful distinction is not always observed).—*adj* **handicapped**.—*n.* **handicap**, the reduced aptitude, or that which causes it

haphalgnesia (haf'al-jē'zī-ə) *n.* a sensation of pain when the skin is touched by a nonirritating substance

haploid: *adj* (*genet*) of a cell having half the number of **chromosomes** found in the ordinary somatic cells.

hapology: *n* (*speech*) the omission of syllables in pronouncing words because of excessive speed of utterance—*Distg* *fr.* **elision**.

haptics: *n.* the investigation of cutaneous sense data, of touch in its widest sense—*adj.* **haptic**.

haptometer (hap'tom'ə-tər): *n.* an instrument for measuring sensitivity of touch

hard colors: those colors that separate most easily from a gray field of equal luminosity; the long-wave (red, yellow) colors

hard-of-hearing: *adj* 1. having very inferior auditory acuity, not amounting to deafness. 2. able to make practical use of hearing only if a hearing aid is used—See **hearing loss**.—*n.* the hard of hearing (without hyphen).—*Syn* **hypacusic**.

harmavoidance need: (*H. A. Murray*) the need to avoid or flee from danger, to fear injury, illness, or death, to hide or take protective measures

harmonic: *n.* 1. (*music, acoustics*) an overtone whose frequency of wave vibration multiplies that of the fundamental by whole numbers—See **partial tone**.—*adj.* 2. pertaining to **harmony** (3).

harmonic analysis: resolution of a complex curve into the sine and cosine components of which, according to **Fourier's law**, it is composed

harmonic mean: see **mean/harmonic**.

harmony: *n.* 1. the combining of parts into a well-proportioned whole; congruity; "fitting together well." 2. agreement in feeling, action, ideas, etc., peaceable and friendly relations—*Ant.* (for 1 and 2) **disharmony**, discord—*adj.* (for 1 and 2) **harmonious**. 3. (*music*) the combination of simultaneous tones into chords, and the sequential arrangement of such chords into

a well-proportioned and orderly whole; or the principles governing such combination
 ➤ *Contr. w* MELODY, which has to do with the succession of single tones 4. (*music*) an inaccurate and obsolescent synonym for **consonance** as opposed to **dissonance**.
 ➤ **Dissonance**, used in accord with current musical practice, is as much a part of **harmony** as is **consonance**—*adj* (for 3 and 4) **harmonic**.

harp theory: see **hearing/theories of**.

harshness: *n* 1. a quality of sounds that have a markedly irregular wave form and/or abrupt changes in loudness 2. a quality of social behavior: a lack of sympathetic understanding of others, manifested in a harsh tone of voice and unkind actions

hate: *n* an enduring attitude or sentiment toward a person or personlike object, manifested by anger, aversion, and desire for the person's misfortune—*Syn* **HATRED**, **hostility**.—See **anger** for discussion—*Ant.* **love**.

hatred: see **hate**.

H.C.: *abbr.* for **hypothetical *construct**.

Hd.: (*Ror*) a category for a report of parts of human figures

head: *n* (*sociol*) a person whose authority over a group is conferred by outside power —*n* **headship**, the authority of such a person, or his relation to the group.

health/mental: see **mental health**.

Healy Picture-Completion Test: a test consisting of incomplete pictures which can be completed by inserting the missing parts

hearing: *n* perceiving sounds by means primarily of the sensory apparatus of the **cochlea** in the inner ear.

hearing aid: any mechanical device to assist in bringing sound vibrations to the sensory apparatus of the inner ear. ➤ **Characteristically**, the aid is a device for magnifying the sound and for imposing the vibration on the bony structure surrounding the inner ear

hearing/colored = **chromesthesia**.

hearing defect or deficiency: an impairment in auditory acuity, i.e., in the ability to perceive sounds and to discriminate between them—See **deafness**.

hearing loss: a measure of an individual's hearing deficiency as compared with the so-called normal ear It is measured, for different frequencies, in terms of just-perceptible stimuli and recorded (absolutely) in **decibels** or (relatively) as a percentage of normal **acuity**.—See **audiometer**, **audiogram**, **deafness**.

hearing theories: attempts to explain how physical sound vibrations give rise to the neural impulses of hearing ➤ The term is something of a misnomer since such theories include only a small part of the total problem of hearing

The chief theories may be classified as
 (a) **RESONANCE THEORIES** (also called **HARP**, **PIANO**, or **PLACE THEORIES**), which suppose that the different portions of the **basilar membrane** are tuned to different frequencies corresponding with those of the sound wave (b) **FREQUENCY THEORIES** (or **TELEPHONE THEORIES**), which suppose that the basilar membrane as a whole vibrates in tune with the sound wave and transmits the vibrations to the brain (c) **VOLLEY THEORIES**, which suppose that the single nerve fibers need not respond to every successive wave of the stimulus but to every second, third, or fourth wave (Each wave is thought to excite or fire a group of nerve fibers, the next wave to fire another group, etc The pattern of neural impulse reaching the brain by the successive volleys represents the frequency of the sound wave.) (d) **HYDRAULIC THEORIES**, which stress the role of the amount of the basilar membrane involved in different wave forms (e) **SOUND-PATTERN THEORIES**, which stress the kind of vibration pattern imposed on the basilar membrane ¶These theories are not mutually exclusive, and concepts central to one may appear in another in a subordinate role

hearing/visual = **speech reading**.

heat: *n* 1. a sense datum experienced when the skin is exposed to stimuli of considerably higher temperature than itself. ➤ *Distg. fr* **warmth**. It is believed that heat sensation is a fusion of warmth, cold, and possibly pain It may be elicited by separate stimulation of receptors for warmth and cold 2. a general bodily experience of discomfort when the surrounding temperature is high, or a similar feeling set off by the autonomic system as in fever, etc 3. a state of sexual receptivity in female mammals, **estrus**.

hebephrenia (hē'bə-frē'nī-ə; heb'ə-): *n* a disorder characterized by shallow and inappropriate **affect**, giggling silly behavior and **mannerisms**, **delusions** (usually unsystematic, and often of a **somatic** nature), **hallucinations**, and **regressive** behavior ➤ This disorder was formerly classed as one form of **dementia praecox**; it is now classed as a form of **schizophrenia**.—*Syn* (*Stan Psychiat*) **SCHIZOPHRENIC REACTION**, **HEBEPHRENIC TYPE**—*adj* **hebephrenic** (-fren'ik)

hebetie (hə-'bet'ik) *adj.* pertaining to youth, specif to **puberty**. ➤ Applied to mental disorders of adolescence—*Syn* **HEBOID** (hē'-boid)

hebetude (heb'ə-tud)· *n* **lethargy**, emotional dullness; listlessness

heboid = **hebetie**.

hecto-, hekto-: combining form which means *multiplication by 100* (or by a large

number) e.g., *hectogram*, 100 grams — *Cp centi-*, which means *division by 100*

hedonic (hē·don'ik). *adj* pertaining to pleasure, or to the dimension of pleasure-unpleasure

hedonic tone: the quality of a mental event of being pleasant or unpleasant; an affective "coloring" of an event. ➤ *Syn* feeling tone, affective tone. Both are somewhat broader, as they sometimes include emotions, whereas hedonic tone refers only to the simple dimension of pleasure-unpleasure.

hedonism (hē'dən·iz·əm) *n* 1. psychological doctrine that every act is motivated by the desire for pleasure or the aversion from unpleasure. 2. ethical doctrine that it is a duty to seek pleasure and to avoid unpleasure or pain ➤ The two doctrines are often confused. — *adj* hedonistic. — *pers n.* hedonist.

hedonistic calculus: (*J. Bentham*) 1. the measurement of pleasure-pain with the aid of certain dimensions such as duration, intensity, the number of persons involved Qualitative differences in pleasure-pain are ignored 2. the view that a person makes, for any experience, a sort of intuitive global assessment of its net pleasure-pain, and that motivation depends on such assessment

Heilsweg (hīls'vāk). *n.* (*C Jung*) (*Ger*, *healing way*) a method of therapy, characteristically concerned with helping the patient to find more acceptable purposes

Heinis constant (hī'nəs): a measure of rate of mental growth offered as an improvement on the intelligence quotient. Mental *age values are transmuted to values on a scale having theoretically equal mental growth units (mental age units are not equal) and the transmuted values are divided by chronological age to obtain the Heinis constant — *Syn* PERSONAL CONSTANT (not *recom* as being *theory-begging*).

Heinis law of mental growth: a generalization and interpretation of the average increase of intelligence with age. The formula

is $y = 429(1 - e^{-\frac{CA}{8.975}})$, where y = the attained intelligence at the age in question, e = the base of the natural logarithm, and CA = life age in years.

heliotropism (hē'li·ot'rō·piz·əm). *n* an automatic or forced orienting movement toward a source of light — *Syn* HELIOTAXIS (hē'li ō·tak'sis), phototropism (*prefd*)

helix (hē'liks) *n.* a spiral, specif, the incurved rim of the outer ear, by extension, the whole of the outer ear

Heller's disease = dementia infantilis.

Hellin's law: the generalization that, as the number of babies in a multiple birth increases, the relative frequency of occurrence compared to total births in a population

decreases in a geometric ratio. if the frequency of twins is $1/P$, that of triplets is $1/P^2$, of quadruplets $1/P^3$, of quintuplets $1/P^4$.

hemeralopsia (hem'ər·ə·lop'si·ə). *n* 1. day *blindness. 2. night *blindness. ➤ Hopelessly confused in usage and to be avoided. — *Var* hemeralopia (lō'pi·ə)

hemi- (hem'i-): prefix meaning *half*. ➤ In animals with bilateral symmetry, the division is nearly always into right and left halves. Thus HEMIPLEGIA is paralysis of right or left side of the body

hemiballismus (hem'ī·bəl·iz·məs): *n.* a form of hyperkinesia resulting from brain lesion and marked by repeated violent movements on the opposite side of the body from the seat of the lesion — *Var.*

hemiballism (-bəl'iz·əm).

hemipopia (-ō'pi·ə) *n* blindness in one lateral half of the visual field — *Var.* hemianopia, hemianopsis.

hemiplegia (-plē'ji·ə): *n* paralysis of one side of the body — *adj.* hemiplegic.

hemispheres: *n. pl.* the two halves into which the cerebrum or cerebellum is divided — *adj.* hemispherical.

hemispherical dominance: see dominance (7).

hemo- (hē'mō-). combining form meaning *blood*.

hemoglobin (hē'mə·glō'bīn; hem'ə-). *n.* the red pigment of the red blood cells, a protein that carries oxygen from lungs to tissues and carbon dioxide from tissues to lungs — *adj* hemoglobinic.

hemophobia: *n.* pathological fear of blood.

hepatic (hi·pat'ik): pertaining to the liver.

Herbartianism (hər·bar'ti·ən·iz·əm). *n.* 1. an intellectualistic dynamic psychology, put forward in 1825 by J. F. Herbart, which stressed the competitive activity of ideas 2. a body of educational theory based on Herbart, stressing particularly the need to relate new ideas to the previously acquired body of ideas (the *apperceptive mass*).

herd instinct: see gregariousness.

hereditarianism: *n* the point of view that stresses the influence of heredity in determining behavior. ➤ In its older form of *nativism*, the question was whether certain functions, e.g., space perceiving, are innately determined. (Other functions were admitted to be based on experience.) The contemporary question is stated in quantitative terms to *what extent* do genetic factors influence behavior. — *Ant* environmentalism. — See psychology/divisions and schools of, VI.

heredity: *n* (*biol*) the totality of influences, biologically transmitted from parents, that determines the ways in which an individual will make use of his environment; the trans-

mission from parents to offspring of that which tends toward the manifestation of certain characteristics in the latter ➤The **chromosomes** (and perhaps other structures) in the germ cell contain factors called **genes** (or **DETERMINERS**). At **conjugation** the fertilized cell receives some genes from one parent, some from the other. These determine that the new organism, if permitted to develop in an environment reasonably normal for the species, will manifest a **trait** similar to that of the parent from whom the gene or genes were derived. (See **dominance**.) Hereditary determination is masked by the tendency to variability characteristic of all living beings, and by the fact that the nature of the environment also affects the traits manifested. ¶The actual trait manifested is called the **phenotype** and is regarded as determined by interaction, during the growth process, of the **genotype** (the genes involved in this trait) and the **PARATYPE** (the sum of related environmental conditions). The contrast between a hereditary trait and an acquired trait is at best one of degree, all traits being (phenotypically) both.

The adjectives **hereditary**, **INHERITED**, **INNATE**, **INBORN**, **NATIVE**, **NATURAL**, and **ORIGINAL** either qualify an *influence on development* rather than a manifested characteristic, or may be guardedly used for those characteristics which are modified little by ordinary changes in environment and are hence *chiefly* determined by heredity (See also **species-specific**.) **Hereditary** and **INHERITED** sometimes refer to anything received from ancestors. (*Cp.* **inherit** 2, 3; **heritage**.) **Congenital** and **connatal** (the latter to be distinguished from **conate**) specify that a trait is apparent at birth, it may or may not be chiefly due to **heredity**. (*Cp.* a **birth injury**, which is congenital but certainly not **hereditary**.) But **congenital** is often misused for **hereditary**.

heredity-predisposition theory: the view that some individuals are born with a hereditary tendency to a given disorder. Whether illness develops or not depends upon whether especially favorable or unfavorable circumstances are met. ➤The theory implies that the disorder rests upon a unitary combination of personal traits

hereditary/social = **transmission** (5).

heredity/species: all those characteristics of a species that are determined by the **germ plasm**; the **genotype** of a biological group such as a species—*Cp.* discussion under **heredity**.—*Syn.* **species-specific** behavior.

Hering afterimage (hā'ring): the first positive **afterensation** following a brief light stimulus. It is bright and of the same hue as the original sensation

Hering grays: a set of 50 neutral-gray papers, graded from extreme white to extreme black in steps that approximate subjective equality. The set represents the **achromatic** series of colors.

Hering theory of vision: see **color theories**.

heritage: *n.* anything transmitted from one generation to another, whether by biological **heredity**, by social **transmission** of custom and tradition, or by the handing on of material possessions.

hermaphrodite (hər·maf'rō·dīt): *n.* an individual who has both male and female sexual organs ➤It is believed that in man only one or the other set can be fully functional; but the individual may shift, naturally or by surgery, from one to the other.

—*n.* **hermaphroditism**, the condition of having both kinds of sexual organs—*adj.* **hermaphroditic** (hər·maf'rō dīt'ik), used also, by extension, of persons displaying psychological characteristics of both sexes

hermaphrodite/psychosexual: one who has the psychological drives and other characteristics of both sexes

heroin (her'ō·in): *n.* a white crystalline morphine derivative which is one of the most widely used of the habit-forming narcotics.

Herring-Binet test: an early point-scale modification, in English, of the Binet test.

hetero- (het'ər'ō-): combining form meaning *unlike, varied or various, other than*: **heterogeneous**—*Contr.* *w.* **homo-** and **ortho-**.

heterocentric: *adj.* turned toward others than oneself—*Contr.* *w.* **egocentric**.

heterodox: *adj.* pertaining to beliefs that are contrary to those generally accepted; or characterizing a person who holds such beliefs. ➤Used in science without disparagement, since **heterodoxy** is a condition of progress.—*Syn.* **UNORTHODOX**—*Ant.* **orthodox**.—*n.* **heterodoxy**.

heteroerotic: *adj.* pertaining to sexual affection for others than oneself.—*Contr.* *w.* **autoerotic**.—See **heterosexuality**.—*n.* **heteroeroticism**, **heteroeroticism**.

heterogamy (-og'ə·mī): *n.* dissimilarity between husband and wife in a specific trait.—*Ant.* **homogamy**.

heterogeneous (-jē'nī əs): *adj.* characterizing any group of items that show marked dissimilarity—*Ant.* **homogeneous**.—*n.* **heterogeneity** (-jēn'ē'ə·tī).

heterogenital: see **sex** (*adj.*)

heterolalia (-lā'li·ə) = **heterophemy**.

heteronomy (-on'ə·mī): *n.* (*A. Angyal*) an activity that has its occasion outside the self rather than within. ➤The activity is not, however, environmentally determined except in minor degree, according to Angyal the self is not subservient to environment

but uses it—*adj.* **heteronomous** (not *heteronymous*, of words that are spelled the same but differ in sound and sense)

heterophemy (-fē'mi, -ō'ə-mi) *n* the saying or writing of something other than is intended—*Syn* HETEROLALIA, ALLOPHEMY, slip of the tongue or pen, lapsus linguae or calami.—*Var* heterophemia.

heterophilic: *adj.* interested in achieving close personal relations with members of the other sex.

heterophoria (-fō'rī-ə) *n* lack of balance between the muscles of the two eyes, so that one eye deviates abnormally from its position of fixation ➤The deviation may be inward (ESOPHORIA), outward (EXOPHORIA), upward (HYPERPHORIA), downward (HYPOPHORIA), or rotated (CYCLOPHORIA) The condition tends to inhibit fusion of the two retinal images, thus causing eyestrain, diplopia, or the suppression of one image —*Syn* (*vis*) imbalance/muscular.

heteroscedastic (-ski-das'tik) *adj.* of a double-entry table or matrix in which the arrays do not all have the same standard deviations—See *scedasticity*.

heterosexuality: *n* 1. attraction to a person or persons of the opposite sex 2. the practice of sexual intercourse between individuals of opposite sex 3. a level of development characterized by such attraction or by such practice.—*Contr.* *w* homosexuality.—*adj.* and *pers.* *n* heterosexual.

➤Four distinctions have been proposed:

ALTRIGENDRISM, nonerotic attraction to persons of the opposite sex; HETEROEROTISM, attraction having an erotic component but without overt sex behavior; HETEROSEXUALITY, attraction accompanied by overt sex behavior, such as courting and caressing but without genital contact; HETEROGENITALITY, sex behavior involving the genitals of both partners (including coitus) The first is etymologically unfortunate, and the distinction between heterosexuality and heterogenitality is probably as difficult to maintain at the verbal as at the overt behavior level

heterosociality: *n* social relationships between persons of opposite sex

heterosuggestion: see *suggestion*.

heterotropia = strabismus.

heterozygous (-zī'gēs) *adj.* of an individual who has, with respect to a given trait, a gene pair containing both a dominant and a recessive gene, or of such a gene pair Such an individual may transmit either of the two genes to offspring.—*Contr.* *w* homozygous.—*n* heterozygote, a heterozygous individual

heuristic (hyu-ris'tik) *adj.* 1. leading to discovery; esp. of an argument admittedly imperfect but designed to stimulate further

thinking or investigation 2. (*educ.*) of a method of teaching that encourages pupils to seek the solution of problems, esp. by inductive procedures

Heymans' law of inhibition (hī-mənz)· $T_a = T_o + K_a$ where T_o is the simple threshold of a given stimulus, T_a is the threshold when it is raised by the presence of a second stimulus of intensity A , and K_a is a coefficient of inhibition which differs for different modes and different subjects. ➤Heymans regarded this as a general law of which Weber's law is a special case. The generality of the law is questioned though it holds in many cases

hidden-cue situation: a task in which the learner must discover which feature of the stimulus situation will, if reacted to in a certain way, bring a reward e.g., the turning of a knob permits a door to open, but the relation between the knob (cue stimulus) and escape is hidden—*Cp.* open-cue situation.

hierarchy (hī'ər-ar-ki) *n* an arrangement of elements (persons, things, ideas) in rank order so that each rank is subordinate to the one above e.g., the grades of an army from private to general form a hierarchy. ➤The term is a very general one and may refer to any kind of grading into successive levels of "high" and "low." ¶The basis of subordination must be the same at any one level, but may shift from one level to the other Thus, the criteria for distinguishing the biological families from the genera are not the same as those for distinguishing species from varieties, yet the whole classification of organismic forms is a hierarchy. —*adj.* hierarchic(al) (-ār'kik-əl).

hierarchy/correlation: a matrix in which the correlation indices fall off in size from one corner to the other three corners of the two-way table ➤If this condition is fulfilled, the correlations can be accounted for in terms of a single general *factor and of specific and/or group *factors. But there is no way of knowing whether an imperfect hierarchy lies within the limits of chance deviation; and no empirical instances of perfect hierarchy are known

hierarchy/dominance: the arrangement of behaviors or of behavior tendencies in an order such that each excludes behavior lower in the hierarchy and is excluded by behavior higher in the hierarchy. ➤If the stimuli to both behaviors A and B are present, and if A occurs but B does not, A is the higher in the dominance hierarchy.

hierarchy/habit: see *habit hierarchy*.

hierarchy/personality: an attempt to picture personality as composed of elements that are arranged in a hierarchy of inclusiveness or of superordination ➤Thus, personality may be pictured as a hierarchy of

motives At the bottom are highly specific motives, each of which is subordinate to a higher motive, that to a still higher or more inclusive motive, and so on—*Cp* lattice/dynamic.

higher brain centers: 1. those lying in the cerebrum. 2. those concerned with more complex forms of mental activity—See brain centers.

higher level skills: see skills/higher level.

higher mental processes: see mental processes/higher.

higher response unit: 1. a group of stimuli reacted to as if single 2. a complex but unitary response made up of simpler responses in speaking, a phrase is a higher unit than a word—*Cp* habit hierarchy.

high-grade defective: see defective/high-grade.

hindbrain: *n.* the portion of the brain next to the spinal cord, including the cerebellum, pons, and medulla.

Hipp chronoscope: a clock recording in units of 1/1000 second, and formerly much used in reaction-time experiments

hippocampus: *n.* (*neurol*) a curved elevation, consisting largely of gray matter, in the floor of the inferior horn of the lateral ventricle

hircine (*hər'sin*; -sin): *adj.* characterizing a smell quality of which the odor of cheese is an example.

histamine (*hist'ə-mēn*; -mīn) · *n* an organic compound which stimulates visceral muscles and salivary, pancreatic, and gastric secretions, and dilates capillaries.

histogram: *n.* a graphic representation of a frequency distribution, consisting of a series of contiguous rectangles of width proportional to the class intervals (which should be equal if a histogram is to be used) and of height proportional to the number of cases in the several intervals. ➤ In appearance it is similar to a rectangular *frequency polygon but is based on a different plan—*Distg. fr* histogram.—*Syn.* COLUMN DIAGRAM, FREQUENCY HISTOGRAM.

histology: *n* the study of the structure of bodily tissues.

historical approach: (*counseling*) a method in which the client is led to recount the whole cycle of events leading up to his problem

historical explanation: see explanation (2).

historical method: the study of persons by tracing the events in their life history. ➤ *Cp.* DEVELOPMENTAL METHOD, which has somewhat the same meaning but emphasizes much more the influence of maturation, whereas the historical method emphasizes learning and the causal influences of experience Both are to be contrasted with

the ahistorical method—See psychology/divisions and schools of, VIII.

historigram (*his-tō'ri-gram*) *n.* (*stat*) a graph, depicting the changes of a variable over a period of time, in which the ordinates are proportional to the values of the variable and the time intervals are plotted as abscissas.—*Distg. fr.* histogram.

hitch: *v* to move forward or backward while in a sitting or prone position ➤ This is an infantile mode of locomotion much used prior to walking

hodological space: see hodology.

hodology: *n* a special geometry concerned with paths and vectors and the spaces in which they lie. ➤ K. Lewin's SPECIAL HODOLOGICAL SPACE is a geometrical model or construct for which the vectors are defined in dynamic psychological terms Direction from one hodological region to another is defined, not by the shortest distance (as in Euclid's space), but by the dynamic properties of the two regions, i.e., by their valences. The "shortest" distance is the one traversed with the least effort.—*Cp.* topology.

holergasia (*hol'ər-gā'zhə*) *n* (*A Meyer*) a psychosis involving the whole personality.

hole screen = reduction screen.

holism (*hō'liz-əm*) · *n* doctrine that a living being has properties which pertain to the whole rather than to its constituent parts, and that the dynamics of a living whole cannot be explained as resulting from independent elements—*adj* holistic.

holistic theory of intelligence: the doctrine that intelligence is an inseparable function of the entire cerebrum, that it is a property of the cerebrum which is continuously distributed throughout that organ

Hollerith (*hol'ər-ith*): *n.* an electric sorting machine which facilitates many statistical analyses.

Holmgren test (*hōlm'grən*): a test of color blindness that involves the matching of skeins of different-colored yarn with three standard skeins

holo-: combining form meaning *whole*, *complete*.

holograph (*hol'ō-graf*): *n* a document in the handwriting of its author.

holoism (*hō'lō-iz-əm*) · *n* a philosophy of education that insists upon dealing with the whole individual, not with specific functions as if they were independent—*Cp.* holism.

holophrastic (*hol'ō-fras'tik*) · *adj* characterizing the use of a word to refer to an entire situation rather than to some object, event, or abstract quality in the situation. ➤ Some primitive languages require an entirely new word for every important alteration in the situation A single word

means "that man, my uncle, making fire", a totally different word is required for "that man, my father, making fire," still another is needed for "that man, my uncle, fishing". By contrast, modern languages are highly analytical, a word referring not to the whole situation but to some aspect of it.

home/broken = family/broken.

home/foster: a private-family home that receives one or more children from outside the family for upbringing ➤ Not now used for a home in which the children are legally adopted, although FOSTER PARENT is sometimes so used.

homeo-, homoeo-: combining form meaning *similar, like*.

homeostasis (hō'mi-ō-stā'səs): *n.* the maintenance of constancy of relations or equilibrium in the bodily processes. e.g., the maintenance of a certain proportion of salt in the bodily fluids, no matter what the amount of fluid. Any departure from the equilibrium sets in motion activities that tend to restore it—*adj.* **homeostatic** (-stat'ik).

homesickness: *n.* a yearning for the familiar home and persons that is so strong as to disrupt behavior and sometimes to give rise to somatic symptoms.

homicide: *n.* the illegal killing of one human being by another.

homing: *n.* tendency and ability to return to a former habitat when removed to a distance

hominid (hom'ə-nid): *n.* the human race considered as a family of animals, a division of the order of primates; or an individual of that family. Included are all true men, the extinct *Pithecanthropus* as well as modern man—*adj.* **hominid**.

homo: *n.* 1. man; a man. 2. (*cap*) the genus of the human family. It includes all modern men as a single species, and several extinct species such as Neanderthal man—*Cp.* **hominid**, **primate**.

homo-: combining form meaning *the same, like, of the same kind*, etc.

homoeroticism: *n.* eroticism for one's own sex. ➤ The term is more general than **homosexuality** which, even in controlled form, has direct genital reference.

homogamy (hō-mog'ə-mi): *n.* 1. similarity of husband and wife in a specified trait or traits.—*Contr w* **heterogamy**. 2. inbreeding in an isolated or segregated group, resulting in the development of similar traits.—*adj.* **homogamous**.

homogeneity (hom'ō-jən-ē'ə-ti): *n.* 1. a characteristic of any group of items which show sameness or marked likeness in the quality or attribute under consideration. 2. a characteristic of a test wherein all the items measure only a single variable (which may be a composite, but in that case must

have unitary and consistent effect upon the test items). For the TEST OF HOMOGENEITY, see **independence/test of**.—*adj.* **homogeneous** (hō'mō-jē'n-əs; hom'ō-).

homogeneity/coefficient of: (*J. Loevinger*) a measure of the extent to which the items of a test or attitude scale are measuring along the same dimension. It is the ratio of the average interitem covariance to the average covariance of a perfectly homogeneous set of items with marginals equal to those of the observed items.

homogeneous grouping: see **ability grouping**.

homogenitalism: see **homosexuality**.

homograph (hom'ō-graf) *n.* a word which, in its written form, has two or more different derivations and therefore two or more distinct meanings. e.g., **discipline**, which means a branch of learning, and also means control over the conduct of an inferior.

homolateral: *adj.* pertaining to the same side; e.g., a HOMOLATERAL REFLEX is one with stimulus and response on the same side of the body

homologous (hō-mol'ə-gəs): *adj.* of bodily structures having essentially similar origin: e.g., the arm of man and the fin of fish—*n.* **homolog(ue)** (hom'ə-log).—*abstr. n.* **homology** (hō-mol'ə-jī).

homology/behavioral: principle that specific behavior mechanisms form a continuity from the lower to the higher animals. e.g., aggressive attack in rats is **homologous** to aggressive attack in man

homonymy drive: (*A. Angyal*) the tendency of human beings to participate in, to fit into, and to conform with, superindividual categories such as the family, the social group, a world order—*Distg. fr.* **homonymy**.

homonym (hom'ō-nim): *n.* a word identical with another in sound but differing in origin, meaning, and often in spelling: e.g., *bear* and *bare*.—*abstr. n.* **homonymy** (hō-mon'i-mi)—*adj.* **homonymous**.

Homo sapiens (hō'mō sā'pi-enz): *n.* (*L.*) the only extant species of genus **Homo**; man. ➤ All men within historic time are regarded as forming this single species. *Sapient* means intelligent

homoscedastic (-skə-das'tik): *adj.* characterizing a double-entry table whose arrays have equal variability.—See **scedasticity**.

homosexuality: *n.* tendency to find sexual or erotic gratification with a person of the same sex. ➤ When definite genital gratification is meant (*pederasty*, *cunnilingus*, *fellatio*, *mutual masturbation*), the term **HOMOGENTIALISM** is more precise; where the sexual element is highly sublimated, **HOMOEROTISM** is more precise.

Homosexuality is used for the entire range, with no necessary implication of genital practices. In professional usage, there is no implication of inherent pathology, hence *perversion* is not acceptable as a synonym.—*Syn* GREEK LOVE (for men); **Lesbianism**, or **SAPPHEISM** (for women); **inversion** and **sodomy** (with special meanings)—*adj.* and *pers n.* **homosexual**.

homosociality: *n.* social relations between persons of the same sex.

homozygous: *adj.* of an individual who has, with respect to a given trait, a **gene pair** containing either two **dominant** or two **recessive** genes; or of such a gene pair.—*Contr w.* **heterozygous**.—*n.* **homozygote**.

Honi phenomenon: failure of the expected illusion of shape and size, in the distorted room of the Ames demonstration, when the person observed is very well known to the observer.

horme (hōr'mi): *n.* purposive striving.—See **hermic theory**.—*Var* **hormé** (-mā').

hormic theory: a view which denies that behavior is completely explicable in purely mechanistic or physicochemical terms and asserts that it is always characterized by a striving or urge toward a goal or end which, even when not (consciously) purposeful, is yet **purposive**.—*Var* **hermic psychology**.—See **psychology/divisions and schools of**, III.

hormone: *n.* a chemical substance produced by one organ and carried by the blood or lymph to another, where it produces a characteristic physiological effect. ➤Not all hormones come from the **endocrine glands**. Some authors restrict **hormone** to positively exciting substances, calling inhibiting substances **CHALONES** and both forms **AUTACOIDS**, but this distinction is now seldom observed.—*adj.* **hormonal**.

Horner's law: the generalization that the common forms of color blindness are transmitted from males to males through unaffected females.

horns/anterior: the ventral portions of **gray matter** in the spinal cord, especially connected with production of movement.

horopter (hō-rop'tar): *n.* (*optics*) the locus—with both eyes fixated on any one point—of points in external space whose images are formed on **identical retinal points** and are therefore seen as single.

hostility: *n.* tendency to feel anger toward, and to seek to inflict harm upon, a person or group.—See **anger**.—*adj.* **hostile**.

hostility/displaced = **aggression/displaced**.

House-Tree-Person Test or **H-T-P Test**: a test in which the task is to draw freehand a house, a tree, and a person. The drawings

are interpreted as **projections**, yielding an estimate of maturity.

Hoyt formula: a formula for computing reliability using **analysis of variance**:

$$r_{tt} = 1 - \frac{Vr}{Ve} = \frac{Ve - Vr}{Ve}$$

where *Vr* = variance for remainder sum of squares, *Ve* = variance for examinees.

H_R: Symbols of this general form are alphabetized *H*.

H scaling: a technique for enhancing the reproducibility of attitude scales. It uses several items of about equal frequency of acceptability as if they were one item in the construction of a scalogram.

H test: a test for the **statistical *stability**, or ***significance**, of differences when the observations are ranked.

H-T-P Test: see **House-Tree-Person Test**.

hue or color hue: *n.* that attribute of visual data, determined normally and chiefly by the dominant rate of light-wave vibration, by which a certain group of colors differ from the white-gray-black series and also from each other: blueness, redness, etc. 2. any one of the colors possessing this attribute. ➤The very large number of such hues may be grouped as reds, yellows, greens, and blues with their intermediates, the oranges and purples.

hue/extraspectral: see **extraspectral hue**.

hues/invariable: see **invariable hues**.

hull/foreign: see **foreign hull**.

human: *adj.* 1. pertaining to, or characterizing, man as a species; of that which differentiates man from lower animals. 2. of weaknesses or faults that are excusable because common to all: anger is only **human**.—*n.* **human**.

human engineering: 1. an applied science, participated in jointly by psychologists and engineers, concerned with the design of equipment and the arranging of the physical conditions of work in relation to human sensory capacities, psychomotor abilities, learning capacities, body dimensions, comfort, safety, and satisfactions. 2. the art of managing men as the engineer manages materials. ➤This usage is nearly obsolete, though the black art persists.

human family: see **family**.

human nature: the characteristics of all mankind; or those of the portion of mankind which a particular speaker has in mind. ➤It is usually implied that human nature is innate and unchangeable, even though the characteristics referred to clearly result from interaction of innate and cultural influences and are modifiable, even if not easily so.

humility: *n.* 1. freedom from pride or ar-

rogance. 2. the attitude that others are superior ➤Such attitude may be specific to some trait or individual, or may be quite general. For the latter, **inferiority feeling** is a preferred synonym—*adj.* **humble**.

Humm-Wadsworth Temperament Scale: a personality questionnaire designed to reveal a person's status along five dimensions: **paranoid**, **hysteroid**, **manic**, **schizoid**, **depressive**.

humor (hū'mər): *n.* 1. an expression, verbal or otherwise, that portrays a situation with a mixture of sympathy and amusement 2. a mood, emotional attitude, or tendency to respond favorably or unfavorably to other persons catch him in a good *humor*. 3. (*physiol*) a liquid secretion: e.g., the bile, the **aqueous humor** of the eye. ➤The **HUMORAL THEORY** of Galen supposed that temperament depended on the proportion of four bodily **humors**.

Humphrey's paradox = **arpeggio paradox**.

hund: *v.* to oscillate back and forth about a prescribed value ➤A characteristic of **feedback** systems to be minimized by good design

hunger: *n.* 1. (*animal exper.*) a hypothetical bodily state measured by duration of food deprivation. 2. = **HUNGER PANGS**, a dull aching sensation, referred to what the person believes to be the stomach region. ➤They are due largely to **HUNGER CONTRACTIONS**, i.e., to the slow rhythmic contractions of the empty stomach and adjacent parts of the esophagus and small intestine under conditions of hormonal and neural control not well understood 3. = **HUNGER DRIVE**, the restless behavior oriented toward food ➤Arising initially from need for food, it is often **conditioned** to times and places that have been associated with deprivation and satisfaction, in the absence of any organic need 4. a craving for anything one feels deprived of: *oxygen hunger*, *hunger for affection*

hunger contraction: see **hunger** (2).

hunger drive: see **hunger** (3).

hunger pangs: see **hunger** (2).

Huntington's chorea: hereditary, chronic, progressive chorea with mental deterioration.—See **chorea**.

Hunt-Minnesota Test: a test designed to reveal intellectual deterioration that results from brain damage.

hybrid (hī'brīd): *n.* 1. offspring of parents belonging to two different species or varieties 2. offspring of parents, one of whom has, and one of whom lacks, a certain unit *character. ➤Every organism is thus hybrid in respect to some characters—*adj.* **hybrid**—*abstr. n.* **hybridity**.

hydraulic theory: 1. see **hearing theory**. 2. see **accommodation**. 3. (*personality*) be-

lief that **motives** or **tensions** behave like a fluid under pressure, ready to break out through a weak spot when the pressure becomes too great ➤**Densive**. no one so names his own theory

hydro- (hī'drō-) combining form meaning *water* or *liquid*

hydrocephalus (-sef'ə-ləs): *n.* a condition of excessive amount and pressure of cerebrospinal fluid within the skull, characterized by marked enlargement of the head and an underdeveloped or atrophied brain.—*Var* **hydrocephaly** (-li)—*pers n.* **hydrocephalic**.—*adj.* **hydrocephalic** (-sə-fal'ik), **hydrocephalous** (-sef'ə-ləs).

hydrophobophobia: *n.* morbid fear of hydrophobia ➤How much farther shall we carry this agglutinating process?

hydrotherapy: *n.* treatment by means of hot or cold water, externally applied in bottles, packs, or baths

hygiene: *n.* the theory and practice of maintaining health in individual or community—*adj.* **hygienic** (hī'jēn'ik)

hyp- (hīp-): the form in which **hypo-** appears before a vowel—See **hypo-**.

hypacusia (hīp'ə-kū'zhə, hī'pə-): *n.* hardness of hearing; near-deafness—See **hearing loss**.—*Var.* **hypacusis**, **hypoacusia**.

hypacusia.—*adj.* and *pers n.* **hypacusic**.

hypalgesia: *n.* diminished sensibility to pain.

hyper- (hī'pər-): prefix meaning *of high degree* or *excessive*: e.g., **hyperesthesia**. ➤Properly used only with words of Greek origin but often with others

hyperacusia (-ə-kū'zhə): *n.* exceptionally good hearing.—*Var.* **hyperacusis** (-səs)

hyperalgesia (-al-jē'zi-ə) = **hyperalgia**.

hyperalgia (-al-jī-ə): *n.* morbidly great sensitivity to pain.—*Syn.* **HYPERALGESIA**

hypercritical: *adj.* indulging in excessive or quibbling criticism—*Distg fr.* **hypo-critical**.

hyperergastic: *adj.* pertaining to the overactive state characteristic of the manic phase of manic-depressive psychosis.

hyperesthesia: *n.* supersensitiveness to any sense impression, more specific to touch

hypergnosis (hī'pər-nō'səs): *n.* the projection of inner conflicts onto the environment.—*Var.* **hypergnosia** (-nō'zhə)

hyperkinesis: *n.* excessive mobility or motor restlessness It includes tremors, athetosis, choreoathetosis, hemiballismus.

hyperkinesthesia: *n.* extreme sensitivity to kinesthetic sensations

hyperlogia = **hyperphrasia**.

hypermetropia = **hyperopia**.

hypermnnesia (hī'pərm-nē'zi-ə): *n.* unusual memory ability.

hyperopia: *n.* a condition in which light rays come to a focus behind the retina instead of directly upon it. ➤Commonly

called **FARSIGHTEDNESS** (since distant objects can be seen with less strain upon the eye muscles of accommodation than near ones), which is a misnomer insofar as it implies what is not the case, namely, that the hyperope can see farther or more clearly at a given distance than a normal person—**Var** **hypermetropia**.—*pers. n.* **hyperope**.—*adj.* **hyperopic**.

hyperorexia (-ð·rek'si·ə)· *n* excessive appetite for food

hyperosmia: *n* heightened acuity or sensitivity to odors.

hyperphoria: see **heterophoria**.

hyperphrasia: *n* abnormal volubility of speech, associated with morbid excitement in some psychoses—**Syn** **HYPERLOGIA**, **POLYPHRASIA**

hyperphrenia: *n.* excessive degree of mental activity—a form of **mania**.

hyperplane: *n* (*math, factor anal*) the subspace of ($n - 1$) dimensions, defined by a reference vector perpendicular to it In the case of three dimensions ($n = 3$), the hyperplane is a two-dimensional space ($n - 1 = 2$) defined by any two coordinate axes

hyperplasia: *n* excessive increase in the number of cells in a tissue or organ.—*adj.* **hyperplastic**.

hyperpnea (hī'pərp·nē·ə)· *n* panting, excessive breathing

hyperprosexia: *n* exaggerated attention to something, with inability to ignore it e.g., to a flapping window shade at night—**Cp.** **obsession**.

hypersomnia: *n* uncontrollable sleepiness not due to sleep deprivation or to illness. It is usually accompanied by feelings of unreality.

hypertension: *n* any high tension in a tissue; more specif, high blood pressure

hypertension/essential: high blood pressure without known cause.

hyperthymia (-thi'mi·ə):· *n.* heightened emotional response.

hyperthyroidism: *n* a condition in which there is excessive secretion by the thyroid gland. Its most direct psychological correlate is great excitability and restlessness

hypertonicity: *n.* excessive tension in the resting condition of a muscle—**Var** **hypertonia**, **hypertonus**.—*adj.* **hypertonic**.

hypertrophy (hī'pətrō·fi)· *n.* excessive growth of a tissue or organ

hypertropia: *n.* condition in which one eye fixes an object and the other deviates upward—a form of **strabismus**.

hypesthesia: *n.* undersensitivity (*prefd.*)

➤It is true that the English word does not specify the sense ***modality**, but neither does the Greek—**Var** **hypoesthesia**.

hypnagogic (hip'nə goj'ik)· *adj* pertaining to drowsiness; bringing on sleep ➤A

HYPNAGOGIC HALLUCINATION OR **IMAGE** is one that occurs while falling asleep or while awakening—**Var** **hypnagogic**.

hypn(o)- (hip'nō-) combining form meaning *sleep* or *trance*

hypnoanalysis: *n* psychoanalysis carried on while the patient is under hypnosis

hypnogenic: *adj* 1. producing sleep 2. producing hypnosis.

hypnoidal (-noir'dəl)· *adj* resembling hypnosis.

hypnopompic: *adj* of the drowsy state of awakening from deep sleep

hypnosis: *n* an artificially induced state characterized by greatly heightened suggestibility to the hypnotist ➤Usually the person passes through a drowsy or sleeplike state, hence the name The state is usually attained by bodily relaxation accompanied by attention, at the suggestion of the hypnotist, to a narrow range of objects or ideas A person under hypnosis shows extreme responsiveness to any suggestion made by the hypnotist Varying degrees or depths of hypnosis are distinguished—**Distg** **hypnosis**, the state, *fr.* **hypnotism**, the process—*pers. n.* **hypnotist**, the person who induces hypnosis—*v* **hypnotize**.

hypnotherapy: *n* the use of hypnosis either as an aid or as the primary means of treatment of bodily or mental disorder

hypnotic (hip·not'ik)· *adj* 1. pertaining to hypnosis or hypnotism. 2. of a drug or other agency that induces sleep

hypnotism: *n.* the theory and practice of hypnosis.—**Distg.** *fr.* the state of hypnosis.

hypnotize: *v.* to induce hypnosis; metaphorically, to influence another person, by strong persuasion or personal charm, to do what he would not otherwise have done.

hyp(o)- (hī'po-)· prefix meaning *below, under, defective, lacking*. e.g., **hypothyroidism**, insufficiency of thyroid function.

hypochondria (-kon'dri·ə)· *n* morbid concern about one's health, with exaggeration of every trifling symptom—**Var.** **hypochondriasis**

(-kan'dri'ə·səs)—*pers. n.* **hypochondriac** (-kon'dri·ak)

—*adj.* **hypochondriacal** (-kan'dri'ə·kəl)

hypocrisy (hi·pok'rə·si)· *n.* a pretense to attitudes and beliefs one does not have—*pers. n.* **hypocrite**.—*adj.* **hypocritical** (hip'ō-).

hypodermic: *adj* pertaining to that which lies beneath the skin; specif, of a drug given by injection beneath the skin

hypoergic reaction (hī'pō·ər·gas'tik): the depressed state that characterizes the depressive phase of **manic-depressive psychosis**.

hypofunction: *n* operation at less-than-normal rate or strength

hypoglossal nerve (-glos'əl): the XIIth, or most caudad, cranial nerve.

hypoglycemia (-glī-sē'mī-ə): *n* a deficiency of sugar in the blood

hypoglycemic (shock) therapy: treatment of mental disorder by inducing shock due to severe shortage of blood sugar

hypognathous (hī-pog'nəth-əs) *adj* having an underjaw that projects beyond the upper—*Cp.* prognathous.

hypokinesis (-kin ē'səs): *n* diminished motor function or activity

hypologia: *n* abnormal lack of ability for speech, resulting either from low intelligence level or from cerebral disorder

hypomania: *n* a mild state of mania. ➤There is excitement, energy, impatience, and flightiness, yet, in an otherwise normal person, the condition may be productive—*pers n* and *adj hypomaniac*.

hypophoria: see heterophoria.

hypophrasia: *n* the lack of speech, or slowness of speech, that characterizes the depressed phase of certain psychoses

hypophrenia (-frē'nī-ə) *n* (*E Southard*) proposed synonym for mental *deficiency.

hypophysectomy (hī-pof'is-ec'tō-mī) *n*. surgical removal of the hypophysis.

hypophysis (hī-pof'i-səs): *n* the pituitary body.

hypopituitarism (hī'pō-pi-tu'ī-tē-riz-əm) *n* deficient secretion of the pituitary gland

hypoplastic: *adj* structurally deficient; incomplete—*n hypoplasia*.

hypoprosopia (-prō-sek'sī-ə) *n*. inadequacy of attention

hypostatization (hī-pos'tē-tiz-ā'shən). *n*. attributing substantial existence to something; the postulation of entities. ➤Used especially of such attribution of distinct existence to abstractions, as is the case when truthfulness—the abstract quality of truth-telling acts—is regarded as existing as a trait.

hypothalamus (-thal'ə-məs): *n*. a group of nuclei, at the base of the brain, which constitutes the inferior portion of the diencephalon. It is involved in many visceral regulative processes.

hypotheate (hī poth'ə-kāt): *v* to loan; to pawn. ➤Since hypothesis had no good verb, hypotheate was seized on by those who did not know its meaning. The error was compounded when hypotheation was used for the formation of hypotheses. **Hypothesize** and **hypothesizing** (derived from hypothesis) are now, however, the accepted verbal forms

hypothesis: *n*. 1. an explanation of a complex set of data, admittedly tentative and not yet proved ➤*Cp.* speculation, for which supporting facts or arguments are very few and inadequate; and **theory**, which is a developed hypothesis supported by very substantial evidence. Formulation of a hypothesis is usually the first step in problem-

solving 2. a process inferred to account for the fact that an animal will *repeat* a response to a certain stimulus many times, despite the fact that it often does not lead to satisfaction ➤The animal is said to have the behavioral equivalent of the hypothesis "If I make the response R' to S', I will reach my goal, G'"—See **expectancy**.—*adj* **hypothetical**.—*v* **hypothesize** (not **hypotheate**, which means to put in pawn)

hypothesis/and-summation: see **and-summation hypothesis**.

hypothesis/constancy: see **constancy hypothesis**.

hypothesis/null: see **null hypothesis**.

hypothetical: *adj*. of an idea or proposition tentatively accepted or proposed

➤**Hypothetical** reasoning involves putting forward a hypothesis for examination of its logical and factual implications, as a step toward proof or disproof—See **construct/hypothetical**.

hypothetical construct: see **construct/hypothetical**.

hypothetical process variable: see **process variable/hypothetical**.

hypothetical proposition: a statement consisting of two parts. an **ANTECEDENT** clause introduced by *if* (or some equivalent) which states the condition under which a certain result will occur or under which a certain conclusion will be reached, and a **CONSEQUENT** which states the occurrence or the conclusion. *E.g.* *If educational segregation does not provide equal facilities* (the antecedent), *it is unconstitutional* (the consequent).

hypothetical reasoning: a kind of formal reasoning that begins with a **hypothetical proposition** or premise. *e.g.* *if he reads the book, he will learn* There are four possible premises to continue the argument: (a) *he does read the book* (= affirming the antecedent); (b) *he does not read the book* (denying the antecedent); (c) *he does learn* (affirming the consequent); (d) *he does not learn* (denying the consequent). Only (a) and (d) in combination with the hypothetical premise lead to logical conclusions; (b) and (c) are fallacies.

hypothetical state variable: see **state variable/hypothetical**.

hypothetico-deductive method: a general method that starts with a small number of empirically founded principles and definitions, subject to revision when new facts are found (hence, **hypothetical**), and that proceeds by rigorous **deduction** to experimentally testable theorems and corollaries.—*Distg fr.* **postulational method**.—*Syn.* (*C Hull*) **MATHEMATICO-DEDUCTIVE METHOD** (not *prefd*)—See **psychology/divisions and schools of, I**.

hypothymia (-thī'mi-ə) *n* condition of subnormal emotional response and depression

hypothyroid: *adj* deficient in thyroid secretion or activity—*n* **hypothyroidism**.

hypotonic: *adj* of a muscle lacking tone or tension; relaxed

hypoxemia (hī-pok-sē'mi-ə). *n* a condition of deficient oxygen in the blood
 ➤ *Contr w* **HYPOXIA**, insufficiency of oxygen in the air inhaled

hysteria: 1. a disorder with a variety of symptoms **hallucinations**, emotional upsets, **somnambulisms**, **anesthesias**, **paralyses**, etc The essential feature is variously held to be emotional instability, weakness, or **dissociation**. ➤ Where there are somatic symptoms (not merely disordered behavior), many authors refer to **conversion** ***hysteria**.—See **conversion** (2). 2. (*pop*) any unhealthy emotionalism.—*adj* **hysterical** (-ter'ik əl), **hysteric**.
hysteria/anxiety: see **anxiety hysteria**.

hysteria/conversion = **conversion** (2).

hysterical: *adj* 1. of symptoms due to a basic disorder of **hysteria**; or of a person who has **hysteria** 2. characterizing a functional disorder: **hysterical blindness**, **hysterical mutism**, **hysterical anesthesia**, **hysterical contracture** ➤ In all these cases, the local mechanism is structurally intact, yet the organism does not make use of it properly In **HYSTERICAL BLINDNESS**, e.g., it can be proved that the eye transmits to the brain as usual but the patient does not see, or does not see certain kinds of objects

hysterics (his'ter'iks) *n pl* 1. an attack of **hysteria**. 2. (*pop*) a fit of uncontrollable laughter and crying

hysteriform (his'ter'i-form, -tir'-) *adj*. resembling **hysteria**: e.g., **HYSTERIFORM SEIZURES**, convulsions with partial loss of consciousness.

hysteroid (his'tər-oid): *adj* simulating **hysteria**; of minor symptoms like those of **hysteria**.

I

I: 1. = index number. 2. = induction.—See **abilities/primary mental**. 3. = luminous intensity.

I_B = (C. Hull) reactive *inhibition.

sI_B = (C. Hull) amount of conditioned inhibitory potential—*Distg fr.* **sI_B**

sI_B = (C. Hull) generalized inhibitory potential.

sI_B: (C. Hull) aggregate inhibitory potential.

i: (*math*) symbol for the imaginary quantity $\sqrt{-1}$ as a factor e.g., $i\sqrt{9}$

i or **c.i.** = class interval.

-ia: noun suffix used with words of Greek origin, generally giving the root the meaning of *disease* or *disordered state*: e.g., **analgesia**, abnormal insensibility to pain
-iatric, **iatro-**, **-iatry**: combining forms meaning *healing*, hence, *physician-healer* or *medicine*.

iatrogenic illness (ī-at''rō-jen'ik): a functional disorder caused by a physician's diagnosis or attitude ➤ It does not refer to the direct effects of medical treatment—*Syn* **IATROGENIC NEUROSIS**

IBM = International Business Machine.

icebreaker: *n* an easy practice exercise in a test or experiment, designed to put the subject at his ease

iconic (ī-kon'ik): *adj* pertaining to an idol, image, or representation of something; in logic, of a symbol that has many of the properties of that which it symbolizes: e.g., a motion picture—*n* **icon**.

ictus (ik'təs) *n*. 1. the accentuation of a tone or syllable—*Syn* **ACCENT**. 2. (*med.*) a seizure or stroke

ICW Interest Record: the Institute of Child Welfare form for the cumulative record of a child's interests over a seven-year period It includes athletic, social, mechanical, scientific, and intellectual-cultural interests

id: *n* (*L. for it*) (*psychoan.*) that division of the psyche from which come blind, impersonal, **instinctual** impulses that lead to immediate gratification of primitive needs
 ➤ The id is conceived as the true **unconscious**, or the deepest part of the psyche. It is in contact not with the world but only with the body, and in its relations with the body it is dominated by the **pleasure principle**. While descriptions of the id and its functions are couched in personalized terms, it is explicitly held that the id is not an entity but is merely a description of a system of actions Some psychoanalysts now hold that the id is one aspect of the **id-ego**, and not a separate division

idea: *n* 1. (*hist.*) any mental content; "whatever is the object of understanding when a man thinks" (*Locke*) 2. any **cognitive** process not primarily and directly sensory imagining and thinking 3. the object of any nonsensory cognitive process. 4. (*pop*) plan, project; general notion; central issue; fantasy, belief, opinion; something not actual or real, etc. ➤ Nothing less than the complete *Oxford English Dic-*

tionary can give any idea of the many uses of **idea**. Such a term has no place in science, but this one is difficult to avoid since no substitutes have been generally agreed upon—See **act/pure stimulus**, **covert response**, **symbolic process**.—*adj* **ideational**, **ideal** (*hust*).

idea/autochthonous: see **autochthonous** (3).

idea/controlling: see **controlling idea**.

idea/fixed: see **fixed idea**.

idea/imperative: see **fixed idea**.

ideal: *n* 1. the representation of the essential characteristics of something, without details, the essence of something 2. a condition regarded as desirable, a standard of perfection, often with the implication that it is unattainable 3. a standard of behavior for oneself, a personal condition toward which one strives ➤The **SELF-IDEAL** is the integration of the **values** one holds for oneself and which one seeks to realize; it is an important **sentiment** and an important unifying or integrating influence in personality.—*adj* **ideal** (which is still sometimes also the adjective for **idea**); **idealized** for (1).

idealism: *n* 1. philosophical doctrine that interprets the ultimate reality of the universe in terms of mind or self or spirit ➤As it affects psychology, see **mind-body problem**. 2. practice of formulating lofty **ideals** (3) of personal conduct and of attempting to live by them. ➤Often there is the implication of being too much influenced by **ideals** and too little by practical considerations.—*Ant* **realism** (which see for a variety of meanings)—*adj.* and *pers n* **idealistic**.

idealization: *n.* conceiving of something as **ideal** (2), perfect, or better than it is; an exaggeration of virtues and a minimizing of faults—*Cp* **autism**.

idealized: *adj* 1. characterized by **idealization**. 2. pertaining to an **ideal** (1), or to an **ideal type**.

ideal type: a representation of all the essential characteristics of a certain category, although no one individual embodies all these characteristics e.g., the *ideal flower* is a representation of all flower characteristics, but no flower has them all

idea/overcharged: (*psychoan*) an idea so strongly charged with feeling or **psychic energy** that it appears in a dream in more than one symbolic representation

ideas/community of: see **community of ideas**.

ideation (i'di-ā'shən)· *n* 1. the process of forming **ideas**. 2. the processes in a subhuman that enable it to react to an absent stimulus object

ideational: *adj* pertaining to **idea** or **ideation** (not to **ideal**).

ideational learning: see **learning/ideational**.

idée fixe (ē-dā'fēks') = (*Fr*) **fixed idea**. **idée-force** (ē dā-fors') *n* (*Fr*) postulate that all ideas have a dynamic influence, that ideas inherently are directly related to action

id-ego: *n* (*psychoan.*) 1. the original matrix in the newborn out of which the **id** and **ego** develop. 2. that division of the **psyche** which performs the **id** and **ego** functions ➤Formerly **id** and **ego** were conceived as separate entities, they are now considered by many to be merely names of contrasting functions

identical: *adj* 1. similar in every respect, sometimes, similar in every relevant respect. 2. interchangeable in every relevant respect under any conditions—See **identity**.

identical elements theory: a theory of transfer of training which proposes that a new task is learned more easily to the extent that it contains the same components as tasks already mastered—*Syn* **IDENTICAL COMPONENTS THEORY**

identical points: any pair of retinal points in the two eyes that, when the eyes are in the primary position, receive stimuli from the same objective point at infinite distance.—*Distg fr* **congruent points**.—*Syn* **IDENTICAL RETINAL POINTS**, **corresponding points** (*ambig*)

identical twins: see **twins/identical**.

identifiability principle: generalization that it is easier to learn to make responses to situations, or to elements in a situation, when those situations are readily identified separately or distinguished from others

identification: *n* ➤Three general meanings for this term are found **A.** recognizing an **identity**; **B.** transferring response to an object considered as being identical with another, **C.** becoming identical through affiliation Although the definitions are grouped according to these general meanings, any given usage may borrow something from each of the three general meanings.

A. 1. the process of recognizing that a given individual or specimen is in some important respect really the same as another, the perception of identity. 2. the recognition in an individual of the attributes by which he (or it) can be classified or assigned to a place, role, or function: *identification* of a suspect, *identification* of a plant. 3. the recognition of the unique pattern of a person, the recognition of the continuing identity of the self despite changes.—*Syn* **individualization**, growth of self-awareness (both with a different emphasis but denoting the same process). ➤In meanings (1) and (2), there is recog-

of an eye meaning literally *the eye*; or a picture of two men and a woman meaning *trouble*—*Syn* IDEOGRAPH.

ideokinetic apraxia: see *apraxia/ideokinetic*.

ideology (ī'di·ol'ə·ji; id'i-) *n* the complex system of ideas, beliefs, and attitudes that constitutes for an individual or a group a total (or at least very extensive) philosophy or world view

ideomotor (id'i·ō·mō'tər; ī'di·ō-) *adj* characterizing a sequence in which a motor response is elicited by an idea, as compared with *sensorimotor* in which it is elicited by a sense stimulus ➤The IDEOMOTOR THEORY held that there is an inherent tendency in each idea to result in corresponding action, and especially that the idea or thought of a movement tends to bring it about

ideomotor apraxia = apraxia/ideational.

idio- (id'i·ō-) combining form meaning *one's own, personal, private, distinct, invented, hence, unique, the only one of its kind*

idiocy: see *deficiency/mental*.

idiocy/amaurotic: see *amaurotic idiocy*.

idiodynamics: *n* a point of view in psychology emphasizing, as its central concept, the role of the personality or of the individual in selecting stimuli and organizing responses ➤It contrasts with the view that makes its central concept the eliciting of responses by stimuli It is not the same as IDEODYNAMICS, the emphasis upon the power of ideas.

idioglossia: *n* speech that is defective in such degree that it seems to be another language The same sounds may be used consistently for the same ideas but are unintelligible unless the hearer understands the key to the sound substitutions.—*Syn* IDIOLALLA, INVENTED LANGUAGE

idiographic: *adj* pertaining to, or characterizing, an account of particular or individual cases or events—*Ant* *nomothetic*.

idiographic psychology: see *psychology/divisions and schools of, VII*.

idiolalia (-lā'li·ə) = *idioglossia*.

idiom (id'i·əm) *n* 1. the characteristic ways in which ideas are expressed in a language 2. a person's characteristic mode of behavior, esp. of socially noticeable behaviors—*adj* *idiomatic*.

idiopathic: *adj. (med.)* of a diseased condition or symptom whose origin is within the organ involved and not the result of something external to the organ, of a disease that is primary—i.e., does not result from another disease—*n. idiopathy* (-op'ə·thi)—*Distg. fr* *idiosyncrasy*.

idiophrenic (-frē'n'ik) *adj* 1. pertaining to mental disorder caused by disease of the brain 2. = *psychogenic*. ➤It is often

argued that *neologisms* permit of precise and unambiguous terminology. Yet this term has almost exactly opposite meanings, the first of which is fortunately obsolescent, the second unnecessary

idioretinal light = cortical gray.

idiosyncrasy (-sin'krə si) *n* 1. a behavior or trait, or some pattern of behaviors or traits, peculiar to an individual or to a group, esp., such a characteristic as is readily noted and serves to distinguish the individual from others ➤See discussion under *unique*. 2. an oddity. 3. (*psychiat*) hatred of a fetish object—*adj. idiosyncratic* (-sin·krat'ik)

idiot (id'i·ət) see *deficiency/mental*.—*n* (for the condition) *idiocy*.—*adj. idiotic*.

idiotropic (-trō'p'ik) *adj* turning inward upon one's self, of a person content with isolation and deriving satisfaction from his own inner life—*Syn* *introspective*.

idiot savant (id'i·ō sə·vān') *n. (Fr, idiotic scholar)* a feeble-minded person possessed of a high degree of some special ability, such as ability to calculate ➤Where the special ability is of any degree of complexity, the appropriateness of the classification *feeble-minded* is questioned, but the idiot savant shows the same incapacities in other respects as those so classified, and frequently needs to be institutionalized

idiotypic (-tip'ik) *adj* pertaining to heredity

idiverse: *n. (S Rosenzweig)* a particular individual's universe of events—*Syn. life space* (past and present).

idol: *n* 1. an effigy or natural object that is worshipped 2. a prejudice that obstructs scientific or logical thinking ➤Bacon distinguished four kinds of idols (or *idola*): the *IDOLA TRIBUS* (of the tribe), the prejudices common to mankind (or to a culture, as we should now say), *IDOLA SPECUS* (of the cave), the prejudices of specialization, *IDOLA FORI* (of the market place), the prejudices that come from association with other people, and *IDOLA TEATRI* (of the "theater"), the prejudices due to a received philosophical or religious doctrine

I/E ratio: rate of inspiration divided by rate of expiration.

IER Tests: a point scale for intelligence developed by the Institute of Educational Research

I. E. scale: a scoring procedure for the MMPI that yields scores on the dimension of social *introversion-extraversion*.

IFD: the initials of *idealism, frustration, demoralization*, the sequence which is said to characterize many maladjustments

-iform: suffix meaning *in the form of, like, or similar to*.

I fraction: ratio of time of inspiration to the total time of inspiration-expiration.

L.J.S. Verbal Test: a test based on analysis of verbal associations. It attempts to measure creativity and organizational ability as qualities distinct from logical intelligence
illata (il'a'tə). *n pl* (*fr L inferre*) things inferred, such as molecules or other people's minds—*Cp. construct.*

illegitimate: *adj.* 1. of a child born out of wedlock 2. of that which violates laws, esp. laws concerning either sex relations or the canons of logic—*Syn illicit* (*prefd.* for logic).—*n illegitimacy.*

illicit: *adj* contrary to law, to custom having the force of law, or to logic

illiteracy: *n* 1. inability to read or write. ➤The US Census defines illiteracy as inability, after age 10, to read or write in any language The usual criterion in the U.S. is inability to read or write at third- or fourth-grade standard, but sometimes the criterion is "unable to read anything" In psychological discussion, illiteracy does not include alexia and agraphia. 2. limited knowledge in a special field: e.g., musical *illiteracy.*—*adj.* and *pers. n.* illiterate.

illness/iatrogenic: see iatrogenic illness.
illness/mental: see mental illness.

illogical: *adj* contrary to logic.—*Ant. logical* (which see).

illuminance: *n* (*phys.*) the intensity of the light energy falling upon a surface, the density of light-flux incident to a surface The most common unit of measurement is the foot-candle.—See **luminance**, **brightness.**—*adj* **illuminant.**

illuminant color: see color/illuminant.

illumination: 1. = **illuminance** or *M*; roughly, the amount of light falling upon a surface 2. the supplying of light; or the study of light supply. 3. a clarifying of a complex idea or problem ➤Sometimes the term is restricted to sudden clarification or **insight**, or to the case where one returns to the essentials of the problem after a period of inattention, but these cases seem to denote the same process as the general one stated in definition (3). *Cp* the stages of preparation, incubation, illumination, verification.

illumination flicker: flicker seen as belonging to the illuminated space rather than to the surfaces or objects seen in it.

illumination/law of: the principle that the **illuminance** of a surface varies directly as the **luminous** intensity of the light source, inversely as the square of its distance, and directly as the cosine of the angle made by the light rays with the perpendicular to the surface—*Syn* **LAW OF ILLUMINANCE.**

illusion: *n* mistaken perception. ➤In some cases the laws of physics explain the error: e.g., the laws of optics account for the apparent bending of a stick thrust into

water (**PHYSICAL ILLUSION**) In others the explanation lies with the perceiver (**PSYCHOLOGICAL ILLUSION**) But in **illusion** there is always an object, though it is incorrectly perceived. In **hallucination**, the object is either lacking or has only a fantastic similarity to the object for which it is mistaken In general, also, illusions are normal and subject to regular rule, whereas hallucinations, though not infrequently experienced by normal persons, are essentially abnormal phenomena Both illusion and hallucination have a compulsive sense of their reality, usually even when one is assured of their unreality Illusion is also loosely used for **delusion**, but this is to be avoided. (But the expression **ILLUSION OF MEMORY** is well established for a false memory in which the subject firmly believes.) In actual cases, however, it may be difficult to decide whether we have illusion, hallucination, or delusion—*adj.* **illusory** (i'lu'sə·rī), **illusiv.**

illusion/assimilative: see **illusion/associative.**

illusion/associative: a visual illusion in which part of the field is misperceived because of the influence in the visual field of certain related objects or elements ➤E.g., the length of a line is misperceived because of certain other lines seen as forming part of the same percept—*Syn.* **CONTRAST ILLUSION**, which is somewhat more limited to contrasting related objects—*Distg fr.* **ASSIMILATIVE ILLUSION**, in which the whole percept is affected by the context or by the person's attitude. E.g., a bush seen as a crouching animal is misperceived as a whole, the perception of all its aspects or features being affected

illusion/contrast = illusion/associative.

illusion/memory: 1. a **delusion** that the experience of another person is one's own. 2. a false memory in which the subject firmly believes; a memory **delusion.**

illusion of movement: see **movement/illusion of.**

illusory motion: see **motion/apparent.**

illustriousness: *n* level of ability, as recognized by others, attained by one in a million. ➤See **eminence** for the gradation distinction, **eminence**, **illustriousness.**

image (im'ij): *n.* 1. a likeness or copy. 2. = **OPTICAL IMAGE**, a picture of an object produced by focusing with a mirror or lens; specif., the **RETINAL IMAGE**, a picture of an object on the retina when refracted through the optical system of the eye ➤The **image**, subject to imperfections in the optical system, is a point-for-point duplication of the plane view of the object The retinal image is to be clearly distinguished from all of the following meanings 3. (*traditional and pop*) a mental copy of something not pres-

ent to the senses—See **mental 'image**.

4. a composite of a person's concepts, judgments, preferences, and attitudes toward some comprehensive object such as a nation or toward a cause such as pacifism

➤The image in this sense emphasizes the cognitive content of a sentiment—which may sometimes be only loosely organized

5. = **imago** (which see) 6. = **image/memory** (which see)—*adj* **imaginal**.—*v* for (1) and (2), **image**, to reflect or refract onto a surface; for (3), **imagine**, to take account of the characters of an object not now present to the senses

image/anticipation: see **imagination** (2).

image/body: see **body image**.

image/collective: (*C. Jung*) an image in the unconscious coming from racial experience; a primordial ***image**.

image/composite: 1. an image made up of parts of different **memory** ***images**.—See **imagination** (2). 2. = **composite figure**.

image/eidetic: see **eidetic imagery**.

image/general: an image (3) regarded by the subject as standing for any one of a class of objects.

image/hallucinatory: an image (3) mistaken for reality

image/hypnagogic: see **hypnagogic**.

image/idealized: *n* 1. (*psychoan*) a false conception of one's virtues and assets developed as a defense against the demands of the ego ideal. 2. (*K. Horney*) the irrationally imagined unconscious image of oneself as he should be according to the dictates of neurotic pride It is characterized by the glorified, aggrandized, and perfected qualities derived from a person's previous fantasies, experiences, needs, and capacities. —*Distg fr* **idealized** ***self**.

imageless thought: 1. (*structural psychol*) an idea or thought which, upon careful introspective analysis, reveals no sensations or images. ➤Within the structural psychology school there is controversy concerning the existence of such thoughts. Apparently imageless thinking—e.g., the awareness of relationship—is explained by some as consisting of fleeting kinesthetic and **vocomotor** sensations and images. 2. responding to the properties of an object other than those directly revealed by sensory process ➤This is better called **NON-SENSORY THINKING**. In this meaning, the fact that sensory process may influence the thinking is not denied but the response nonetheless is primarily to nonsensory properties, such as relations—*Cp* **attitude**, **set**.

image/memory: a more or less complete representation of the attributes of an object or event once experienced but not now present to the senses, together with recognition of its "pastness", a revival that re-

sembles but need not exactly copy a past experience The image may be sensory or verbal or both.

image/mental: a mental representation of something not present to the senses ➤It was the traditional view that, in **imagining**, the mind contemplated a sort of "mental stuff"—a copy or **image** of a not-present but objective reality This view is metaphysical, but those who contend that this metaphysics has no place in psychology find it difficult, on the one hand, to say what the image is or, on the other, to dispense with the term altogether No sharp line, moreover, can be drawn between the meaning of **image** and of **idea**.

Despite the fact that we cannot well say what an image is, we have many terms by which we distinguish different kinds An image that is said to have the direct sensory quality of the original object is **concrete**. **CONCRETE IMAGES** are usually further distinguished according to their sensory quality as visual, auditory, olfactory, gustatory, tactual, or kinesthetic They may also be called **COMPOSITE** when they combine more than one sensory **modality**.

Contrasted with concrete images are the **VERBAL IMAGES** representing either an object or a past speech experience in verbal terms These also may be further classified as visual-verbal, auditory-verbal, kinesthetic-verbal (writing words), or **vocomotor** (speaking).

If an image carries a general meaning—an *image of a horse*, meaning *any horse*—it may be called a **GENERAL IMAGE**, although *general idea* better expresses this. Other distinctions according to the function served by the image are treated under **imagination**.—*adj* **imaginal**, pertaining to an image; **imaginary**, pertaining to that which is not now actual but is mentally represented.—*v* **imagine**, **image** (the latter more specific for the meaning *to have or to form a mental image*).

image/optical: see **image** (2).

image/personal: (*C. Jung*) a representation in the unconscious of a personal experience.—*Contr w* **image/primordial**.

image/primordial: (*C. Jung*) a representation in the unconscious of an experience of the human race; an inherited and unconscious idea or idea-feeling —*Syn* **ARCHETYPIC**, **image/collective**.

image/recurrent: a visual, auditory, or other image that returns persistently.

image/retinal: the optical image of external objects formed upon the retina by the refracting surfaces of the eye—See **image** (2).—*Distg fr* **image** (3).

imagery: *n* 1. the **imagining** processes taken collectively; or the process of **imagination**, in general 2. the kind of **mental**

***images** (which see) characteristically used in a particular kind of task, or by an individual—*Syn.* (for 2) TYPE OF IMAGERY, IMAGINAL TYPE, IDEATIONAL TYPE.

image/self-: see **self-image**.

image/tied: a mental ***image** attached to a perceptual object e.g., the imagined feel of the rough texture of sandpaper when seeing it

imaginal: *adj.* pertaining to an image, or to the process of **imagining**.

imaginary companion: see **companion/imaginary**.

imaginary quantity: a magnitude containing $\sqrt{-1}$ as a factor \Rightarrow This factor is often written as i . Thus $\sqrt{-4} = \sqrt{-1} \sqrt{4} = i\sqrt{4} = 2i$

imagination: *n.* 1. a recombination into a new pattern of mental ***images** from past experiences 2. the function of **imagining**. \Rightarrow The processes of imagining (or the mental images postulated as correlates of imagining) are variously classified according to their function or use: ANTICIPATORY IMAGINATION, the representation of future events, esp. of the goal sought (GOAL IMAGE), or of the movements (MOVEMENT IMAGE) needed to achieve the goal, CONSTRUCTIVE or CREATIVE IMAGINATION, an intentional recombining either for its own sake or as a plan for action; FANCIFUL IMAGINATION (IMAGES OF FANCY), in which the subject remains relatively passive and the recombining of portions from past experience seems to proceed without volition (dreams, daydreams, and the imaginings of delusion and hallucination are of this sort), REPRODUCTIVE or MEMORY IMAGINATION (MEMORY IMAGES), the more or less complete representation of a formerly experienced object or event, coupled with the recognition that it does represent a past actually experienced—*adj.* **imaginative**, pertaining to the data, process, or person; **imaginary**, fictitious, produced by imagination—*v.* **imagine**.

imagination/anticipatory: see **imagination** (2).

imagination/creative: see **creative imagination, imagination** (2).

imagine: *v.* 1. to respond to the properties of an object or event not present to the senses; esp., to respond to its sensory properties, though they are not present 2. to form mental ***images**. 3. (*pop*) to think or conceive—*n.* **imagination**.

imago (i·mā'gō)·*n.* (*biol.*) 1. the mature stage of certain insects during which they are winged and have functioning sex organs 2. (*psychoan.*) a representation of a person, most often a parent, formed in the unconscious in early childhood and uncorrected by events in later reality, hence often idealized. \Rightarrow The imago may influence

personal relations at the conscious level, esp. by providing a pattern for the kind of person with whom to fall in love—*Cp.* **father figure**.

imago/father = **father figure**.

imbalance/intellectual: the state of having sharp differences in various intellectual abilities

imbalance/muscular: inequality in muscles of opposite function, specif., inequality of the eye muscles, which causes difficulty in fixating an object with both eyes—*Syn.* **heterophoria** (which see) \Rightarrow The condition may be functional or caused by structural defect

imbecile: *n.* a person of very low intellectual ability—See **deficiency/mental**.—*adj.* **imbecile, imbecilic**.—*n.* (for the condition) **imbecility**.

imbecility/moral: see **moral imbecility**.

imitation: *n.* action that copies the action of another more or less exactly, with or without intent to copy—*Cp.* **copy**.—*adj.*

imitative.—*n.* **imitativeness**, the tendency to imitate (in general or specifically)—*v.* **imitate**.

imitation/hysterical: manifestation by a patient of the symptoms of illness or behavior disorder shown by another patient.

immanent: *adj.* (chiefly *philos.*) indwelling; inherent, remaining within the subject considered \Rightarrow Brentano postulated that within every conscious act there was a pointing to something outside: this is IMMANENT OBJECTIVITY. An IMMANENT DETERMINANT is a factor within the behavior itself that determines its course—*Distg fr.* IMMINENT, about to happen.

immature: *adj.* 1. of an organism or of its structures or functions which have not reached maximum development—See **maturity**. 2. of behavior that would be more appropriate to an earlier age or stage of development—*n.* **immaturity**.

immaturity/emotional: failure to display the emotional behavior usual and expected of one's age; or the display of emotional behavior suitable only to younger persons.

\Rightarrow The term is of incredible vagueness

immediate: *adj.* 1. without intervening phenomena.—See **mediate**. 2. following without delay

immediate association: see **association/immediate**.

immediate experience: 1. a psychological process that seems to have no specific psychic antecedent; hence, esp., sheer **sensing** and various kinds of **mystical** or **intuitive** processes \Rightarrow The usual expression is "given in immediate experience," and the usual implication is that it is not to be analyzed, argued about, or denied 2. (*W. Wundt*) the realm of the psychological, in

contrast with that of the physical, which is **MEDIATE** (i.e., derived) **EXPERIENCE**

immediate knowledge: knowledge attained without any direct antecedent event, or without any process intervening between the external stimulus and the knowledge
 ➤The former applies to divine inspiration and intuition, perhaps to insight; the latter to sensation, in contrast with perception or thought, both of which clearly have **mediate** processes

immediate memory: see **memory/immediate**.

imminent: see **immanent**.

immobility: *n* a condition in which there is no visible motion of an organism or of a specified part ➤It is a true response to stimulation and involves quite definite muscular reaction, generally of both members of an antagonistic muscle pair—*Cp.* **death feigning**.—*adj.* **immobile**.

immobility/social: condition in a society when individuals cannot change social class, role, status, or occupation, esp. when these social functions are hereditarily fixed.

immobility/tonic: see **tonic immobility**.

immoral: *adj.* characterizing persons or actions that violate the accepted social or religious standards of right and wrong
 ➤*Distg fr* **unconventional**, violative of standards of propriety, illegal, violative of definite laws; **unmoral**, of a person who lacks understanding of morality; **nonmoral**, of that to which the criteria of right and wrong do not apply, **amoral**, of a doctrine that exalts the right of some persons to be outside moral prescription, or in weakened form, *syn.* with **nonmoral**.—See **ethics**.

immunize (im'yü·niz)· *v.* to protect an organism against a specific disease-causing germ by means of some change in the fluids or tissues.—*n.* **immunity** (the state), **immunization** (the process).

impairment: *n* 1. deterioration or loss of function· **impairment** of hearing in old age. 2. a change in a tissue, identifiable only by physiological or biochemical methods, which limits its participation in the larger aspects of organic functioning ➤It is doubtful, in view of the currency of meaning (1), that the arbitrary limitation of (2) can be maintained

impairment index: a score on a battery of tests which are designed to distinguish brain-injured individuals from the normal

impedance (im·pē'dəns): *n.* (*phys*) that property of an electrical circuit which sets a limit upon the current that can be induced by a given electromotive force.

impediment/speech: (*pop*) any of various disturbances to the free flow of speech, such as stuttering or lisp

imperative idea: see **fixed idea**.

imperceptible: *adj.* characterizing that

which is too weak to be perceived under the stated conditions.

impercption: *n* 1. insufficiency of perceiving. 2. = **visual *agnosia**.

impersonal: *adj.* 1. not concerned with persons 2. not influenced by one's own feelings or interests; **objective**.

impersonation: *n* the active representation of one person by another ➤*Distg fr.* the behavior of the deluded person who acts like another because he believes he is

impetus: *n* (*psychoan*) the force of an impulse (2); often, the force as measured by the motor element of the impulse It varies from time to time

implantation: *n* the attachment of the fertilized ovum to the wall of the uterus.

implicit: *adj.* not directly stated, but understandable or deducible from what is stated—See **implicit behavior**.—*Ant* **explicit**.

implicit behavior: behavior not easily observable by another person, either because it lies within the body or is of minimal extent ➤Such behavior can sometimes be reported by the subject (usually in unanalyzed form), and some parts of it may be detected by sensitive instruments The movements of **internal speech** are an especially important class of implicit behavior—*Syn.* **IMPLICIT MOVEMENT**, **IMPLICIT RESPONSE**, and esp **covert behavior** (*prefd*)—*Ant* **overt behavior**. **EXPLICIT RESPONSE**, sometimes used as an antonym, is ambiguous.

implicit speech: see **internal speech**.

impossible: *adj.* characterizing that which cannot exist in nature ➤*Distg fr.* **UNTRUE**, not actually corresponding with the facts, and *fr.* **INCONCEIVABLE**, not capable of being seriously believed or even thought about.

impotence (im'pō·təns)· *n* 1. a feeling of inability to control the course of events 2. inability in the male to **copulate**, generally an inability to have adequate **erection**. ➤It may be organic (caused by neural disorder or hormonal deficiency) or a **psychogenic** blocking of response to appropriate stimuli It may be general, or specific to a certain situation or sex object.—*Cp* **frigidity** in females 3. lack of fertility (an improper usage).—*Distg fr.* **sterility**.

impotence/anal: (*psychoan*) 1. **psychogenic** constipation. 2. inability to excrete except under conditions of privacy ➤Both conditions are believed to be due to early training against giving offense

impotence/orgastic: inability to achieve orgasm or complete psychological satisfaction in the sexual act.

impotence/psychic: 1. ***psychogenic *impotence**. 2. temporary and pathological inability to perform normal psychic activities

impress (im'pres) *n.* the total effect of an individual upon his world

impression: *n.* 1. the neural effects of stimulation.—*Syn* excitation (*prefd*) 2. the total and unanalyzed effect of a situation upon an observer—*See* **sense impression**. 3. a judgment, admittedly not carefully analyzed nor firmly held, a belief: it is my *impression* that he has gone 4. (*hist*) a percept, in contrast to an idea.

impression/absolute: see **absolute impression**.

impression method: a procedure in which the subject simply reports his pleasure, displeasure, or other feeling when presented with a certain stimulus. The judgment may be relative or absolute—*Cp.* **expression/method of**.

imprinting: *n.* a particular kind of learning characterized by occurrence in very early life, rapidity of acquisition, and relative insusceptibility to forgetting or extinction ➤ Imprinted behavior includes most (or all) behavior commonly called **instinctive**, but imprinting is used purely descriptively. It is not always **species-specific**.

improbable achievement technique: a technique in which deception or cheating by the testee is inferred if he attains a level of excellence that is highly improbable by honest means

improvement: *n.* a betterment, a closer approximation to a standard, or the process of change that results in betterment ➤ May be applied to a single response, to a series, or to complex acts. While most improvement in behavior is due to learning, the term applies equally to **maturational effects**, and is sometimes used for betterments not learned but resulting from changes in stimulus or situation

improvement over chance: (*stat.*) a measure of the effect of an **independent *variable**, computed by subtracting from the observed average change in the **dependent *variable** the amount of change that might be expected by chance

impuberty: *n.* the state of not having reached **puberty**. ➤ Said of children, but also of adolescents who show delayed development—*Syn* **IMPUBERISM**—*adj* **impubic, impuberal**.

impulse: *n.* 1. an act performed without delay, reflection, voluntary direction, or obvious differential control by the stimulus ➤ Although the act is triggered by the stimulus, the determining factor is the person's state or condition 2. (*psychoan*) an act determined by the id; an **instinctual act**. ➤ Usually the properties of (1) are included 3. a tendency to act in a particular way; a readiness or impulsion to act e.g., an *impulse* to scream 4. an awareness of one's readiness or impulsion 5. the hypothe-

sized physiological state or drive state that leads to the act or to the awareness

impulse/nerve or /nervous = neural impulse.

impulse presentation: (*S. Freud*) the conscious process representing the physiological activity or state of **impulse**.

impulsion: *n.* an urge to perform a specific act ➤ There is an uneasy restlessness and a special susceptibility to those stimuli that trigger the response—*Cp* **compulsion**, in which the urge is to do something against one's inclination.

impulsive: *adj.* 1. characterizing immediate action without reflection, or a person prone to act thus 2. characterizing action that cannot be suppressed, or a person who is habitually unable to suppress **impulse**.

impulsive act: an act performed without reflection or voluntary control

impulsiveness: *n.* state or quality of being **impulsive**; hence, the tendency to act on impulse (3).—*Syn* **IMPULSIVITY**.

impulsive obsession = obsessive-compulsive reaction.

impulsivity = impulsiveness.

impunitive: *adj.* (*S. Rosenzweig*) characterizing a reaction to frustration in which one does not blame either self or others but is more concerned with condoning what has occurred. The person may display embarrassment and shame but not anger.—*Cp.* **extrapunitive** and **inapunitive**.

inaccessibility: *n.* a state of unresponsiveness to words and other social stimuli. It is a frequent symptom of **schizophrenia**.

inaccuracy: *n.* an error in a description or computation, or in a process of thinking, perceiving, or acting—*Ant* **accuracy**.

inadequacy/feeling of: a frequent symptom in **depressed states**, in which the subject does not feel himself competent to accomplish anything that requires effort or ability

inadequacy/psychic: (*psychoan*) the feeling of being unable to respond to sex promptings in a satisfactory way. ➤ Held by many to be the basis of **anxiety neurosis**.

inadequate personality: (*Stan Psychiat*) a person who, without obvious mental disorder or deficiency, lacks judgment, initiative, and ambition, thus failing in almost everything attempted

inadequate stimulus: see **stimulus/inadequate**.

inanimation (in'ə-nish'ən). *n.* 1. emptiness 2. exhaustion from starvation—*adj.* **inane**.

inarticulate: *adj.* unable to express oneself in words; of a person who finds the expression of thoughts or attitudes difficult and so remains silent.

inattention/selective: not being guided in behavior by an aspect of the situation that

is perceived ➤ While the phenomenon is probably very common, it can only be asserted when it is demonstrated that the person actually perceived the aspect or part of the situation But if, e.g., a person is briefly shown various colors shaped as digits, he can often recall which digits were shown but cannot recall the colors Color, then, is perceived but unattended to The phenomenon may be produced by instructions, it is also believed to occur as a **defense mechanism** and is then called **perceptual *defense**.—*Cp abstraction.*

Inbegriff (in'be grɪf) *n* (Ger) an inclusive concept or totality

inborn: *adj* **innate**.—See **heredity**.

inbreeding: *n* 1. the breeding of close relatives ➤ The so-called **inbred** lines of genetics are established and maintained by unbroken brother-sister matings 2. the process by which a group or institution tends toward a static or retrogressive condition through absence of new biological or psychological elements, or new personalities — *adj* **inbred**.

incentive (in'sen'tiv) *n* 1. an object or external condition, perceived as capable of satisfying an aroused motive, that tends to elicit action to attain the object or condition ➤ Most incentives tend also to **arouse** a dormant motive or **drive state**. If an animal is already hungry (the motive already aroused), the perception of food arouses **expectancy** and tendencies to seek it But the perception (or even the thought) of food may in addition arouse a dormant hunger motive. 2. a supplementary goal object that elicits behavior tending toward attainment of the main goal, anything that increases the apparent satisfyingness of a goal e.g., offering a child a prize for conscientious study.—*Approx syn* **extraneous** motive 3. any manipulatable aspect of the environment that can be used to energize and direct an animal's behavior.—*Ant* **DETERRENT** ➤ It is probable that the three definitions relate to the same underlying phenomena

incentive/secondary: an incentive that derives its value from its relationship with another incentive. e.g., money as a substitute for consumable goods.

incest: *n* sexual intercourse between closely related persons of opposite sex. ➤ The degree of relationship prohibited varies in different cultures, but apparently every culture does forbid what it defines as incest.—*adj* **incestuous**.

incest barrier: (*psychoan.*) the group of conventional ideas and restrictions which intervene to loosen **libido** from attachment to the parent of opposite sex, and in general to loosen family ties in the adolescent

incest dream: any dream having reference, direct or symbolic, to **incest**.

incest taboo: the prohibition (with penalties) of sexual intercourse between closely related individuals, esp between those in the immediate family (parent-child, brother-sister)

incidence: *n* frequency or range of occurrence of a condition.

incidence/angle of: (*optics*) the angle between the path of an oncoming ray of light and the line perpendicular to the surface at the point where the ray impinges

incidental: *adj* happening as an unintended accompaniment of something, of that which is not essential and not invariably found

incidental learning: see **learning/incidental**.

incidental stimulus: see **stimulus continuum**.

incipient (in'sip'i-ənt) *adj* initial; beginning to show, pertaining to an initial phase, esp as in **INCIPIENT MOVEMENT**, an imperceptible or barely perceptible beginning of a movement that is not carried out ➤ Such movements often function as **minimal cues** to a person's intentions **Internal speech** is said to consist partly of such movements in the speech organs.

inclusion/false or /valid: see **false negative**.

incoherence: *n* lack of connectedness or organization of parts; more specif, disorder of verbal expression marked by disconnectedness, uses of unintelligible phrases, neologisms

incommensurable (in'kə-men'shur-ə-bəl): *adj* of magnitudes or variables that cannot be exactly measured in units of the same scale. ➤ The term is used for variables measured on the same dimension but requiring different scale units Thus, the circumference and the diameter of a circle are both measured on the dimension of length but require different units if measurement is to be exact But **incommensurable** also refers to magnitudes measured along qualitatively distinct dimensions e.g., the duration and the intensity of a desire are incommensurable. This does not mean that they do not interact.

incompatible: *adj* 1. not capable of being together in the same system, or at least of being harmoniously together, esp. as in **INCOMPATIBLE RESPONSES**, those that cannot take place at the same time, though either may be elicitable by the same stimulus situation 2. of persons who cannot freely associate together without conflict or displeasure 3. of two judgments that cannot both be true (but both may be false).—*Syn* (for 3) **contrary**.

incompetent: lacking the necessary capacity or skill for a particular task, more specif,

of a person (e.g., an insane or mentally deficient person) not legally capable of making choices and hence not legally responsible. —*Cp* COMMITTABLE, which applies to a person who must be confined to an institution.

incomplete pictures test: a test making use of a series of incomplete drawings of common objects, each successive picture showing the object more completely. It is the subject's task to identify the object as early in the series as possible. ➤The test is believed to measure visual organization or visual set and is used also as an indicator of psychotic impairment.

incomplete sentence test: a type of projective test which consists of asking the subject to complete a prechosen list of half-completed sentences. ➤Often used are such sentences as: "I like _____"; "When I think of _____", "I get angry when _____". Other incomplete sentences may direct the testee into associations connected with a particular desired topic, such as race relations, personal troubles, state of morale.—*Distg fr. sentence completion test* (1).

incomprehensible: *adj.* characterizing anything which a person, after critical consideration, finds meaningless or self-contradictory. ➤It is implied that the fault is not in the critic.—*Cp. inconceivable.*

inconceivable: *adj.* characterizing a concept or statement which a person, after critical consideration, cannot find to correspond with anything actual or real.

incongruent = incongruous.

incongruity/problem of: the problem that arises when expectations set up in an individual are defeated by later environmental developments, necessitating prompt reorganization of expectations

incongruous (in-kong'grü-əs). *adj.* characterized by lack of consistency, compatibility, or appropriateness, different from, or opposed to, what is expected.—*Syn. INCONGRUENT* (-ənt).—*n. incongruity* (-kən-grü-ə-ti).

inconsistent: *adj.* of a concept or judgment which, when analyzed, is found to be at least partly contradictory to what is known or accepted as true. ➤The INTERNALLY INCONSISTENT reveals contradictions within a complex concept or judgment. Thus, the notion of freedom of the will is held by some philosophers to imply contradictory ideas

incontinence: *n.* 1. inability to restrain within normal limits the natural evacuation of an organ 2. (*pop*) failure or inability to restrain lust.

incoordination: *n.* 1. failure of parts to work together to produce the effect for which the whole is designed. 2. lack of balance in

the action of the different muscle groups necessary for complex movements; MUSCULAR or MOTOR INCOORDINATION. ➤The concept is essentially mechanical.—*Cp* cooperation.

incorporation: *n.* the act of taking something into oneself, or the fact that one has done so. ➤The term is meant either literally, as when one eats and digests food, or figuratively for making knowledge or attitudes a part of oneself. According to psychoanalysis, in the oral stage, eating (i.e., incorporation) is not differentiated from sexual incorporation, and in certain regressions the two are confused or blended

incorrigible: *adj.* characterizing behavior, esp behavior violating accepted standards, that cannot be corrected or improved; or of a person manifesting such incorrigible behavior, general or specific: an *incorrigible* liar.

incredible: *adj.* unbelievable; so out of line with known facts or accepted beliefs as to arouse great disbelief.

increment (in'krə-mənt; ing-). *n.* the amount of increase in quantity; more generally, the amount of increase or decrease. The latter is NEGATIVE INCREMENT, or decrement.—*adj* incremental.

incubation: *n.* 1. a period of apparent quiet in a complex function during which unobservable development takes place, so that at the end of the period marked change in the function is found 2. in a complex act of thinking, a period during which knowledge and skill are integrated or coordinated. ➤The process is usually non-conscious.—*Cp* G. Wallas' four stages of creative thought: preparation, incubation, illumination, verification.

incubus: *n.* a nightmare.

inculcation: *n.* teaching by repeated admonitions, with or without variation.

incus: *n.* one of the bones of the middle ear.—*Syn* ANVIL.

ind. = abbr for individual.

indecenty: *n.* 1. conduct greatly contrary to mores, esp the mores concerning sexual relations. ➤What is indecent varies greatly from culture to culture and from occasion to occasion. 2. a greater exposure of the body to public gaze than is acceptable to public opinion, or to the officers of the law who attempt to interpret that opinion.

indefinite: *adj* without precise boundaries or limits. ➤Not to be confused with vague or unclear

independence: *n.* 1. a relation between two events, variables, or sets of data, such that neither is influenced by the other and change in one is possible without change in the other. ➤No event is independent of all other events, independence is relative to a stipulated or clearly implied set of events. 2. (*logic*) a property of a proposition, the

truth of which is not contingent upon the truth of certain other propositions. 3. (*probability math.*) a property of two classes of events, i and j , such that the probability of an event's being in class j is unaffected by its being in class i . 4. an attitude of self-reliance or of resistance to control by others—*Ant* dependence.—*adj.* independent.

independence/test of: (*stat*) a test of the agreement between the actual and the expected frequency in the various cells when data are classified according to two or more variables—*Syn* TEST OF HOMOGENEITY.

independent variable: see variable/independent.

indeterminate: *adj* 1. (*math*) of values not fixed, owing to lack of the necessary equation, or of values not capable of being fixed: e.g., $0/0$, or 0×0 . 2. ambiguously, for either *undetermined* or *undeterminable*, though the two may be very different.

indeterminism: *n* the doctrine that an event may not always be completely determined by its antecedents—*Cp.* voluntarism, the view that a psychic event may be partly determined by a person's volition. The doctrine of FREE WILL is the chief form of indeterminism, few doubt that physical events are determined by their antecedent causes—*Ant* determinism.—See psychology/divisions and schools of, V.

index *n*, pl indexes, indices (in'deks-əs; -də-sēz) 1. a guide, pointer, or indicator. 2. (*math*) the ratio of one dimension of a thing to another dimension, e.g., cephalic index. 3. (*math.*) an exponent showing the root or power of a quantity. 4. (*stat.*) one of a series of numbers that express the changing magnitudes of a complex variable. ➤The term is almost synonymous with variable but is used where it is admitted that quantification is incomplete or imperfect, where the successive steps are of indeterminate size, or where the variable is complex and heterogeneous. Thus, the successive years of mental *age are indices of intellectual growth in which the differences from one year to another are unequal.

index/anatomical = ossification ratio.

indicant (in'di-kənt) *n* any phenomenon that can be taken as a sign of the presence or operation of a given other phenomenon. a blush is an *indicant* of embarrassment. ➤If the two phenomena are in one-to-one relation, the indicant can be used as an index of the quantity of the other phenomenon. Thus, a testee's score on a properly constructed vocabulary test can be taken as an indicant of his total vocabulary.—*Syn.* symptom, INDICATOR.—*v.* indicate.

indicator/anxiety: see anxiety indicator.
indicator/complex: see complex indicator.

indicator/mechanical: an instrument in which motion of a mechanical part gives information about the state of some phenomenon: e.g., the pointers on dials (as on speedometers), the fluid columns of thermometers. Usually the moving part brings a reference point (the pointer or the top of the fluid column) into relation with a scale.

indices: *pl* of index.

indifference point or zone: the transition stage between two opposing continua: e.g., the indifference zone between pleasantness and unpleasantness.

indifferent stimulus: a stimulus that has not yet elicited a particular response ➤The expression is often used of the stimulus which is to become the conditioned stimulus. It is interesting to find it used by persons who object to such terms as reward as being subjective.—*Syn.* NEUTRAL STIMULUS, INEFFECTIVE STIMULUS.

indirect: *adj.* 1. not proceeding by the shortest line. 2. not proceeding toward a goal or purpose by the obvious or simple path. 3. proceeding by means of intermediate steps. 4. not the immediate result of a cause, yet linked to it by intermediate steps.

indissociation: *n* (*J. Piaget*) the early stage in the child's development when perceived phenomena are not sharply distinguished from each other or from the self ➤Older persons may in part recapture the indissociated state in reverie or in extreme excitement.

individual: *n* 1. a single organism, as distinguished from aggregates or groups of organisms, or from the cells, tissues, and organs that compose the organism ➤This meaning emphasizes distinctness, but is often used where no contrast with groups is implied and where person or animal would be more appropriate. See person. 2. any single case, instance, item, or event; any object measured or enumerated ➤The emphasis here is upon singleness or oneness, but not upon integration. An individual is a unit of structure and/or behavior but need not be a highly integrated unit—*adj.* 3. characterizing one thing as set apart, or as functioning separately.—*Syn.* unique.

individual differences: see difference/individual.

individualism: *n* 1. personal attitudes or behavior that show independence of group standards. 2. the practice of exalting the interests of the individual, of deliberately accentuating personal peculiarities, or of being uncooperative in personal relations; or the theory that justifies such conduct.—*Dist.* *fr* individuality.

individuality: *n* that which differentiates one organism from all others, whether it be

the organized sum total of its qualities (*syn.* **personality**), or its particular qualities or traits.—See **self**.—*v* **individualize**.

individualization: *n* 1. the process by which an organism becomes different from all others, or becomes an **individual**.—*Cp.* **individuation**. 2. the process by which an observer takes note of the person as an individual 3. a method of teaching that stresses the adaptation of the educative process to the differing needs of individual pupils The method does not imply teaching pupils one by one; individual needs may often be met in groups.

individualize: *v* to perceive or think about some person or thing as a unit distinguishable from others; to pay attention to properties and attributes that distinguish one from others.

individual psychology: 1. (chiefly *hist*) the descriptive psychological study of persons, utilizing the methods of the case study and of **differential psychology**. ➤This usage tends to be supplanted by 2. the theory and practice of the school of Adler: it stresses the unique wholeness of the individual and finds in the individual's striving for superiority or power the source, often the unrecognized source, of most motivation.—See **psychology / divisions and schools of**, III.

individual response: giving an uncommon word as a response in an **association test**. ➤When the Kent-Rosanoff list is used, an individual response is a word not given in the association-frequency table.—*Distg fr* **egocentric response**, one making reference to oneself or one's own experience.

individual test: see **test/individual**.

individuation: *n* 1. the process whereby a part of a whole becomes progressively more distinct and independent, the **differentiation** of a whole into more and more independent parts ➤The **LAW OF INDIVIDUATION** states that parts of wholes come into being and/or are recognized only by emergence from the whole the whole is temporally prior to the parts ¶Any kind of part-whole complex may show individuation: e.g. the details of a picture or a scene individuate, or an undifferentiated mass action becomes differentiated ¶In a social group, **individuation** refers to the process whereby a person emerges as a distinct unit in the group, as a person with a distinct, even unique, role or status Such individuation is a complex social process involving changes in the person (**individualization** 1) and in the way the person is perceived by others (which includes **individualization** 2). 2. = **individualization** (2) (*prefd.* for this more restricted meaning) 3. (*C Jung*) becoming

a distinct personality aware of his own individuality ➤This definition is closer to **individualization** (1) than to **individuation** (1).

indoctrination: *n* 1. the effort to induce acceptance of a doctrine; teaching designed to gain acceptance rather than critical consideration 2. preliminary training designed to teach the particular policies, mores, and practices of a certain group.

induced color: a color or change in color that appears in a given portion of the subjective visual field, resulting not from direct stimulation of the corresponding portion of the retina but from concomitant stimulation of other portions.—*Cp* **color contrast**.

induced emotion: see **induction/sympathetic**.

induced goal: a goal accepted, wittingly or unwittingly, under the influence of another person.—*Cp* **internalization**.

induced tonus: a muscle tonus set up as a result of movement in another part of the body: e.g. the set jaw of the child trying to write

inducing color: a color stimulus that induces a **contrast effect** ➤*Distg fr* **induced color**, the color that constitutes the effect

induction: *n* 1. (*logic*) "the process by which we conclude that what is true of certain individuals is true of a class, what is true of part is true of the whole class, or what is true at certain times will be true in similar circumstances at all times" (*J S. Mill*).—*Cp* **deduction**. 2. (*physiol*) arousal of activity in an area, not by direct stimulation but by a spread of excitation from nearby areas ➤See **induced color**. **CORTICAL INDUCTION** is a change in activity of an area in the brain, set up by activity in an adjacent area 3. = **NEURAL INDUCTION**, the process whereby a period of **inhibition** in one action system leads to heightened response in a related system (**POSITIVE INDUCTION**), or the process whereby a period of excitation of one action system leads to inhibition of a related system (**NEGATIVE INDUCTION**). 4. the process by which a novice is prepared for, and introduced into, a social institution: e.g. military induction, orientation week for the induction of students

induction/immediate spinal or /direct spinal: the summation of two or more subliminal stimuli upon the same functional area of the skin so that they elicit a response jointly

induction/negative: (*I P Pavlov*) intensification of inhibition under the influence of preceding excitation.

induction/neural: see **induction** (3).

induction/perceptual: the process whereby

sensory processes arouse contributory elements in a total perception e.g., a picture of a man pulling hard on a weight arouses empathic motor responses that contribute to one's total reaction to the picture

induction/sympathetic: the arousal in a person of emotional response similar to that manifested by another in his presence.

induction test: one in which the task is to derive a principle from a number of particular instances

induction/visual: see **visual induction**.

indulgence: *n* the endeavor to see the desires, even the whims, of another gratified, excessive yielding to the demands of a child or subordinate, with failure to exercise needed constraint **SELF-INDULGENCE** is the yielding to present desires without consideration of ultimate consequences.

industrial psychology: the scientific investigation of industrial problems by the methods, concepts, and principles of psychology and utilization of the findings to increase efficiency. ➤ Industry is here used in a very comprehensive sense, to include both business and the executive activities of government. The range of activity of **industrial psychology** is equally great **personnel selection and training**, **employee morale**, **human engineering**, psychology of advertising and salesmanship, consumer-need surveys, etc.—*Cp* **ECONOMIC PSYCHOLOGY**, the study of the working of the economic system as a whole, which utilizes the findings of industrial psychology in that wider context.

ineffable: *adj* incapable of expression in words or otherwise; esp., characterizing the mystic experience. ➤ An ineffable experience is probably nearly pure feeling, with no detectable **cognitive aspect**

inertia: *n* (*neurol*) property of the nervous system whereby the physiological effect lags behind stimulation, beginning later (**INITIAL LAG**) and also ceasing later (**TERMINAL LAG**) —*Cp* **lag of sensation**, **latent period**, **perseveration**.—*adj* **inert**.

inf.: 1. *abbr.* for **infinity**. 2. *abbr* for **inferior**.

infancy: *n* the period during which a human being or other mammal is almost wholly dependent upon parental care. ➤ The root meaning of the word is *without speech* The length of the period is variously defined in law, from birth to legal majority at eighteen or twenty-one years, popularly, the first year or two; in **developmental psychology**, the first year—See discussion, **levels of *development**.—*adj* **infant**, **infantile**.—*pers n* **infant**.

infantile (in·fən·tīl, -tīl): *adj* 1. pertaining to infancy. 2. pertaining to **infantilism**. 3. originating in infancy

infantile amnesia: see **amnesia/infantile**.

infantile birth theories: see **birth theories/infantile**.

infantile paralysis: a popular name for **poliomyelitis**.

infantile sexuality: see **sexuality/infantile**.

infantile speech: see **speech/infantile**.

infantilism (in·fan·tə·liz·əm). *n*. 1. a condition of body or mind in an older child or adult that is characterized by failure of development or by a regression to an infantile condition 2. a behavior, in one who is past infancy, that resembles infant behavior ➤ The term is strongly derogatory. A temper tantrum is a typical **infantilism** —*Cp* **development/arrest in and regression (2)**.

infant psychology: the subdivision of psychology that treats of persons under one year of age

infant test: a test of behavioral development for infants; a test to see whether the infant can perform certain tasks that are usual and expected at his chronological age: e.g., drinking from a cup, picking up a block ➤ While sometimes included under **intelligence tests**, it is known that infant tests do not reliably predict ability at later ages

infatuation: *n*. an intensely affective (generally erotic) attachment of short duration ➤ It is usually implied that the attachment lacks reasonable basis

infavoidance need: (*H A Murray*) the need to avoid shame, to escape failure or humiliation.

infecund: see **infertile**.

inference: *n*. 1. (*logic*) a judgment based on other judgments rather than on direct observation 2. (*psychol.*) a mental process whereby, on the basis of one or more judgments, a person reaches another judgment regarded as proved or established by the former —*v* **infer**.

inferior: *adj* 1. of lower degree, rank, worth, or size 2. (*anat*) of the lower part of the body in an upright animal such as man—See **anterior**.—*Ant.* **superior**.

inferior/constitutional: see **constitutional inferior**.

inferiority complex: 1. (*A Adler*) repressed fear and resentment of being inferior, esp in some bodily feature or organ, leading to a variety of distorted behaviors ➤ *Distg fr. inferiority feeling*, which is a conscious judgment or attitude. The popular statement: "I have an inferiority complex," is almost self-contradictory, since a complex is repressed and hence not known directly to him who has it 2. (*psychoan*) a complex, arising from the child's feeling of being unable to cope with the **Oedipus** situation, that leads to strivings not adjusted to reality 3. (*pop. psychoan*) belief

in an inferiority that one has difficulty in accepting—*Syn* (for 3) **inferiority feeling** (*prefd.*).

inferiority feeling: a tendency to unfavorable self-evaluation, whether or not justified by the facts, and toward depressed feeling or shame as a result

inferiority/functional: (*A. Adler*) inability to do work that is adequate in quantity or quality

inferiority/general: general lack of efficiency in work, play, and social relations.—*Distg fr deterioration.*

inferiority/morphologic: (*A. Adler*) deficiency or defect in shape, size, or strength of a particular organ

inferiority/organ: see **organ inferiority**.

inferior oblique: see **eye muscles**.

inferior rectus: see **eye muscles**.

infertile: *adj* 1. having no offspring 2. not able to have offspring; sterile, = **INFECUND** 3. having few offspring, = **RELATIVELY INFERTILE** ➤ **Infertility** is often temporary, sterility usually means an enduring, but not necessarily incurable, condition.—See **fecundity**.—*n.* **infertility**.

infinite: *n* 1. (*philos., religion*) the unbounded totality of all there is, the Absolute, or God (Usually capitalized) 2. (*math*) that which is without bounds or limits—*Syn.* **infinity** (*prefd.*)—*adj* 3. (*philos.*) subject to no limitation 4. (*math*) greater than any assignable magnitude or quantity.

infinitesimal: *n* 1. (*math.*) a magnitude less than any magnitude that can be assigned to a variable; one that approaches zero as a limit 2. (*pop*) something very small or negligible—*adj* **infinitesimal**.

infinite-valued logic: a logic based on the recognition that between completely true and completely false lie an indefinitely large number of truth values or truth descriptions

infinity or ∞ : *n* an indefinitely large number, amount, or extension; the limit which finite magnitudes approach as they grow greater; a magnitude larger than any finite magnitude

inflection: *n* 1. a bending; a change of direction The **POINT OF INFLECTION** of a curve is where it changes from concave to convex, or vice versa 2. change in pitch; in speaking, modulation of the voice 3. alteration in the forms of a word to express grammatical distinctions.

influence: *n* 1. a part-cause of an event or condition, that which has effect on an event, a **factor**. ➤ Used especially of a prior condition that plays a part in determining **behavior**. 2. an attribute of a person—whether due to status, role, or personality—whereby he produces an effect upon others—*Cp.* **effect**.—*v.* **influence**.

influence/delusion of: the belief that others are exercising **occult influence** upon one.

informal test: see **test/informal**.

information: *n* 1. knowledge of facts gained through investigation, observation, study, or instruction. 2. (*beh theory*) that aspect of a stimulus situation which is a cue or a clue; the nonintensive aspect of the stimulus. 3. (*info. theory*) a purely quantitative property of an ensemble of items that enables categorization or classification of some or all of them ➤ The **AMOUNT OF INFORMATION** in an ensemble (symbolized by *H*) is measured by the average number of operations (statements, decisions, tests, etc) needed to effect categorization of the items. The greater the number of operations required, the less information is said to be contained in the ensemble of items. Information is the opposite of **uncertainty**.—*Cp* **bit**, the unit of measurement for information ¶ In this theory, information is only a quantity. It does not specify content, usefulness, value, truthfulness, factual status, history, or purpose. The word is unhappily chosen for this meaning: the reader must remind himself that the author (probably?) did not mean by "information" what the reader, in talking with himself, means by that term. ¶ Since, moreover, the nature of the operations needed to classify the items must be specified for each situation, it is important to note that the values of *H* in one situation will be incommensurable with those in another. One can, perhaps, compare the *H* of an English sentence with that of a German, but not the *H* of a sentence with that of a bushel of apples to be graded for quality.

—*adj* **informational**, pertaining to information, **informative**, yielding information—*v* **inform**.

information/adapted: see **adapted information**.

information/amount of: see **information**.

information/average rate of: (*info theory*) the average rate at which **signal elements** of a given set can be selected by binary choices—*Syn* **SELECTIVE INFORMATION**, used when the signals are regarded as equally probable.

information/status: information that does not change rapidly, that remains relatively fixed and up-to-date for long periods—*Contr. w* **information/transient**.

information test: a test that samples relatively superficial general knowledge of the sort likely to be learned more or less incidentally, rather than the knowledge obtained by study and instruction (for which **achievement test** is the term, although the distinction is not precise). An informa-

tion test may be limited to a special field (sports, music, politics) or may range very widely. It forms part of many intelligence test batteries.

information theory: an interdisciplinary study (not a theory) dealing with the transmission of messages or signals, or the communication of information (3). ➤ It draws upon communications theory (which includes much from physics and engineering), linguistics, psychology, and sociology. Three different aspects are treated. (a) **SELECTIVE INFORMATION**, the function of information or signals in reducing the unexpectedness of events, and the selection of information for this function (The signals are treated as equally probable) The unit of information for selection is the **bit** (which see). (b) **STRUCTURAL INFORMATION**, which deals with the influence of the complexity of form The unit of structural information is the **logon** (c) **METRICAL INFORMATION**, which deals with the reliability of the information The unit is a **metron**.

Information theory does not directly deal with meaning or content, or with information as that term is commonly understood. It deals with physical representations that have meaning or content. It overlaps considerably with communications theory and cybernetics.—See **information** (3).

information/transient: (*human eng*) information which may change rapidly and for which the operator requires a display capable of showing moment to moment changes.—*Contr. w* **status** ***information**.

infra- (in'fra-): prefix meaning *below, beneath*.

inhuman: *adj.* pertaining to, or characterizing, animals other than man, or of those characteristics shown by a human being that resemble those of lower animals.—*Syn.* **animal**, which often, however, is used to include the human being.

infrared ray or wave: a vibration frequency shorter than that of visible red and longer than that of radio waves

infundibulum (in'fun-dib'ū-lum). *n* a stalk by which the pituitary body is attached to the forebrain.

in-group: *n* a group with a strong feeling of belonging together, to the exclusion of others. ➤ *Syn.* **WE-GROUP**.—*Contr. w* **out-group** (or **THEY-GROUP**), composed of persons explicitly recognized as not belonging. While there is usually a strong positive affect toward members of the in-group, this may be lacking: the members of an "old" family may have a strong in-group feeling, yet detest each other as individuals.

inherence effect: a heightening of the qualities of a figure as a result of firm contour segregation.—See **segregation** (1).

inherent (in'hir'ent): *adj.* existing in an

object or person, permanently and inalienably forming a part of such object or person ➤ *Contr. w* **external**, referring to what lies outside the object, even though related to it. Proponents of **field theory**, however, contend that if something is related to an object it is to that extent **inherent**—i.e., they deny external relations. *Syn.* **intrinsic** (which see) —*n* **inherence, inherency**.—*v* **inhere**.

inherit: *v* 1. (*biol*) to receive from parents the capacity to develop traits like those of the ancestors.—See **heredity**. 2. to receive property from the estate of a deceased person 3. to receive from parents and elders the heritage of the society ➤ This usage is confusing.—See **transmission** (5).

inheritance: see **heredity**.

inheritance/intermediate: that in which the dominant trait does not fully exclude the recessive from expression in the first filial generation

inheritance/multiple-factor: see **multiple-factor inheritance**.

inheritance/nullplex: see **nullplex inheritance**.

inheritance/social: a loose term for the process of transmitting culture.—*Syn.* **social** ***transmission** (*prefd*).

inherited: see **heredity**.

inhibition: *n* 1. (*physiol., psychol*) restraining or stopping a process from continuing, or preventing a process from starting although the usual stimulus is present; or the hypothetical nervous state or process that brings about the restraint 2. a mental condition in which the range and amount of behavior is curtailed, beginning or continuing a course of action is difficult, and there is a peculiar hesitancy as if restrained by external agency (though there need be no delusion of such restraints). 3. (*psychoan*) the process whereby an instinctual process is prevented from coming into consciousness by the activity of the **superego**. ➤ This is not **suppression** or **repression**—though these are sometimes used as synonyms—but **prevention**. It is held that, if not inhibited, the instinctual process would have to be repressed by ego activity. In this view, inhibition causes no symptoms and is known only by inference.

—*adj.* **inhibited, inhibitory, inhibitive**. —*v* **inhibit**.

inhibition/associative: see **associative inhibition**.

inhibition/central: inhibition of nerve impulses by a process or processes within the central nervous system.—*Cp* **Wedensky effect, habit interference**.

inhibition/conditioned: see **conditioned inhibition**.

inhibition/conditioned reactive or **slr** (C. Hull) a hypothetical state due to the

conditioning of reactive *inhibition to whatever stimulus is present when a CR is **extinguished**. The stimulus thus acquires inhibitory power.

inhibition/connective: the increased difficulty in recalling separate parts that is experienced after the parts have been grouped into a connected whole. ➤ If one group of subjects requires ten repetitions to learn items A-B-C, first presented separately, but another group requires twelve repetitions to recall the separate items after having first learned them as an organized and meaningful total, the difference is attributed to connective inhibition.—*Distg fr retroactive and proactive *inhibition.*

inhibition/cortical: inhibition of nerve impulse taking place in the cortex

inhibition/differential: (*I. P. Pavlov*) the development of nonresponsiveness to stimuli that are somewhat similar to the conditioned stimulus ➤ It is the opposite of stimulus *generalization and occurs only under appropriate learning conditions.—*Cp. discriminative *learning*, of which this is one aspect.—*Syn DIFFERENTIATION* (when used in the context of the conditioning experiment)

inhibition/external: (*I. P. Pavlov*) the reduction in a conditioned response sometimes found when an extraneous stimulus is presented simultaneously with the CS.—*Cp conditioned inhibition, inhibition/internal.* ➤ Pavlov conceived the inhibition in terms of simultaneous excitations in the central nervous system, but the observable fact is a simultaneous *stimulus*, and the definition is better based on fact than on concept

inhibition/extinctive: (*I. P. Pavlov*) = **extinction/experimental**.

inhibition/internal: (*I. P. Pavlov*) the hypothesis that an inhibitory process *I*, arising within the body, acts counter to the excitatory process *E*, which is established by conditioning. The resultant of the two processes at any time determines the strength of the tendency to respond ➤ Unless *E* is strengthened by reinforcement, it declines and *I* gains relative strength. The *I* process is a **hypothetical *construct**. The effects of internal inhibition include at least **extinction, inhibition of delay, differential *inhibition, conditioned inhibition.**

inhibition of delay: an inhibition that lessens the normal time interval between the stimulus and the response, esp. between a CS and CR.

inhibition/proactive: the state or process hypothesized to account for the lessened ease of learning of the later members of a series following learning of an earlier member.—*Cp retroactive *inhibition.*

inhibition/reactive or *I_R*: (*C. Hull*) the hypothesized tendency to lessened response that is consequent upon effortful activity. It is independent of the effect of reward or reinforcement, and is a direct function of the interval since the last response and of the number of the preceding responses ➤ It applies particularly to short-time decrements, leaving no measurable long-time effects, and is abolished by rest.—See **conditioned inhibition**.—*Syn PRIMARY NEGATIVE DRIVE—Distg fr extinction—Cp. fatigue.*

inhibition/reciprocal: see **reciprocal inhibition**.

inhibition/reflex: see **reflex inhibition**.

inhibition/reproductive: the decrement in retention following the connection of a common item with two or more different responses which follow in succession.

inhibition/retroactive: impairment of the normal effects of a learning activity when it is followed closely by another activity, esp. one somewhat similar to the first; or the hypothetical process accountable therefor.—*Ant RETROACTIVE FACILITATION—Syn. NEGATIVE RETROACTION, reproductive *inhibition.*—*Distg fr retrograde *amnesia.*

inhibition/social: a restraint upon behavior by group standards or by overt group action

inhibition/vocational: a restriction of vocational effectiveness, esp. such restriction as a neurotic symptom.

inhibition/Wedensky: see **Wedensky effect**.

inhibitory potential or *sI_R* (*C. Hull*) the hypothesized temporary state of the organism that results from a response and that reduces the potential of recurrence of that response. The **EFFECTIVE INHIBITORY POTENTIAL** (*sI_R*) is the strength of inhibition actually present at the given time

inhibitory reflex: the decrement in the activity (**tonus**) of a muscle that reflexly follows the excitation of its antagonist.

initial spurt: a period of high effort or accomplishment near the beginning of an activity.—*Cp end spurt.*

initiative: *n* 1. an introductory step or action, esp. one having a social aspect. 2. the trait or tendency to start actions independently. Such independence may or may not involve originality

injury: *n.* (*physiol.*) any damage to, or destruction of, tissue, resulting in impairment of organic structure or of function.

injury/current of: (*physiol.*) an electric current in tissue as a result of tissue or cell breakdown

inkblot or inkblot test: see **Rorschach test**.

innate: *adj* (*genet*) pertaining to the differences in structure or behavior of two

members of the same species that have been reared in the same environment.

➤Note that it is not a **characteristic** that is said to be **innate**, but only *differences* in characteristics. Walking is not an innate trait, but differences in ability to walk may (or may not) be wholly or partly innate. Innate does not mean the same as **unlearned** or as **species-specific**. (See both these terms, as well as **heredity**.) Though a clear meaning can be given to this term, it has been badly abused and is probably best avoided.

inner: *adj.* 1. within the body 2. within the mind ➤*Syn.* **internal**.—*Ant.* **outer**, **external**. Several contrasts are suggested. The contrasts of inner-outer and internal-external are open to some confusion. Intra-organic-extraorganic (or -environmental) makes one clear distinction; subjective-objective makes another distinction, though here there are other difficulties.

inner-directed: (*D. Riesman*) of a person whose general direction of reaction amidst shifting environmental pressures is determined by an early-instilled value system—*Contr.* *w.* **TRADITION-DIRECTED**, **outer-directed**.

inner ear = labyrinth (1).

inner speech: see **internal speech**.

innervation: *n.* 1. the supply of nerves to any organ or tissue 2. the excitation of a gland or muscle by a nerve 3. a confusing synonym for **excitation**. ➤Loosely, the stimulus is sometimes said to **innervate** the whole stimulus-response chain since it initiates the process.—*Distg. fr.* **ENERVATION**, which has almost the opposite meaning of deprivation of nerve energy, it is commonly used figuratively—*Cp.* **reciprocal innervation**.—*v.* (for 2 or 3) **innervate**.

innervation ratio: (*neurol.*) the number of muscle fibers in a **motor unit** over the number 1 (representing the axon). It may be as high as 150:1 or as low as 3:1.

innervation/reciprocal: see **reciprocal innervation**.

input: *n.* the energy entering a system from without, in a communications system, that which acts on a receiver, in psychology, the **stimulus** (1), taken quite strictly.

inquiry (in-'kwir'i, in-'kwær-i). *n.* 1. a search for truth or knowledge; investigation; research 2. interrogation; questioning. 3. a particular question seeking for a subjective rather than an objective fact: e.g., an item in an opinion or attitude scale, a question in an introspective interrogation, a question concerning purposes and values, symptoms and troubles.—*Contr.* *w.* **FACT-FINDING** and **test item**.

insanity: *n.* any nontemporary mental disorder of sufficient gravity to bring a person under special legal custody and immunities

➤The term is of such vague psychological meaning that it is now limited (except *pop*) to the legal sphere. It is not a proper synonym for **psychosis**. Severe mental ***deficiency** is technically included as a special case, but intoxication and delirium are not.—*adj.* **insane**.

insecurity: *n.* an indefinite condition of feeling **anxious**, unsafe, threatened, or **apprehensive**. It is shown by withdrawing reactions, by severe limitations of responsiveness, and by inability to make friends because of lack of trust in self or in others.

insensible: *adj.* 1. of a stimulus or object that cannot be sensed, either because it is below the **threshold** or is an **inadequate *stimulus**. 2. incapable of sensing a particular class of **sense data**, or sense data from a given location. 3. not responsive to any kind of sense stimulation, **unconscious**; in a **coma**. 4. devoid of feeling or **affect**. ➤*Syn.* **INSENSITIVE**. The two are likely to be used interchangeably but, properly, **INSENSITIVE** means *relatively* insensible, lacking sensibility to some degree, whereas **insensible** means complete lack—*Syn.* (for 3) **anesthetic**.—*n.* **insensibility**, **INSENSITIVITY**.

insensitive or insensitivity: see **insensible, sensitive**.

inside detail or di: (*Ror*) a response in which the subject sees objects or images inside an **inkblot** area that to most subjects seems unbroken.

insight: *n.* 1. reasonable understanding and evaluation of one's own mental processes, reactions, abilities; self-knowledge. 2. the greater or less understanding of one's true condition when mentally ill, e.g., the ability to recognize the irrationality of some of one's impulses 3. the process by which the meaning, significance, pattern, or use of an object or situation becomes clear; or the understanding thus gained ➤In Gestalt theory, insight was originally described as happening suddenly, and as a novel reaction not based on previous experience. The term still implies an all-or-none, or wholeness, reaction (one understands or one doesn't), but such understanding may appear gradually (For the sudden insight, **illumination** or **inspiration** may be used).—*Cp.* **continuity theory of learning**. 4. the apprehension of truths in direct unmediated fashion without reason, memory, or sensation; a mystical revelation ➤It is a nice question how far the associations of this meaning have unwittingly caused many to reject it as a scientific construct—or, for that matter, to be attracted to it for the same reason.

insistence of a color: see **color insistence**.

insistent idea = fixed idea.

in situ (sī'tū): (*L*) in place; in its natural or original place

insomnia: *n* inability to sleep, esp. when chronic—*pers. n. insomniac*.

inspection: *n*. term proposed as a substitute for introspection.

inspection techniques/Monroe's: (*Ror*) abbreviated evaluation procedures that do not attempt a complete personality description but emphasize those patterns of response to the inkblots that are deemed significant for a particular purpose.

inspiration: *n* 1. drawing in of the breath.

2. a sudden grasp of the essentials of a problem (taken in the widest sense) that does not result from immediately preceding reasoning or trial and error. ➤*Cp. insight, intuition*. The term is a loose one, originally meaning that one drew in the new understanding as one draws in a breath from outside, perhaps from a supernatural source, e.g., from the Muses. It now means merely that one cannot trace the steps whereby one has attained to understanding.

inspiration-expiration ratio: the average quotient obtained by dividing the duration of inspiration by the duration of expiration in each respiratory cycle.

inspire: *v*. to increase the zeal of a person for a purpose or goal.

instability: *n* 1. the tendency to quick-changing emotions or moods; unreliability of emotional response.—*Syn. EMOTIONAL INSTABILITY*. 2. lack of steadiness of purpose; lack of self-control—*adj. unstable*.

instance: *n* an example; one case out of many available possibilities which, for the purposes in hand, are equivalent

instant: *n* a moment; a time so brief that all events occurring therein seem to be, and are, treated as simultaneous—*adj. instantaneous*.

instant *W*: (*Ror*) an immediate response to the inkblot as a whole. ➤*Cp. additive *W**, in which the details are perceived one by one and then synthesized into a whole.

instigate: *v* to arouse, to incite, to stir up; to cause to happen.—*Syn. stimulate, excite*.—*n. instigation*, often better (though less usual) than stimulus.

instigator: *n* in group therapy, a member who stimulates another to activity or verbalization

instinct: *n* 1. an enduring tendency or disposition to act in an organized and biologically adaptive way that is characteristic of a given species ➤While the behavior is usually (or always) unlearned, this criterion is difficult to apply. 2. = INSTINCTIVE ACT, a particular behavior due to such tendency 3. (*ethology*) any set of responses, shown by a great majority of the members of a species, that are associated together in time under specified environ-

mental conditions and specified drive conditions ➤This definition accepts the impossibility of distinguishing between learned and unlearned behavior. 4. (*psychoan*) ➤Although he agreed in general with the above definitions, Freud added the requirement that an instinct be not reducible to simpler components. In his later writing, he postulated only two instincts, Eros or love or life instinct, and Thanatos or death instinct. But what others would call separate instincts (e.g., that of fear-flight) appear in psychoanalysis as distinct manifestations of Eros or Thanatos. In general, less stress is put on instinct, much on the instinctual. The instinctual refers to strongly motivational and emotional impulses—to that which is irrational and, in the first instance, unconscious or belonging to the id.

➤The concept of instinct has a long history and has been the subject of unbridled controversy. The following discussion is an attempt to consider the difficulties in defining the term so that it is acceptable to those who find the concept valuable. For those who deny the concept, no definition is needed.

(a) Some of the characteristics attributed to instinct can be ascribed only to the tendency (e.g., innateness), others only to the act (e.g., impulsiveness, affectivity).

(b) Some define the instinctive act in terms of movements and overt behavior, others in terms of act in its wider sense, while still others would include a specific conscious aspect or component. This difficulty, however, is not specific to instinct but is part of the general problem of defining any psychological unit.—See act.

(c) The instinctive act is conceived, not as rigidly determined, but rather as adaptable to circumstances. Varied response continues until adjustment is attained. The unity beneath the variety requires postulation of a disposition, which in this case is defined in terms of the goal to be attained. The teleological implication of this construct was formerly a serious difficulty but is now apparently accepted or explained away.

(d) To be characteristic of a species, behavior must be determined by heredity. The difficulties of the concept of heredity (which see) are multiplied when behavior rather than structure is in question, and when species heredity is assumed.

—*Syn. erg, species-specific behavior, propensity, primary *drive. Cp. also imprinting*.—*adj. instinctive* (which see), *instinctual* (which see).

instinct/aim of: see aim (3).

instinct/death: see death instinct.

instinct/delayed: one that does not oper-

ate until a considerable time after birth or hatching.

instinctive: *adj* pertaining to instinct; characterizing an act originating in instinct rather than in learning—See also **instinctual**.

instinctive behavior: see **instinct**.

instinct/object of: the person, or the state of affairs, which elicits instinctive action and to which that action is related e.g., the object of fear-flight is the menacing wild animal—*Cp.* **aim** (3).

instinct/partial: (*psychoan*) a libidinal tendency associated with a particular erogenous *zone: e.g., the oral partial instinct, the urethral partial instinct, the anal partial instinct—*Syn.* COMPONENT INSTINCT (of the sexual system).

instinct/passive: (*psychoan*) an instinct with a passive aim. ➤ **Masochism** is a passive instinct, since its aim is to be hurt. A passive instinct is not one characterized by inactivity (which would be self-contradictory).

instinct/possessive: (*psychoan.*) the infant's unconscious urge to conquer and retain the love object ➤ It is said to be shown by sucking, swallowing, fecal retention; later it is socialized.

instincts/complementary: (*psychoan*) related impulses of opposite character, the two opposite expressions of one instinct. ➤ E.g., in infancy all instincts tend to both active and passive expression

instinctual: *adj* 1. of species-specific behavior that is impulsive and affective rather than rational, practically = **instinctive**. 2. (*psychoan.*) pertaining to behavior or psychic process that is strongly emotional, impulsive, and essentially irrational, and that is either a direct id function or derived from the id. ➤ In earlier psychoanalytic writing, **instinctive** was used for *impulsive* behavior whether or not derived from id, **instinctual** for behavior having direct id motivation—See **instinct** (4).

instinctual aim: see **aim** (3).

instinctual fusion = **fusion** (2).

institution: *n.* 1. an enduring organization of some aspect of collective life (social, political, economic, religious) controlled by rules, customs, rituals, or laws ➤ The term is used abstractly (e.g., the *institution* of marriage), or very specifically for a particular local club, a world-wide religious order, a state or government, a prison, an orchestra. While the organization consists of persons, the pattern of their relationship is defined in such a way as to be relatively independent of the individual 2. the buildings housing an organization.

institutional behavior: action controlled chiefly by institutional rules and customs rather than by the situation or by the personal qualities of the actor.—See **J** curve.

institutionalization: *n.* such degree of habituation to the routine of an institution that one is uneasy or anxious about, even incapable of, living outside

instruction: *n.* 1. the systematic imparting of knowledge to others—*Syn.* **teaching**. 2. (usually *pl*) directions for procedure for oneself or, more usually, for others—*adj.* **instructional**, pertaining to **instruction** (1); **instructive**, conducive to knowledge or to learning.

instructional test: a test to measure how much has been learned from a specified instructional unit. It is an **achievement test** over a relatively small unit and is usually teacher-made

instruction/remedial: see **remedial instruction**.

instrument: *n.* 1. that by means of which something is done; esp., a tool. 2. a device for measuring the present value or magnitude of a variable 3. (*psych.*) a device for measuring or controlling the stimulus or the response. ➤ The term refers to test blanks, inquiry schedules, or similar forms, as well as to tools and machinery.—*Cp.* **apparatus**, which is restricted to a machine or a complex mechanical tool.

instrumental: *adj* 1. pertaining to an instrument. 2. acting as an intermediary process in the accomplishment of something; acting as a means to attain an end. 3. characterizing that which is valued as a means to an end, in contrast with that which is valued for itself.—See **instrumental act**. For instrumental conditioning, see **conditioning** (2).

instrumental act or behavior: behavior that effects a direct alteration in the environment. ➤ Since **instrumental** directly suggests other meanings and does not clearly suggest the foregoing, the phrase is ill-designed—*Syn.* **operant behavior**, **intervention** (behavior) (both *prefd.*).

instrumental communication: see **communication/instrumental**.

instrumental conditioning: see **conditioning** (2).

insula (in'syū-lə) = island of *Reil.

insulin (in'sə-lin) · *n.* a hormone produced by the pancreas that enables the body to use sugar and other carbohydrates

insulin coma: a state of coma induced by a large injection of insulin, either an overdose taken by accident or a carefully regulated amount administered for shock therapy

insulin-shock therapy: the treatment of mental disorder by a dosage of insulin sufficient to induce shock and convulsions.—*Cp.* **electroshock therapy**.

intake: *n.* the number of persons admitted to a custodial institution—*Distg fr.* **input**.

integer (in'tə-jər): *n.* a whole number.

integral (in'tə-grəl) *adj* pertaining to in-

tegers, or to the process of **integration**.—*n* (esp *math*) the result of **integration**.
integral part: a part whose elimination would fundamentally alter the complex whole

integrate: *v* to bring parts together into a whole or totality, to bind firmly together into a functioning whole.

integrating remark or response: a counselor's remark that, without adding anything, reveals the fundamental unity of feelings and ideas expressed by a counselee
 ➤The remark reflects the counselee's expressed feelings and restates clearly the relations between the feelings, or between the feelings and their causes, so far as these relations have been revealed by the counselee. The counselor clarifies relations by restatement and rearrangement, but uses only what is already explicit in the counselee's statements.

integration: 1. the process (or result) of bringing together and unifying parts into a whole; the production of units of a higher order. ➤It is a stronger term than **association**, **coordination**, or **organization**. In **integration**, though the parts may be distinguished, they lose their separate identity. 2. (*neurol*) the bringing together and combining of neural impulses in a center in such a way as to produce coordinated activity. 3. the condition of an organism in which all its functions work together harmoniously or as a unit ➤This is always an unattained condition, approximated as a limit.—*Syn* **adjustment**, **personality integration**. 4. (*math*) the process of summing up an infinite number of infinitesimals. 5. (*educ*) the practice of presenting two or more school subjects as aspects of one unifying theme. ➤As a simple example, history and English may be combined. The **project method** combines subjects in relation with a project.—*Cp* also **core curriculum**.—*adj* **integrative**, producing integration, **integral**, of the process of integration, esp in mathematics

integration/educational: the policy of assigning children to schools and classes without discrimination because of race, color, or ethnic group membership.—*Ant.* **EDUCATIONAL SEGREGATION**

integration/group: 1. a type of group thinking in which a **consensus** is created from differing contributions of members, welding the group into intellectual and emotional unity. 2. any group process of mutual **accommodation** that leads to an increased sense of identification with the group.—*Cp* **integration/social**.

integration of behavior: the combining of two or more behavior units into a larger unit

integration/personality: see **personality integration**.

integration/primary: (*psychoan*) the conscious recognition by the small child that his body and its members are distinct from the environment, constituting a **somatic unit** which also possesses **psychic** qualities

integration/secondary: (*psychoan*) the gradual unification of psychic components, beginning about age 5 or 6; esp., the orderly combining of the pregenital discrete components of the sexual instinct into the psychosexual unity which is the adult, or mature, personality.

integration/social: 1. the process of firmly unifying the diverse elements of a society, individual, or group. 2. the process whereby the individual adjusts or accommodates himself harmoniously to group standards

integrative attitude: the tendency to strive to perceive a field as having wholeness or unity ➤It is related to the Rorschach **whole response** and to Wertheimer's striving for "structural surveyability"

integrity: *n* 1. the quality of being whole or undivided, hence, 2. moral consistency, honesty and truthfulness

intellect: *n* 1. (*hist.*) the mental ***faculty** by means of which man (and man alone) can think. 2. a class name for **cognitive** processes, esp. for those of thinking (i.e., relating, judging, conceiving). 3. ability, esp high ability, to think.—*Cp* **intelligence**.—*adj* **intellective**, pertaining to intellect, **intellectual** (which see)

intellection: *n* (*rare*) the process of thinking.—*adj* **intellective**.

intellectual: *adj* 1. pertaining to the intellect; = **intellective** (*prejd*) 2. pertaining to ideas and to the "things of the mind" 3. pertaining to thinking or reasoning of high quality; dealing effectively with difficult problems, characterizing a person of high intellect. 4. pertaining to **intelligence**. ➤This is the most common meaning.—*n* 5. a person interested in ideas, in contrast with the merely practical man ➤The word is sometimes used for those who merely affect an interest in new or radical ideas, with the implication that the interest is a superficial pose, is more emotional than genuinely intellectual, and expresses attraction to novelty rather than to soundness. Or it may be applied to one whose interest in ideas is not balanced by practicality. But the tendency to these derogatory usages seems to be weakening.

intellectual deterioration: breakdown in the ability to think.

intellectualism: *n* 1. (*metaph*) the doctrine that ultimate reality is of the nature of intellect or ideas.—*Syn* **idealism**. 2. (*epistemology*) the doctrine that knowledge is obtained from reasoning, or from reasoning alone.—*Syn* **rationalism**. 3. (*psy-*

chol.) the doctrine that reduces all mental processes to **cognition**. 4. an emphasis upon the value of intelligence and of the higher mental processes.

intellectualization: *n.* analysis of a problem in purely **intellectual** (2) terms, to the neglect or exclusion of affective or practical considerations. ➤It is often a defensive reaction to avoid **affect**. A person will endeavor to name and define instead of avowing the feeling "I have an Oedipus complex" instead of "I hate my father."

intelligence: *n.* ➤There is more agreement on the behaviors referred to by the term than there is on how to interpret or categorize them. Three concepts recur frequently in attempts to state its connotations: that of ability to deal effectively with tasks involving abstractions; that of ability to learn; and that of ability to deal with new situations. Popular opinion assumes that "real intelligence" is innate, but this is rejected from professional use of the term. ¶The first two of the following definitions limit themselves to stating operations by which intelligence is to be distinguished from other constructs, the third is a widely accepted description.

1. that hypothetical construct which is measured by a properly standardized intelligence test. ➤This definition sounds circular but is not. Intelligence tests can be—and in fact have been—devised and standardized without having any particular or clear definition of intelligence. 2. (*H English*) the individual's total repertory of those **problem-solving** and ***cognitive-discrimination** responses that are usual and expected at a given age level and in the large population unit to which he belongs. ➤The "usual and expected" response has been defined, by implication of test standardization, as one of which 65 per cent to 75 per cent of the given population are capable. What is thus usual and expected changes qualitatively as well as quantitatively with age and with the population, intelligence tests, regarded as samplings of the total repertory, must reflect these changes. The **intelligence level** is measured by the proportion of the responses, usual and expected in the population, that an individual manifests in a standardized sample of task-demand situations. ¶This definition leaves open the question of the organization of these responses.—*Cp* **factor-general** and **factor theory**. 3. (*G Stoddard*) the ability to undertake activities that are characterized by difficulty, complexity, abstractness, economy, adaptiveness to a goal, social value, and the emergence of originals. 4. (*pop*) the rating a person obtains on an intelligence test; or, more loosely, the intelligence level. 5. (*hist*) =

intellect. 6. (*hist and pop.*) the capacity to profit by experience.

—*Syn* **general *intelligence**.—*adj* **intelligent**, having or reflecting a high level of intelligence, **intellectual**, pertaining to intelligence (but see **intellectual** for other meanings).

intelligence/abstract: the ability to deal effectively with ***abstract *concepts** and **symbols**. ➤*Contr. w* **SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE** (effectiveness in relations with persons), **MECHANICAL INTELLIGENCE** (effectiveness in dealing with concrete objects as **mechanisms**), and **ESTHETIC INTELLIGENCE** (ability to appreciate and/or to create beauty). These four manifestations of intelligence overlap, and the terms are passing out of technical usage.—*Contr.* also *w.* **concrete *intelligence** and **practical *intelligence**.

intelligence/academic: the ability to profit from study in books.—*Cp* **intelligence/abstract**.

intelligence/adult: 1. general intellectual maturity. 2. the measured intelligence level at which the annual average increase becomes small in comparison with inter-individual differences. ➤On most tests, the annual average increase is small after age 13 or 14. 3. the average intelligence level of the adults in a population. ➤This level is reached some time in the early twenties. Meanings (2) and (3) are commonly confused.

intelligence/biological: the abilities involved in **cognitive** activities, considered as a function of the physiological structure and functions of the brain.

intelligence/borderline: the level of development in intelligence of a person neither clearly feeble-minded nor yet quite normal. Persons at this level are capable of self-support, but only under somewhat favorable conditions.

intelligence/clinical theories of: those derived from observations of pathological forms of behavior.

intelligence/coefficient of: an index of relative intelligence obtained by dividing a person's score by the score that is the norm for his life *age. ➤This is the procedure of the IQ but also of such other scores as the **Heinis constant**.

intelligence/concrete: the ability to deal effectively with **concrete** situations or problems.—*Contr. w* **abstract, academic, and verbal *intelligence**.

intelligence/esthetic: see **intelligence/abstract**.

intelligence/general = intelligence. ➤Unless the theory that intelligence is a unit function is implied, the adjective **general** is redundant.

intelligence/innate: a term reflecting a

concept of heredity now generally rejected.
—See *innate*.

intelligence level: the degree to which a person can perform the tasks which collectively are called *intelligence*; a measure of intellectual ability relative to other persons. ➤ In general, intelligence level is represented by a score on a test, but it may be informally rated or even guessed at. It is a gross error to suppose that the level of intelligence is expressed as *IQ*; in *age-grade scales*, it is the *MA*, not the *IQ*, which expresses the level.—*Syn* *intelligence*.

intelligence level/functional: the habitual level on which intelligence functions. ➤ It is contrasted with the tested level (or *MEASURED INTELLIGENCE*), which presupposes high motivation and freedom from emotional upset. In some cases, the tested level is not a good index of the functional level.—*Syn* *FUNCTIONAL INTELLECTUAL LEVEL*

intelligence/marginal: intelligence that is below average but not so low as that of the *mental *deficient*. ➤ The term is not precisely used. It generally refers to persons with slightly better than *borderline *intelligence*.

intelligence/measured: intelligence expressed as a score on a test or series of tests

intelligence/mechanical: see *intelligence/abstract*.

intelligence/multimodal theory of: see *multimodal theory of intelligence*.

intelligence/nonverbal: ability to perform tasks that are relatively little affected by differences in verbal ability: e.g., *performance *tests*. ➤ The term does not imply that there is a kind of intelligence that functions without words.

intelligence/practical: the ability to do the right thing at the right time; the ability to size up a situation and respond effectively thereto

intelligence/psychometric: the score on an intelligence test, or on a series of tests, taken under ideal conditions ➤ This term is used by those who do not wish to imply any *trait* of intelligence: they mean to say that psychometric intelligence is literally just the *score*

intelligence quotient or IQ or I.Q.: a measure of a child's rate of development up to the age at which he is tested, computed by dividing the *mental *age (MA)*—as determined on a standardized test of intelligence—by the *chronological or life *age (CA)*. (To avoid decimals, this quotient is now multiplied by 100, but in older writings this was not always done) ➤ The basic assumption of the *IQ* is that there is a considerable average annual gain

in test performance; for most tests, however, there is little after ages 14 to 16. Hence, *CA 16* (or less, according to the test) is used in computing the *IQ* of persons beyond that age

A child whose test performance is normal for his *CA* receives the *IQ* rating of 100. The range of *IQ* from 90 to 110 is considered average or normal. *IQ's* above 120 are arbitrarily classified as "superior," below 80 as "inferior," but these categorizations should be used with great caution. They represent rate of development to date; conservative writers do not imply that this rate is primarily determined by heredity nor that the rate of development will necessarily continue to be the same. It should be noted, moreover, that *IQ* is not a measure of *level* of development; two children of the same *IQ* but different ages will perform very differently—both on test and in general (For level of intelligence the *MA* is the measure)

IQ's from different scales are not always equivalent, hence the name of the scale employed should always be given. In the U.S., if no scale is specified, the *Stanford-Binet* is usually referred to. ¶ The popular phrase *IQ test* reveals misunderstanding of the *IQ*.

—*Distg. IQ fr deviation IQ.*

intelligence scale = intelligence test.

intelligence/social: see *intelligence/abstract*.

intelligence test: a series of tasks yielding a score indicative of the intelligence of the individual who attains that score.

➤ The tasks require problem solving and/or various intellectual operations (such as conceiving, thinking, reasoning), or they reflect an earlier use of such intellectual functions (e.g., in information questions). (See *intelligence*.) They are standardized by finding the average performances of individuals who by independent criteria are of known degrees or levels of intelligence. The test is a *sample* of the cognitive-function tasks that are *usual and expected* in any large cultural group or subgroup.—*Syn* *INTELLIGENCE SCALE, INTELLIGENCE BATTERY* (NB The term is not *intelligence test*.)

intelligence/verbal: the ability to work efficiently with problems that involve verbal symbols ➤ The term tempts to the assumption of a *unitary *trait*, but this interpretation is unnecessary. It may be used, as defined above, purely descriptively for the observed facts.

intelligibility: *n* the quality of comprehensibility, a characteristic of communications, messages, or theories that can be understood, esp that can be readily understood ➤ Absolute intelligibility is characterized by freedom from self-contradiction, relative intelligibility depends on the person receiv-

ing the communication, as well as on its form and content

intend: *v* 1. to move toward a clearly apprehended goal with purpose to attain it. 2. to be knowingly ready to strive for a goal when circumstances permit—*n* **intent**, said of the goal, **intention**, the process or fact of intending 3. (*archaic*) to mean, to refer to—*Cp* **intension**.

intension: *n* (*logic*) all the qualities or properties comprised in a concept or meant by a term, **connotation**.—*Contr. w* **extension**.—*Distg fr.* **intention**.

intensity: *n* 1. (*phys*) a measure of quantity of energy 2. a quantitative and unanalyzable attribute of sensory data, roughly correlative with the intensity of physical energy of the stimulus, brightness of colors, loudness of sounds, "strength" of a taste or smell 3. the strength of any behavior *intensity* of emotion, *intensity* of motivation (but seldom, curiously enough, *intensity* of thinking)—*adj* **intense**, or high intensity, **intensive**, pertaining to intensity; **intensive**, of a dimension on which objects may be ranged according to intensity

intensity/luminous: see **luminous intensity**.

intensity of sound: see **sound intensity**.

intent: *n*. 1. a consciously sought goal, or one which is to be striven for when, or if, circumstances are favorable. 2. a meaning.

intent analysis: a measure of social interaction in which verbal expressions are categorized according to their intent and direction of intent: e.g., as seeking support, conciliation, attempt at diagnosis of the situation, etc.

intention: *n*. 1. aiming at an end or goal with clear awareness of what one does 2. a formulated purpose to follow a course of action when favorable opportunity arises ➤It is often implied that the purpose is weak or wavering The road to Hell is paved with good *intentions*. 3. (*F Brentano*) the property of pointing outside itself that is intrinsic or immanent in all conscious process.—See **objective *intentionality**. 4. (*info theory*) a decision in terms of which a person produces output signals.

intentional: *adj* pertaining to **intent** or **intention**; purposeful; voluntary. ➤**INTENTIONAL LEARNING** is learning in which there is a conscious goal to learn a specific thing

intentional accident: an accident brought about by an unconscious motive. ➤It is thus not truly an accident, but neither is it intentional, since that word implies conscious purpose

intentional forgetting: forgetting due to repression. ➤The term is a misnomer, since intentional means *consciously purposed*

intentionality/objective: (*F Brentano*) the property, intrinsic to all psychic acts, of referring to objects, i.e., to something outside the act itself. The objects need not be physical In fact, in Brentano's formulation, a world of "objects" interposes between the psychic act and the world of physical existence—See **act psychology** (1).

intention movement: a movement that occurs early in a chain of movements, usually of low intensity and not followed immediately by the other movements, yet predicting to an observer that the rest of the chain will presently occur

intention tremor: see **tremor**.

inter-: prefix meaning *between, among, with each other, mutual, reciprocal*.

interaction: *n*. mutual or reciprocal influence between two or more systems; esp. **SOCIAL INTERACTION**, that relation between animals in which the behavior of either one is stimulus to the behavior of the other. ➤A broader term than **communication**. Two animals may be in the same situation without significant interaction

interaction/afferent: (*C. Hull*) a hypothesized relationship of mutual influence between the **peripheral** neural processes involved in perception.

interactionism: see **mind-body problem, psychology/divisions and schools of, IV**.

interaction principle: (*C. Hull*) All afferent neural impulses active in the nervous system at any given instant interact and change each other into something partially different, in a manner that varies with every concurrent afferent impulse or combination of such impulses

interaction process analysis: a method of studying social groups wherein all the explicit person-to-person reactions in small face-to-face groups are carefully recorded according to a systematic classification and analyzed

interaction recorder: a device for timing the different kinds of interaction in a small face-to-face group

interaction variance: (*stat*) that portion of the total variability which is not affected by **variance** in any one variable but is a function of changes in two or more variables occurring together, i.e., of the interaction of the changes of the variables ➤It is conceivable, e.g., that increase in gonadal hormones would affect heterosexual behavior very little in the absence of certain social encouragement, and vice versa If taken together, a very great change may be found. the difference is the interaction variance

interactive episode: an incident in the course of therapy, beginning when the

therapist notices distortion or incompleteness in the client's account, and ending when the client brings out new facts or makes new emotional responses dealing with the subject or topic in question.

interactive measurement: (*R. B. Cattell*) measurement that deals with the energy exchange between a person and his environment ➤Raw scores—such as time, errors, repetitions—are interactive

interbehavioral field: (*J. R. Kantor*) the postulate that a psychological event implies an interaction between the organism and the stimulus objects, both organism and stimulus having properties built up by previous interactions The interbehavioral field is constituted by the interaction

interbehavioral psychology: (*J. R. Kantor*) a point of view that defines psychology as the study of evolved events in which at least one of the interacting or interbehaving factors is an organism The event consists in the interbehavior of an organism with other organisms, things, and relations which are structurally and existentially independent of the interbehaving organism. (That is, neither stimulus objects nor their properties are *created* in the interbehavioral act, but the characteristics of any particular psychological *event* are derived from previous interbehaviors) The configurations or adjustments that constitute events called psychological are evolved—i.e., they are dependent upon or conditioned by previous interbehaviors—*Syn* INTERBEHAVIORALISM. —See *psychology/divisions and schools of*, V.

interbrain = diencephalon.

intercalation (in·tər'kə·lā'shən): *n* 1. the insertion of something among others, interpolation: the *intercalation* of leap day. 2. (*speech pathol.*) the automatic and illogical insertion of an irrelevant sound or word between syllables or phrases in speaking—*Syn* EMBOLALIA, INTERPOLATION—*v.* **intercalate** (in·tər'kə·lāt)

intercept: *n* (*math*) the distance from the origin to the point where some line crosses a reference axis. The *X* intercept is the distance along the *X* axis, the *Y* intercept along the *Y* axis.

intercorrelations: *n* the correlations, generally arranged in tabular form, of each variable with every other variable in a group A two-way TABLE OF INTERCORRELATIONS is a **correlation *matrix**.

intercourse: *n.* 1. the give and take between two or more individuals or groups; social interchange. 2. = **coitus**.

interest: *n* ➤A term of elusive meanings. It is not clear how far the several meanings given below are distinct

1. the attitude or set of attending.
2. the tendency to give *selective* attention

to something 3. an attitude or feeling that an object or event makes a difference or is of concern to oneself ➤The feeling is generally characterized as being unique or unanalyzable 4. a striving to be fully aware of the character of an object.—*Cp* **curiosity**. 5. the feeling without which a person is said to be unable to learn. ➤This feeling is usually not further defined. See **interest/doctrine of**. 6. a pleasurable feeling that accompanies activity proceeding unhindered toward its goal 7. a tendency to engage in an activity solely for the gratifications of engaging therein, or the activity thus engaged in: a man of varied *interests*. ➤By a curious twist, this means that an interest is what one pursues when **DISINTERESTED**, i.e., when one has no ulterior purpose or stake in the activity—See **interest inventory**.

interest/doctrine of: 1. (*educ*) the view that learning cannot take place without a feeling of interest. ➤The feeling is usually not explicitly defined. Sometimes it seems to mean "pleasure in the prescribed activities designed to promote learning"; at other times, **interest** (3) or (6). Sometimes it means **motivation**. In spite of the difficulty in giving concrete meaning to this view, it is almost unanimously held, both popularly and in educational circles. 2. the theory that all education should begin by an appeal to the present **interests** (3) or (7) of the individual 3. the view that the aim of education is to induce many-sided interests ➤These doctrines have led to so much confusion, and to so much educational malpractice, that whatever can be shown to be good about them (apparently it is considerable) should be reanalyzed and renamed

interest/extrinsic: see **interest/intrinsic**.

interest group: an organization of persons pursuing a common purpose or sharing an interest in the same thing.

interest/intrinsic: the attitude taken toward an object or activity that is valued in and for itself ➤*Contr* *w* **EXTRINSIC INTEREST**, in which an object or activity is valued because of its relation to some other interest or to some goal

interest inventory: a series of questions concerning the objects or activities which the individual likes, prefers, or in which he has an interest ➤It is used in personality diagnosis, in vocational guidance, and in personnel selection.—See **interest** (7). The term **INTEREST TEST** for such a questionnaire is acceptable only when test is given its widest meaning—*Syn* **INTEREST QUESTIONARY**, **INTEREST SCHEDULE**.

interest situation: (*K. Lewin*) one in which an animal is attracted toward an ob-

ject, with or without an intervening barrier.—*Contr. w* conflict situation.

interest test: properly, a device for measuring interests (7), but often used for interest inventories or questionnaires, which do not measure the interests and are tests only in the widest interpretation of that term

interference: *n* 1. diminution of amplitude of vibration when two physical waves in different phase come together They may be two light waves or two sound waves. 2. = reciprocal inhibition in learning 3. a conflict of competing or incompatible motives, percepts, acts 4. putting difficulties in the way of another person's activities, esp when the other person regards this as unwarranted

interference tube: a complex tube for the conduction of sound waves so arranged that waves of different length periodically cancel each other, the trough of one wave being opposed to the crest of the other.

intergrade/sex: an animal intermediate in its sex characteristics between the typical male and female of its species, an intersexual animal—See intersexuality.

interiorization = internalization.

interjection theory: the theory that spoken language arose out of such automatic or forced interjections as "oof!" or "ow!"

intermarriage: *n* 1. the marriage of persons related by blood—*Syn* consanguineous marriage 2. the marriage of persons belonging to two different social groups, esp of two different religious, ethnic, or so-called racial groups—*Syn*. MIXED MARRIAGE, exogamy (see endogamy).

intermission: *n*. an interval of normal behavior between periods of mental disorder.

➤*Cp* remission, the disappearance of symptoms that are expected not to return

intermittence/tonal = flicker/auditory.

—*Distg fr* intermittence tone.

intermittence tone = interruption tone.

intermittent reinforcement: see reinforcement/intermittent.

intermittent schedule = reinforcement/intermittent.

intern: *n* a person who, having finished a prescribed course of formal instruction, practices a profession under the close supervision and informal instruction of persons experienced in the profession—*Var*. interne.

internal: *adj* 1. inside a system or organization; esp, inside the body.—*Ant* external. ➤These two terms are not properly used as synonyms for subjective and objective, although internal can mean brought within the mind.—See internalization. 2. (*anat*) toward the center, middle, or median line of an organism: e.g., IN-

TERNAL SQUINT is a turning of one eye toward the middle line

internal capsule: a tract of nerve fibers passing through the corpus striatum.

internal consistency/coefficient of or r_{11} : a measure of the degree to which testees make comparable scores on different parts of a test taken at a single sitting ➤The coefficient is usually computed either by the Hoyt or one of the Kuder-Richardson formulas, or by correlating split-halves of the test items and correcting by the Spearman-Brown formula. Other measures of internal consistency (see cumulative scale) are designed to determine whether the items are homogeneous in the sense that they measure the same function. The r_{11} seeks merely to determine whether a consistent score can be obtained from parts of the test. The coefficient has meaning only for the population sampled by the correlated tests

internal ear = labyrinth (1).

internal environment: the total internal activities of the body considered as a set of influences acting upon any one activity.

➤E.g., the amount of oxygen in the blood is an internal influence analogous to an external influence such as the amount of noise in the environment—*Syn*. INTERNAL MILIEU.

internalization: *n*. incorporating something within the mind or personality; adopting as one's own the ideas, practices, standards, or values of another person or of society ➤When a child progresses from "mama believes" to "I believe," he has internalized that particular belief A fully internalized process is not thought about as having been accepted from others INTERNALIZED SOCIAL NORMS are the standards of conduct accepted from society or from a reference *group.—*Cp*. superego, which represents the internalization of the standards of parents—*Syn*. INTERIORIZATION, INTEROCEPTION—*Cp* socialization, often used as a synonym but properly meaning conformity in outward behavior without necessarily accepting the values

internal rectus: see eye muscles.

internal secretion: see gland.

internal sense: general term for the proprioceptor and the interoceptor senses.

internal speech: 1. speech without vocalization; the framing of words silently "in the mind", talking silently to oneself. E.g., in composition many persons first arrange the words mentally before writing them—*Syn* INNER SPEECH, ENDOPHASIA (not *prefd*) 2. soundless, invisible, reduced (i.e., incomplete or clipped) movements of the speech mechanism—*Syn* IMPLICIT SPEECH, COVERT SPEECH (*prefd*). ➤*Distg*. both (1) and (2) *fr*. visible moving of tongue and lips, which is frequently present in silent reading. In

(1) we are dealing with a true language or speech function. It is almost certain that the movements of (2) (which can be observed by means of instruments) are a *part* of the process of (1), but it is not certain that they *constitute* it. The movements of (2) also play a part in thinking and in imagery. But the facts as now known do not permit the assertion that internal speech, in either sense, is the whole or even the central aspect of thinking and/or of imagery. Using internal speech as a synonym for thinking is *theory-begging*.

internuncial neurons: neurons that connect sensory and motor neurons within the central nervous system.

interoceptor: *n.* a sense organ or receptor inside the body, in contrast with one at or near the surface.—*Syn.* ENTEROCEPTOR, *visceroceptor* (somewhat more limited)—*Contr. w.* exteroceptor and proprioceptor.—*adj.* interoceptive.

interocular distance: the horizontal distance between the centers of the pupils of the two eyes when they are in the normal position for distance vision.

interorgan generality: (*G. Murphy*) a property of an organism as a unit, or of a system of related organs within one organism as a unit: e.g., the property of irritability, common to all the organs that together constitute the nervous system.

interosystem: *n.* (*R. Monroe*) any mechanism that functions essentially within the organism. The mechanism is controlled almost entirely by the autonomic system and by biochemical patterns and is only indirectly connected with external events.

interpersonal: *adj.* 1. occurring or existing between persons; pertaining to a relation between two or more persons ➤ An INTERPERSONAL RELATION is one in which two or more persons are *reciprocally* related, or is the characteristic pattern of their behavior whenever either is in any way involved with the other. 2. characterizing qualities or properties generated by the interaction of persons. 3. = *social* (somewhat broader).

interpersonal theory: the view that personality development and mental disorder are determined primarily by social behavior and interpersonal situations and by the social order, rather than by constitutional factors and relatively impersonal experiences.

interpolation: *n.* inserting between two values in a series an estimated value or values of such magnitude as to conform to the plan of the series.—*Cp.* *extrapolation*.

interpolation/linear: (*math.*) estimating intermediate values of a mathematical function on the assumption that the function is linear.

interposition: *n.* in space perception, the partial obscuring of one object by another. It is a cue to the perception of relative distance.

interpretation: *n.* 1. describing, formulating, or reformulating something in familiar terms. 2. finding or explaining the meaning or significance of the raw data ➤ The process takes varied forms. It may consist of observing or stating the surrounding circumstances or context which give meaning to a datum, e.g., a child's scowling face interpreted as a response to a just-given rebuke. Or it may involve placing the datum in an intricate theoretical system, e.g., when a certain behavior is interpreted as expressing the Oedipus complex, full understanding of this interpretation requires an understanding of the entire Freudian theory. 3. (*psychoan.*) calling the patient's attention to the signs of his resistances in order to weaken them, also, explaining the symbols that have appeared during the analysis.—*Cp.* meaning (2). 4. (*introspective psychol.*) giving the meaning of an experience (*Ger., Kundgebung*) instead of merely describing it (*Ger., Beschreibung*).

interpretation/allegoric: assuming that a symbolic expression is *intended* by the speaker to be an allegory, parable, or figure of speech ➤ *Distig. jr.* psychoanalytic dream analysis, which assumes that certain expressions are *unintentional* symbols.

interpretation/anagogic: see *anagogic interpretation*.

interpretation/dream: see *dream analysis*.

interpretation/serial: (*psychoan.*) the interpretation of a series of dreams as a unit, rather than of each dream considered separately.

interpretive therapy: a form of psychotherapy in which the therapist helps the subject to put his conflicts into words, to understand their *symbolic* meanings, and, through this process, to learn to solve his problems.

interquartile range: (*stat.*) the distance between the end of the first quartile and the beginning of the third; it includes the middle 50 per cent of the values or cases in the distribution.

interrelate: *v.* to understand another person's psychological states and to communicate one's own, particularly those which the other person needs to understand.

interruption tones and beats: tones and beats produced by successive interruptions of a tone of uniform pitch. When the interruptions are relatively slow, *beats* are heard, when they are rapid, a *tone* is heard whose pitch corresponds to the frequency of the interruptions.—*Syn.* INTERMITTENCE TONE

intersensory perception: perception in which more than one sense modality participates

intersexuality: *n* possessing qualities of both sexes, esp., the secondary *sex characters.—*Cp* hermaphroditism.

intersocial: *adj* of stimuli or of responses involving the relation of persons to persons

interstimulation: *n* the modification of behavior by the perceived presence of others, whether or not there is intentional communication

intersubjective: of subjective phenomena believed to be shared by more than one observer ➤The grounds for believing that others share a phenomenon are differently stated, but they generally involve reference to physical operations. Despite metaphysical difficulties in understanding it, intersubjective refers to a real class of events. e.g., perceiving, in contrast to illusion

intertone: *n* a tone of intermediate pitch, characterized also by beats, that is produced when two tones of nearly equal pitch are sounded together.—*Syn.* INTERMEDIATE TONE

interval interval: the time between successive presentations of the stimulus or task-demand

interv.: *abbr* for interview, interviewer.

interval: *n* 1. the time between two instants or events, sometimes calculated from beginning to beginning, sometimes from the end of the first to the beginning of the second. 2. the distance between two objects, areas, or boundaries, generally measured between the two edges closest to each other, but sometimes (without warning) between the centers of the two objects or areas. 3. (*music*) the difference in pitch between two tones sounded either successively or simultaneously. 4. = class interval.

interval/fiducial: see **fiducial limits**.

interval/median: (*stat*) the group or class interval of a frequency distribution that contains the median.—*Syn.* MEDIAN GROUP, MEDIAN CLASS, MIDINTERVAL

interval/modal: the group or class interval that contains the mode.

interval of uncertainty: the range between upper and lower thresholds.—*Abbr.* IU.

interval reinforcement: see **reinforcement/interval**.

interval scale: see **scale/interval**, also **scale interval**.

intervening process variable = process variable/hypothetical.

intervening variable: see **variable/intervening**.

intervention: *n*. 1. action by an animal to alter the environment or its own relation to the environment.—*Syn* **instrumental behavior**. 2. an action by a therapist that tends to direct or influence the client's be-

havior, during a therapy session or in general.

interview: *n* 1. a directed conversation with a person or persons that is designed to elicit certain predetermined kinds of information for purposes of research or to aid in guidance, diagnosis, or treatment ➤In **non-directive interviewing**, much freedom is left to the interviewee, but the situation itself and the conventions of the relationship make the conversation a directed one. 2. = **COUNSELING OR TREATMENT INTERVIEW**, a counseling session which starts from the information elicited and proceeds with guidance, counseling, or psychological treatment.—*pers n.* interviewer, interviewee.

interview/counseling: see **interview (2)**.

interview/depth: an interview that seeks to get below the superficial expressions of opinion and attitude to the motivations, conscious or unconscious, of the interviewee. ➤The questioning is more prolonged, and various methods are used to insure free expression from the interviewee. (*Cp* the methods of **analysis**, **free *association**, **projection**, **nondirective questioning**.) The answers are analyzed and interpreted, either intuitively in terms of various theories, or by content analysis.

interview/diagnostic: see **interview and diagnosis**.

interviewee: *n* in an interview, the person who responds

interviewer bias: the effect upon the interviewing process and/or upon the record thereof of the personal knowledge, attitudes, and expectations of the interviewer, by extension, the effect also upon the interview of the personality characteristics and status of the interviewer, as apparent to the interviewee

interview/exit: a conference with an employee or a pupil before termination of his connection with job or school, to determine his reasons for leaving, his plans for the future, etc.

interview/group: an interview in which there are several interviewees who may or may not have formed a social unit previously

interview/sample: see **sample interview**.

interview/structured: an interview in which the asking of definite questions closely determines the subjects discussed, although (at least in theory) no suggestion is given concerning the interviewee's replies.—*Cp* **interview/unstructured**.

interview/treatment: see **interview (2)**.

interview/unstructured: an interview in which the interviewer does not determine the subjects discussed, or determines only the over-all subject, leaving decision about all subtopics to the interviewee ➤The attainment of what seems the purely nega-

tive goal of *not* determining the flow of the interview has been found to require a very refined technique

intimacy/principle of: the principle that a *gestalt* is not a mere aggregate from which members may be taken, or to which parts may be added, without changing both the whole and the other members. In a *gestalt* there is no independence of parts, but only the interdependence of members of the whole.

intolerance of ambiguity: see *ambiguity/intolerance of*.

intoxicant: *n.* a substance that produces intoxication

intoxication: *n.* 1. a condition due to poisoning (esp. by alcohol), manifested in a great variety of behavioral effects ranging from exhilaration to stupefaction or coma 2. a state of elation due to personal success or some great happiness

intra-, intro-: prefixes meaning *within, inside* ➤ *Intra-* means *being inside, intro-* toward the *inside*, but the two are often confused —*Ant* **extra-**.

intracception: *n.* (*H A Murray*) an imaginative, subjective, human outlook; romantic action —*Ant* **EXTRACCEPTION**.

intracranial: *adj.* within the **cranium**; often, within the brain. ➤ E.g., **INTRACRANIAL PRESSURE** is pressure on and within the brain. **INTRACRANIAL ELECTRODES** are actually in the brain or on the brain surface

intramural: *adj.* taking place within an institution such as a school (e.g., **INTRAMURAL ATHLETICS**, sports between members of the same school) or a hospital (e.g., **INTRAMURAL THERAPY**, treatment within the hospital). —*Ant.* **extramural**.

intransitive relation: a relation such that, even though A has this relation to B and B has this relation to C, it still does not follow that A has this relation to C. "Like" and "disagree with" express intransitive relations

intraocular modification: any change taking place in the visual signal, in its passage from the cornea to the ocular nerve, that results from either the general or the individual structure of the eye ➤ Besides refractive alterations, there are such factors as scattering of light, fluorescence, selective absorption.

intrapsychic: *adj.* arising, or taking place, within the **mind**, **psyche**, or **self**: e.g., an **INTRAPSYCHIC CONFLICT**, one between two impulses or motives in the same person ➤ Three related terms may be compared **endogenous** means *originating* within the individual, not merely taking place there, **psychogenic** means *originating in previous experience* (while this is certainly "within the mind," the emphasis is bio-

graphical-historical), **autistic** refers to the distorting effect of one's needs or desires upon awareness of reality. —*Syn* **ENDO-PSYCHIC**

intrapunitive: a misspelling of **intro-punitive**.

intra-uterine: *adj.* within the uterus

intraversion: *n.* a misspelling of **introversion**, by analogy with **extraversion**. The contrasted terms are, properly, **introversion** and **extraversion**, not *intraversion* and *extroversion*

intrinsic: *adj.* of a property of something as it is, not as related to something else or as perceived ➤ The **luminosity** (physical strength) of a light may be called **intrinsic**, whereas its **brightness** depends on the surroundings and on the observer, and is therefore not **intrinsic**. A prize is not **intrinsic** to the goal-seeking activity —*Ant* **extrinsic**. **Inherent** is often used as a synonym, but it refers properly to a permanent or inalienable property. **Essential** refers to a property indispensable to the very nature of something; it is often used where the weaker *needed* or *needful* would be appropriate. Originally, **intrinsic** characterized the value of something, but this meaning has been weakened or lost

intrinsic behavior: behavior that expresses itself through a specific organ or organs e.g., winking. ➤ *Contr* **w** **EXTRINSIC BEHAVIOR**, which has no specific response mechanism: e.g., leadership. The words **intrinsic** and **extrinsic** do not quickly suggest the behavioral distinction they represent —*Cp.* the related distinction of **proximal** and **distal** behavior

intrinsic eye muscles: see **eye muscles**.

intrinsic relation: a relation between the member parts of a whole

introception = **internalization**.

introjection: *n.* a term of varied meanings; its general meaning is *a throwing in*. 1. the absorption of the external world into oneself; hence, reacting to external events as if they were merely **subjective**. External events are viewed as one's own mental processes, or as a sort of dream 2. projecting one's own qualities into inanimate objects, or acting as if they were animate ➤ This attitude is explicit in **animism**; but it is often implicit, esp. in child behavior. —*Cp.* **projection**, **empathy**, **anthropomorphism**. 3. projecting oneself into the position of another person (or object) so that one shares his feelings ➤ It is a more complex process than mere **sympathy**. —*Syn* **identification**, **empathy**. 4. a feeling that another's body has been substituted for one's own, that one's personality or mind is injected into an alien body ➤ This is an occasional symptom in depression psychoses 5. (*psychoan.*) investing affect

in the image of a person rather than in the real person: one may fall in love with an idealized image of someone and be unable to love the real person 6. (*C. Jung*) "the adjustment of the object to the subject."—*Cp* autism. 7. an unfortunate synonym for introception.—*v* introject.

intropunitive: *adj.* (*S Rosenzweig*) characterizing a response to frustration in which one experiences humiliation and guilt and holds oneself to blame for the situation.—*Cp* impunitive and extrapunitive.

introspection: 1. (*hist*) the contemplation of one's own experiences. 2. (*structural psychol*) the report of what mental content or process is present, and the description thereof in terms of elements and attributes. 3. observation of one's own acts or behavior, and report on these in the descriptive categories of psychology, esp., report of covert acts or of the covert aspects of acts. 4. (*pop.*) a morbid preoccupation and anxiety about health, status, ability, etc.—See **introspectionism**.—*adj.* introspective.

introspectionism: *n* the school which holds that the basic method of psychology is introspection (2), and that its basic data are the mental contents revealed by, or in, introspection—*Syn* INTROSPECTIVE PSYCHOLOGY, structural psychology, content psychology.—See **psychology/divisions and schools of, VIII**.

introversion: *n* a turning inward upon oneself ➤The following are listed among the chief manifestations of the turning inward: a tendency to shrink from social contacts, preoccupation with one's own thoughts (but note that thinking as such is not necessarily introverted—it may be outward-directed), sensitivity, proneness to autism. While introversion is not considered abnormal, it is closer to a number of pathological conditions than is extraversion.—See **extraversion-introversion**.

Introversion presents a difficult, though by no means unique, problem of terminology. It has been shown that a person may be "turned in upon himself" in one way and not in another—i.e., that the several modes of behavior denoted by this term have independent dynamics. But they all meet the formal conditions of the definition and have received a common name. To eliminate the term might seem to be denying the rather important behavior tendencies to which—however ambiguously—it refers. A given behavior may fairly safely be called **introverted** (but see the special Rorschach use of that term), but the noun **introvert** is peculiarly likely to be employed as a label implying a unified trait, if not a type. It is suggested that, pending clarification of factual and theoretical issues,

terms more descriptive of the specific behavior (averse to social relations, sensitive to criticism, etc.) be substituted—*adj* introverted, introversive.—*pers. n* introvert.

introversion/active: (*analytic psych.*) a voluntary withdrawal from external reality. **introversion/passive:** (*analytic psych*) an involuntary inability to turn one's psychic activities outward upon reality

introversive: *adj* pertaining to, or characterizing, introversion or, more often, introversiveness.

introversiveness: *n* (*Ror*) the tendency to turn one's feelings inward upon subjective experience, and to inhibit outward manifestations of feeling. ➤The feelings may express themselves in fantasy and daydreams, in an autistic distortion of reality, or in esthetic imagining or reflective thinking of a wholly constructive character. Introversiveness is not to be taken, therefore, as either a good or a bad tendency in itself. The containment of feeling should not be confused with lack of feeling: introversiveness generally implies fairly strong feeling. [This term only partially overlaps in meaning with introversion (which see) *M* responses to the inkblots are taken to be signs of introversiveness.—*adj* introversive, pertaining to introversiveness; **introverted** (in *Ror* usage), markedly given to introversiveness.

introvert: *n.* a person who tends under stress to withdraw into himself and to avoid other people—*Cp* **extravert**. ➤*Jung* spoke of a distinct **INTROVERT TYPE**, that term has now become semipopular and refers either to a type (i.e., a classification of persons) or to a person who shows a strong unitary trait of introversion. Both **introvert** and **INTROVERT TYPE**, as usually used, ignore the evidence that introversion refers to several different and independent ways of acting.—See **introversion**.

introverted: *adj.* 1. turned inward, tending toward introversion in any of its several manifestations 2. (*Ror*) markedly introversive. ➤In this meaning the term takes on a semipathological connotation

intrusion: *n* in serial memory experiments, substituting a response that was not in the original list, or making a response from the original list but in the wrong place

intuition: *n.* 1. direct and apparently unmediated knowledge. ➤Said sometimes of sense knowledge, since no cogitation is involved; and of any other directly received knowledge: e.g., the mystic's uncommunicable knowledge of God, or a vague impression attributed to supranormal influence. 2. a judgment, meaning, or idea that occurs to a person without any known process of cogitation or reflective think-

ing ➤The judgment is often reached as a result of many **minimal cues** and of awareness of the similarity of the present instance to other experiences, though without awareness of the comparing or explicit recall of the other experiences. Most of our practical judgments of complex issues and of persons contain a large intuitive element. —*adj* **intuitive**, by means of intuition, often also of a person believed to have a special gift of intuition; **intuitional**, pertaining to the process.

intuitive type: (*C Jung*) a person who depends very largely on intuition—i.e., upon finely sharpened perception and the unconscious interpretation of faintly conscious stimuli. ➤This and the sensation type form Jung's *irrational* class of function types (which see).

invalid (in·val'ld) *adj* 1. (*logic*) of an argument, conclusion, or method that violates the established rules of logic 2. of a test that does not measure what it is intended to measure—See **validity**.

invalidate: *v* to weaken or to overthrow an argument, conclusion, or agreement

invariable color: see **color invariable**.

invariable hues: the three hues which are independent of the Bezold-Brücke phenomenon—i.e., which do not change with change in luminance of the stimulus. ➤Purdy's average values for the spectrum stimuli to the invariable hues are 474, 506, and 571 millimicrons, respectively

invariance: *n* 1. the property of remaining constant while other conditions are changing e.g., the distance between two points is the same even when referred to two different Cartesian coordinate systems.—*Syn.* INVARIABILITY 2. the tendency of a visual afterensation to maintain its original size, regardless of the distance from the eye to the background upon which the image is projected—*Cp* Emmert's Law.—*n.* **invariate**, that which does not change.—*adj.* **invariant**.

invariant: *adj* of a magnitude that does not change while certain other qualities do: the ratio of the diameter of a circle to its circumference is *invariant*—i.e., the ratio does not change, whatever may be the size of the circle.

inventory: *n* a catalog or listing of all the items regarded as useful or relevant for a certain purpose ➤Such an inventory is often used as a **check list** or as a **rating schedule**. Sometimes inventory refers to a **representative *sampling** of the total items. Thus, the **adjustment *inventory** is a sample of the behaviors regarded as signs of good or bad adjustment, although no complete inventory of these behaviors is conceivable.

inventory/adjustment: an inquiry form

listing behaviors known to be, or at least regarded as, diagnostic of good or bad adjustment. The rater indicates which of these behaviors the ratee has exhibited, or habitually or characteristically exhibits ➤Strictly speaking, it is not an **inventory** but a **sample**.

inventory/horizontal: a listing of an individual's traits as observed at a single level of development. ➤*Contr* w. **VERTICAL INVENTORY**, a listing that traces changes with the passage of time

inventory/interest: see **interest inventory**.

inventory/occupational interest: see **occupational interest inventory**.

inventory/personality: see **personality inventory**.

inventory test: see **test/inventory**.

inverse correlation = **negative *correlation**.

inverse factor analysis = **Q technique**.

inverse square law: the principle that physical forces, emanating in straight lines from a center, decrease in intensity proportionately to the square of the distance from the source. The principle applies to light, sound, heat, and odor.

inversion: *n* 1. a turning upside down or in an opposite direction 2. (*math.*) a transposition of the order of members of a series 3. a reversal—for a relatively short distance, and followed by a resumption—in the direction of a curve representing a **continuous variable**. ➤The rise of the curve is temporarily replaced by a fall, or vice versa. It is generally assumed that the change is an irregularity due to some factor extrinsic to the variable measured 4. = **inversion of affect**. 5. = **sexual *inversion**.—*v.* **invert** (in·vert').

inversion/amphigenous: see **amphigenous inversion**.

inversion of affect: (*psychoan*) a sudden change from love to hate, or vice versa, a manifestation of **ambivalence**.

inversion/sexual: *n* 1. condition of having some of the sex characters of the opposite sex; **hermaphroditism**. 2. assuming the characteristics or the role of the other sex.—*Cp* **transvestism**. 3. assuming the role of the other sex in **homosexual acts**—*Cp* **perversion**. 4. sexual attraction to the same sex, **homosexuality**. ➤Freud distinguishes **ABSOLUTE**, **OCCASIONAL**, and **AMPHIGENOUS INVERSION** (this last meaning indifference to whether the sex object is male or female).—*pers. n.* **invert**.

invert (in·vert) *n* a person whose erotic inclinations are mainly toward persons of his or her own sex.

inverted factor analysis = **Q technique**.

inverted Oedipus: a reversal of the **Oedipus complex** so that it is the parent of

one's own sex with whom one wishes intimacy

investigation: *n* a systematic examination of phenomena in order to understand or explain them—*Syn* research, experiment (which see for its special meaning), inquiry, examination.

investment: *n* (*psychoan*) 1. the actual expenditure of psychic energy upon an object, or the tendency so to expend it. 2. the amount of psychic energy or affect with which an object is charged; the potential psychic energy of an object ➤The investment changes rather easily from one object to another—*Cp* displacement.—*Syn* cathexis.

invgt.: *abbr.* for investigation.

inviolacy need: (*H A Murray*) the need for counteraction plus the need for defense.

involuntary: *adj* characterizing a movement made despite effort not to make it; loosely, NONVOLUNTARY: made without intention or volition.

involuntary nervous system: obsolete term for autonomic nervous system.

involution: *n* a decline, a period of retrograde change, specif, the period of life when physiological and psychological activities are manifestly deteriorating, presenile decline; sometimes used euphemistically for menopause. ➤The beginning of this period is conventionally dated from about age 45, but there are great individual differences

involution(al) melancholia = involutional psychotic reaction.

involutional psychotic reaction: (*Stan Psychiat*) a mental disorder, developing at and related to the climacteric, characterized chiefly by depression. Frequent symptoms are insomnia, worry, guilt feeling, anxiety, agitation, delusional ideas, and hypochondria.—*Syn.* INVOLUTIONAL MELANCHOLIA

ips(a)-, ipso-: (fr. *L.* reflexive pronoun *himself, itself*) combining forms meaning *the same or of one's own*.

ipsative scaling: a method of assigning scale values that takes the individual's own characteristic behavior as the standard of comparison ➤Eg, rating a response as better or worse than is usual for the given individual is simple ipsative scaling

ipsilateral (ip'si-lat'ar-əl). *adj* pertaining to the same side—*Var.* ipsolateral.

IQ, I.Q. = intelligence quotient. ➤The locution "IQ test" is incorrect, since no test ever directly yields an IQ: the IQ is a relation between a test score and a person's life age. For the same reason IQ should not be used as an index of intelligence level; the IQ is the MA in relation to life age (or in the case of the Wechsler, in relation to statistical expectation).

iris: *n* the pigmented disc surrounding the pupil of the eye—*adj* iridal (i'rī-dəl)

iris reflex = pupillary reflex (*prefd.*)

irradiance: *n* a measure of the intensity of light per unit area that is emitted by a radiant source. ➤*Cp.* illuminance, a measure of the intensity of reflected light

irradiation: *n* 1. (*optics*) a spreading, as of the rays from a light 2. an apparent increase in the size of a relatively small and bright figure seen on a darker background e.g., a white square on a black field looks larger than a black square on white. ➤The term expresses a belief that there is a spreading of excitation in the retina 3. a spreading of an afferent neural impulse to neighboring fibers as it passes through the central nervous system 4. a spreading of excitation to a larger number of muscle fibers as intensity of stimulation is increased—*Syn* (*C Sherrington*) REFLEX IRRADIATION—See induction. 5. the eliciting of a conditioned response by stimulation of another receptor of the same general class but not the specific receptor of the original conditioned stimulus. e.g., a retraction of the right hand to a touch on the right may sometimes be elicited, without further training, by a touch on the left. If the touch on the left elicits a retraction of the right hand, we have cross-conditioning, or transfer. ¶The term irradiation is somewhat objectionable, since it seems to imply a hypothesis regarding the mechanism by which the effect arises. Stimulus *generalization is preferred by some as making no such implication; but it misnames the phenomenon, since the animal does not react to a more general class but to a different stimulus of the same class 6. the spread of excitation to neighboring or allied response structures when a response fails to adjust the organism to the situation, or when great effort is being put forth. 7. exposure of a tissue to radiation, esp. to X rays and other ultra short radiation.

irradiation/excitatory: see excitatory irradiation.

irradiation pattern: a field property of the total learning situation (including the state of the learner) characterized by lack of interest or persistence and inability to perceive detail. The pattern is determined not by the task-situation nor by the learner but by the whole field

irradiation theory of learning: the hypothesis that learning consists of selective reinforcement of one of the many responses that are elicited by irradiation (6).—*Cp.* the closely similar trial and error.

irrational: *adj* contrary to reason or to the principles of logical thinking ➤*Cp* non-rational. not determined by reason (But

Jung employs irrational where non-rational better expresses his meaning)—*Syn* illogical.—See logical.

irrational type: see rational type.

irreality level: (*K. Lewin*) a region in the person's psychological environment (his life space) in which actions, thoughts, and gestures are determined more by needs or desires than by recognition of the objective situation. ➤ **Fantasy, daydreams, distortions, fabrications, prejudices** are typical behaviors on the irreality level. It is not implied that the person confuses this level with reality, though some (perhaps all) do to some extent. An infinite number of irreality levels may be conceived (*cf* **irreality-reality dimension**), but it is also possible to speak of two levels, irreality and reality.—*Syn.* UNREALITY

irreality-reality dimension: (*K. Lewin*) a dimension along which behaviors can be ordered according to the degree to which they are regulated by needs or desires, on the one hand, or by the objective situation on the other. It is permissible also to conceive of the dimension as divided into two zones or levels: the **IRREALITY LEVEL** and the **REALITY LEVEL**

irregular replies: replies to a questionnaire or test that are not expected or provided for by the scoring or coding

irrelevant: *adj.* not pertinent to the issue; unrelated

irresistible impulse: a compulsion to an act that one knows to be wrong.—See **irresponsibility**.

irresponsibility: *n.* (*criminal law*) a basis for avoidance of criminal guilt. ➤ It may be pleaded when, by reason of mental deficiency or disorder, a person cannot distinguish right from wrong. In some states the test for irresponsibility may include an irresistible impulse. The plea has little relation to psychological fact or principle.

irreversibility of conduction: (*neurol.*) the property of the synapses of reflex arcs or similar conduction structures of transmitting only in the direction from receptors toward the center and from centers toward effector organs.—*Syn.* FORWARD CONDUCTION

irritability: *n.* 1. the characteristic property of living matter of responding by motion or change in form when subjected to **stimulation or excitation**, i.e., to change in external surroundings 2. **contractility** of a muscle 3. **susceptibility to irritation** (2). 4. **oversensitivity to stimulation** Stimuli normally acceptable are reacted to emotionally, with rage or avoidance, occasionally with fright. e.g., the heightened reaction to ordinary sounds when one has a headache.—*adj.* irritable.

irritability/neural: see **neural irritability**.

irritation: *n.* 1. inflammation of a local tissue 2. anger that is easily aroused but relatively mild, and expressed chiefly in verbal forms 3. the act of exciting.—See **irritability** (1).—*n.* irritant, an agent of irritation.

ischemia (is-kē'mi-ə) *n.* a local diminution of arterial blood supply

Ishihari color plates (ish'i-har'i) a test for color blindness consisting of squares, small circles, etc., printed in different hues and saturations in such a way that a given hue forms a pattern meaningful to the color-normal, but not to the color-blind or color-weak, eye.

island of Reil: see **Reil/island of**.

island/tonal: see **tonal island**.

-ism: noun-forming suffix meaning *act, action, process, state, doctrine, theory, or a practice dominated by a theory*

iso- (i'sō-): combining form meaning *equal, the same*

isochron (i'sō-kron): *n.* (*S. Courtis*) a unit of growth which is 1 per cent of the change on any dimension during the total period from zero development to complete maturity.

isochronal (i-sok'rə-nəl). *adj.* equal in rate, frequency, or time of occurrence ➤ It does not mean equal in duration. 2. having the same **chronaxia**.—*Var.* **isochronous** (-nəs)—*n.* **isochronia, isochronism** (i'sō-krō'nī-ə; i-sok'rə-niz-əm)—*v.* **isochronize** (-sok'-)

isokurtic (i'sō-kēr'tik). *adj.* (*stat*) not showing skewness.

isolate: *v.* 1. to separate from all else; to put by itself; hence, to **abstract**; to think about a certain element or aspect of a problem in complete separation from other aspects. 2. (*psychoan.*) to separate an idea or a memory from its **affect**.—*Cp.* **undoing**. 3. to deprive of social contacts—*n.* 4. a person who has no social contacts, or who has only meager and superficial relations with others.

isolates/breeding: groups of individuals delimited by social class, religious affiliation, habitat, or other cultural or geographical isolating influences so that mating occurs only within the group. ➤ *Cp.* **endogamous group**, which emphasizes nonbreeding with other groups as a result of a particular marriage system.—*Distg. fr.* **BIOLOGICAL ISOLATES**, organisms that cannot interbreed—*Cp.* **segregation**.

isolation: *n.* 1. the act of isolating, or the state of being isolated, esp in the social sense 2. a tendency to avoid social contacts 3. (*psychoan.*) a process similar in effect to **repression**, but differing in that the underlying impulse or wish is consciously recognized, although its relation to present behavior is not (In **repression**, the wish or impulse is not known to the in-

dividual) **Isolation** is said to be common in **obsession-compulsion** neurosis, rare in normal persons 4. (*psychoan*) the separation of an object from its affect; de-cathexis (see *cathexis*). ➤ It is said to be a conscious process.—*Cp.* **undoing**. 5. = **psychic isolation** (*C Jung*), that sense of estrangement from one's fellows which results from the irruption into consciousness of materials from the collective *unconscious.

isolation amentia: mental deficiency due to very great lack of normal human contacts in early life

isolation/artificial: see **artificial isolation**.

isolation defense: (*Ror*) meandering comments about the inkblots that are interpreted by the examiner as an effort to avoid referring to those aspects of the inkblot which suggest the testee's conflicts or anxieties

isolation effect: in the learning of a serial list, the effect of isolating or emphasizing a single item: e.g., printing one of the items in a distinctive type face.

isolation mechanism: (*psychoan*) a symptom of **obsession-compulsion**, shown by a short period of complete inactivity after any word or deed that is linked with a distinctly unpleasant personal problem or complex.

isolation/psychic: (*analytic psychol*) a tendency to withdraw from social contacts because one has a fearful secret which must not be divulged ➤ The fearful secret, according to Jung, may be unconscious material that has somehow broken into the consciousness.

isometric twitch: a slight muscular contraction to a new stimulus, made while the muscle group is pulling against a rigid spring and is thus incapable of much further shortening

isomorphism: *n.* the doctrine that the excitatory fields in the brain have a formal, point-for-point correspondence with the experienced contents of consciousness. E.g., if there is a perceived difference in size, the excitatory fields in the brain have a corresponding size difference.—*adj* **isomorphic**.

isomorphy (i'sō-mōr'fī): *n.* (*logic*) a formal identity, point for point, between two conceptual systems ➤ *Contr.* *w* **homology**, a point-for-point identity between two actual and real systems, and *w* **model**, which often means a formal identity between a conceptual system and a real one—See **isomorphism**.—*adj* **isomorphic**.

isophilic: *adj* (*H. S Sullivan*) of affectionate behavior or feeling directed to one's own kind, specifically one's own sex ➤ It is distinguished from **homosexuality** by ab-

sence of genital lust which in the isophilic relation is neither expressed nor sublimated; it just is not there

isophonic contour: a line showing the interdependence of two attributes of tone in their relation to the physical properties of the stimulus ➤ E.g., loudness depends chiefly upon intensity of the stimulus but also upon frequency, so that loudness and pitch are interrelated The isophonic contour is a graphic representation of these relations

isotropic: *adj* of nonquantitative items or attributes placed in a consistent order on any nonquantitative basis. e.g., the ranks in the army (private, corporal, sergeant), the colors of a spectrum—*Cp* **hierarchy**, **rank order**.

-ist: noun-forming suffix meaning *agent*, or *one who professes an art or profession*, or *one who follows an -ism*.

It: (*psychoan.*) = **id**.

item (i'təm) *n* 1. any single fact, part, or unit that is or can be isolated for examination or measurement. It need not be a natural or physically separable unit. 2. a single unit of test or experimental materials. e.g., a single question in a test composed of many questions, or a single nonsense syllable in a list of syllables to be memorized.

➤ As used in this dictionary, item has a very general reference Anything whatever that can be thought of or reacted to separately is an item the field of corn, the corn ear, the kernel of corn—each may be an item, as may also the fertility of the field, the farmer's gratification, and so on

item analysis: 1. the determination of item difficulty, item discriminability, item internal consistency, item reliability, and other item characteristics of interest to test constructors or users; esp, 2. the determination of the effectiveness of a test item for making the required discriminations between persons, i.e., of **item validity**. ➤ The most commonly used methods compare the answers to the item of those scoring high and low (e.g., top and bottom 27 per cent) on the test as a whole, or on some criterion variable

item difficulty: a measure representing the relative frequency with which a test item is passed or failed in a given testee population.

item operating characteristic: the probability that a subject will obtain a certain score on an item, as a function of a certain specified trait or attitude of the subject.

item scalability = **scalability** (2).

item scaling: the statistical procedure of assigning a test item to its place in a dimension, usually to its place on a scale of relative difficulty

item selection: the process of determining the worth of an item as a part of a test or

questionary. ➤A number of statistical methods have been developed for determining the **validity**, **reliability**, **scorability**, **scalability**, **unique contribution**, etc., of the item.

item validity: the extent to which an item measures what it is supposed to measure, the ability of an item to distinguish between those having much and those having little of some characteristic

item weighting: process of determining the proportion of the total score of a test that is to be gained by passing a particular item. ➤Thus, correct response to some items may

be given twice the score or weight given to others. Item weighting has not been found to increase materially the effectiveness of most tests

iteration method: (*math.*) the use of successive approximations in solving equations

-itis: noun-forming suffix meaning *inflammation* or, more generally, *pathological condition* in a (specified) tissue

-ity: noun-forming suffix meaning *state*, *condition*, or *quality*

IU = interval of uncertainty.

I.V.: 1. = independent *variable*. 2. = intervening *variable*.

J

J: (*C Hull*) delay in reinforcement.

j = the number of standard **deviation* units, counted from the mean as center

Jacksonian epilepsy or **convulsion**: see *epilepsy*.

Jackson's law: the generalization that, when mental functions are lost through disease, those that developed late in the evolution of the species are the first to be lost i.e., that deterioration retraces the order of evolutionary development but in reverse order.

jactation: *n.* (*med.*) a tossing about with jerking, irregular, convulsive movements of the body; excessive restlessness—*Syn.* **JACTITATION**.

jamais vu (jə·mā' vY): (*Fr.*, never seen) applied to the phenomenon of feeling that one has never seen a place, though it is in fact familiar—*Cp.* *déjà vu*.

James-Lange theory of emotions: the name commonly given to related but distinct theories as if they were one: 1. (*C Lange*) Emotions are identical with the changes in the circulatory system as these are induced by emotive situations. 2. (*W James*) Upon perception of certain emotive situations there follow marked organic "reverberations": changes in circulation, glandular action, contractions of both smooth and skeletal muscles. Concerning the relation of these to the emotion, James set forth three views without clearly distinguishing them: (a) the organic reverberation causes the emotion (the nature of the latter not stated); (b) through kinesthetic and organic sense organs, we perceive the organic reverberation, and the fused perception is the emotion; (c) the organic reaction is the emotion. Only the last of these is similar to Lange's independently stated view.

jargon: *n.* 1. meaningless talk, specif., language peculiar to a particular trade, pro-

fession, or other group 2. (*speech pathol.*) unintelligible speech, manifested in some forms of idiocy, insanity, or brain lesion—*Syn.* **paraphrasia**, **word salad speech**

Jastrow illusion: an optical illusion in which the upper of two ring sectors, of equal size and placed one above the other, appears to be smaller.

Java man = *Pithecanthropus erectus*.

J coefficient: (*E. S. Primoff*) an estimate of the probable predictive usefulness of each of the subtests of a battery. It consists, for each subtest, of a correlation between the rated importance of a job element (e.g., lifting heavy weights) and the **beta weight** of that job element in the subtest ➤The importance of the job element must be rated by those familiar with the job. Beta weights are at first estimated by test experts but can be improved statistically as actual validity data are accumulated on presumably similar populations.

J curve: (*F. H Allport*) a representation of the frequency with which individuals comply in varying degree with a prescribed standard or rule that lies within the range of their capacity: e.g., the frequency of varying degrees of "stopping" at a red traffic light. The curve is shaped roughly like a capital letter J, or that letter reversed.

jealousy: *n.* an attitude or sentiment whose organizing principle is resentment that a beloved person shows affection to a third party—*Cp.* **rivalry**.

jealousy/sibling: see **rivalry/sibling**.

Jendrassik's reinforcement of reflexes (*jen·dras'iks*): an increase in a reflex response, usually the patellar reflex, that results if the usual stimulus is given at the moment when the subject begins to pull hard on his interlocked hands.—*Cp.* **facilitation** (3).

jnd or **j.n.d.** = just noticeable difference.

jnnd = just not-noticeable difference.

job analysis: systematic study of the specific tasks required for a particular job, often also of conditions, pay, opportunities for advancement, etc. ➤ More loosely, the term is applied to a statement of the personal qualities required for a given job, for which **job specification** is more appropriate

job evaluation: the determination, usually by a joint committee of executives and workers, of the "worth" of a particular job, compounded of such variables as requisite skill and/or education, experience, hazards, discomforts, etc. Rate of pay is proportioned to the "worth" as thus estimated, with or without adjustment for seniority

job placement: assignment of a person to a job, preferably on the basis of aptitude, personality, experience, and interest.

job specification: a concise description of a given job—its duties and opportunities—and especially of the qualities (physical, educational, intellectual, temperamental, etc.) required for competence in it

Jocasta complex (jō·kas'tə)· that part of the **Oedipus complex** which concerns the role of the mother as object of the infant's love and is shown by jealous resentment of the father. The term refers to Jocasta, mother and wife of Oedipus

joie de vivre (zhwa də vē'vrə): (*Fr.*, joy of living) zest; restless and flighty but pleasantly toned behavior without clear goal direction.

joint determination/coefficient of: (*stat.*) the proportional contribution (positive or negative) to the variance of the dependent *variable that results from correlated occurrence of two independent *variables. It is equal to twice the product of the two path coefficients of the independent variables and the correlation coefficient between them.

joint family = extended family (see family).

joint sense: see kinesthesia.

Jordan curve: (*topol.*) a closed curve that does not intersect itself, the shape of the curve being otherwise irrelevant ➤ In topological psychology, it is much used to define regions in life space.

Jost's law (yōsts)· the generalization that, given two associations of the same manifest strength but of unequal age, (a) repetition increases the strength of the older more than of the younger, and (b) the older falls off less rapidly in a given length of time. ➤ Sometimes spoken of as two laws.

joule (jou; jul): *n.* a unit of work equal to 10 million ergs.

journeyman: *n.* one who is able to carry on a craft or trade without supervision, but who lacks the highest degree of skill ➤ *Cp.*

the trade hierarchy of **novice**, **apprentice**, **journeyman**, **expert**.

joy: *n.* an emotion, usually related to present experiences, highly pleasant and characterized by many outward signs of gratification —*Ant* grief.

judgment: *n.* 1. (*logic*) the process of discovering or asserting an objective or intrinsic relation between two objects or concepts, or a statement of the relation in the form of a declarative sentence or proposition. 2. (*hist.* and *pop.*) a faculty or power that enables a person to make judgments 3. the process of bringing to light and asserting the implicit meaning of a concept 4. a critical evaluation of a person or situation It includes the processes of **appreciation**, **comparison**, and **appraisal** of values 5. (*attitude scaling*) the assignment of a statement of attitude to a position on an **attitude scale**. 6. (*psychophys.*) the verbal responses (such as *present*, *absent*, *greater*, *smaller*, *equal*) upon which computation of the threshold depends

judgment/absolute: see **absolute judgment**.

judgment/comparative: see **comparative judgment**.

judgment/doubtful: see **doubtful judgment**.

judgment/existential: see **existential judgment**.

Jukes: the pseudonym for a celebrated family, most of whose members were social misfits, feeble-minded, and degenerate.

jumping apparatus: (*K. S. Lashley*) a device for testing visual discrimination and the learning of discrimination in small animals The test animal is required to jump down onto a platform, sections of which are marked off by colors, visual forms, etc. If he jumps to the section arbitrarily designated correct by the *E*, he is rewarded; otherwise he is punished.

Jungian analysis (yūng'i·ən): diagnosis (and usually treatment) of a patient according to the methods and concepts of C. G. Jung —See **analytic psychology**.

Jungian psychology = **analytical psychology**.

just noticeable difference or **jnd:** a very small difference between two stimuli, one which under the experimental conditions is barely above the **threshold**. ➤ The **JUST NOT-NOTICEABLE DIFFERENCE** (or **JNND**) is the largest difference between two stimuli which will just not be detected In psychophysics it is assumed by some that the jnd's may be treated as equals throughout the range tested and, hence, may be the units of a **scale**.—See **just noticeable differences/method of**.

just noticeable differences/method of: a procedure for determining how small a dif-

ference of any sort in a stimulus or object, or between two stimuli, may be directly discriminated by an organism. ➤The difference between two discriminable stimuli is gradually decreased until discrimination is just lost; conversely, the difference between two stimuli that are not discriminable is gradually increased until discrimination is barely possible, the average of the two points thus determined yields the difference *threshold.—Syn. METHOD OF LEAST DIFFERENCES, METHOD OF MINIMAL CHANGES, METHOD OF LIMITS

just not-noticeable difference or **jnnd**: see **just noticeable difference**.

juvenile: *adj.* youthful; immature, pertaining to a young person, an adolescent, or (occasionally) a child ➤In most states a **JUVENILE DELINQUENT** is a **delinquent** younger than 18 years.

juvenile court: a court for the consideration of offenses against the law by persons of less than 18 years. ➤In general, there is no formal trial, its place being taken by **counseling** or by an informal hearing. The young offender is treated as a ward of the court and measures are taken for his improvement.

juvenile delinquency: see **delinquency**.

juvenilism: *n.* the carrying over into adult years of the characteristic appearance or behavior of the adolescent.

juxtaposition: *n.* 1. placing objects of any sort near, adjacent to, or touching each other, or the state of being so positioned. 2. the tendency to suppose that spatial or temporal nearness means causal or other intrinsic connection. ➤It is said by Piaget to be characteristic of children's thinking —*v.* **juxtapose**.

K

K: 1. (*C. Hull*) **incentive motivation**, considered as a component of reaction potential.—*Distg* fr. *K'*. 2. (*Ror.*) **diffusion response**.

K': (*C. Hull*) the physical incentive or reward in motivation

k: 1. the coefficient of *alienation, $\sqrt{1-r^2}$. 2. (*Ror.*) scoring code for a response in which the subject tones down the shading effects, seeing the design in two dimensions as a topographical map or an X-ray picture. ➤For words beginning with *k*, see also *c*.

Kallikak: the pseudonym for a celebrated family with two lines of descendants, one of respectable citizens, the other of social misfits, criminals, and mental deficient.

kata-: variant of **cata-**.

katabolism (*kə·tab'ə·liz·əm*): see **metabolism**.

katasexual: *adj.* of sexual behavior in which the preferred partners are dead or inhuman creatures

Katz and Braly Questionnaire: an inquiry form for indicating preferences among ethnic groups

K complex: the generalized cortical response evoked in man during sleep by auditory stimulation.

Keeler polygraph = **lie detector**.

Kelley's constant process: (*psychophys*) a procedure for treating data from the **constant stimulus method**, in which the data are fitted to the best-fitting normal ogive by using σ

Kelvin scale: a temperature scale based on absolute zero, or complete lack of heat (ap-

proximately -273°C), as its starting point.—Syn. **ABSOLUTE SCALE**

Kent EGY: a short intelligence test, used when a quick estimate of ability is desired. It contains ten questions given orally and is scored by points, the total possible being 36.—Syn. **KENT SERIES OF EMERGENCY SCALES**

Kent-Rosanoff Series or Test: a standardized free *association test, consisting of a carefully chosen list of 100 words which have been given to 1000 normal subjects, under instructions to answer with another word as quickly as possible. The relative frequency of a given verbal response to each stimulus word has been tabulated and is used as a standard.

key: *n.* 1. information or concepts that open the way to understanding, as a literal key opens a lock; or a central concept upon which others depend, as the stones of an arch depend on the keystone. 2. = **answer key**. 3. the legend indicating the significance of the symbols used on a map, graph, or table. 4. a device whereby one system of symbols can be translated into another system—e.g., the code for a system of symbols indicating pronunciation.—See **coding key**. 5. (*music*) a family of tones, comprising a diatonic scale, having recognized relationships to the tonic (or keynote) of that scale, more specif., the particular **tonality** (2) of a particular musical passage or composition—the *key* of D major, or F minor.

key/answer: see **answer key**.

key/coding: see **coding key**.

kilo (*kil'ō*; *kē'lō*) *n.* a thousand grams; a kilogram.

kilo-: combining form meaning *multiplied by a thousand*. eg, a kilometer = 1000 meters

kinephantom (kín'ə-fan'təm) *n* a misinterpretation of seen movement, esp. of silhouette shadows eg, the shadow of a windmill seen as turning in the reverse direction —*Distg fr.* the illusion of motion, interpreting a motionless datum as moving.

-kinesia: combining form meaning *movement* eg, **AKINESIA**, lack of movement; **HYPOKINESIA**, deficiency of movement; **HYPERKINESIA**, excess of movement

kinesimeter (kín'ə-sim'ə-tər; kī-nə-): *n.* any instrument for measuring the threshold for sensation of movement

kinesthesia (kín'es thē'sēs) *n* the sense that yields knowledge of the movements of the body or of its several members Its chief divisions are (a) **MUSCLE SENSE**, having sensors embedded in the muscles and stimulated by their contraction, (b) **TENDON SENSE**, having sensors in the tendons; (c) **JOINT SENSE**, having sensors on the surfaces of the joints and stimulated by their flexing; (d) **STATIC SENSE**, having sensors in the labyrinth of the inner ear (Often not classified as kinesthetic) —*Var.* **kinesthesia** (-zhə). —*adj.* **kinesthetic** (-thet'ik).

kinesthetic method: 1. a method of correcting faulty speech by calling attention to the differing movement sensations of correct and faulty speech 2. a method of treating reading disability by having pupils trace the outlines of words

kinesthetic response: (*Ror.*) a response that projects some kind of action or life into the inkblot. —*Cp M.*

kinetic (ki-net'ik): *adj.* 1. (*phys.*) pertaining to motion as a *physical* fact, not (properly) to movement as a biological fact or to behavior. 2. of a very lively person.

kinetic energy: energy actually doing work. —*Contr w.* **potential *energy.*

kinetics/apparent visual: see **apparent visual kinetics**.

kinship: *n.* a relationship between two or more persons that is based upon common descent, but also usually including such close socially recognized relationships as those by marriage and by adoption ➤The degree and kind of relationship that constitutes kinship in any society varies greatly, from that of common immediate ancestry ("blood relationship") through a variety of socially regulated relationships (called in our society "in-law relationships") by marriage, adoption, etc —*Syn.* **consanguinity**, limited to relationship by common descent.

kinship system: (*antrop*) in any given society, the recognized kinds and degrees of kinship, the terms by which these are

called, and the status and behavior patterns associated with them. —*Syn.* **RELATIONSHIP SYSTEM**

Kjersted-Robinson law: the generalization that the proportion of material learned during corresponding fractions of the total learning time is relatively constant for different lengths of material. The generalization is often stated thus The form of the **Vincent curve** is independent of variations in the length of the list of items to be learned

kleptolagnia (klep'tō-lag'm-ə) *n* sex excitement associated with theft

kleptomania: *n* obsessive impulse to steal, esp. in the absence of any economic motive or personal desire. —*adj.* and *pers. n.* **kleptomaniac**.

knee-jerk reflex: automatic forward extension of the lower leg produced by a sharp blow just below the knee cap —*Syn.* **PATELLAR REFLEX**.

know: *v.* 1. to have an idea or a cognition; to react to or to be aware of many features or properties of a complex situation, distinguishing them from other features ➤To know is more complex than to perceive or to apprehend, less complex than to understand or to comprehend. To know usually means to know correctly and surely, although the noun **knowing** is sometimes qualified as *uncertain* or *incorrect* 2. to have memorized or learned something thoroughly, to have something firmly and clearly in mind; to be familiar with or to recognize something, to distinguish one thing from another. —*pers. n.* **knower**.

knower: *n.* one who knows. ➤In much philosophical writing the knower is the one who experiences or acts. The implied restriction to **cognition** makes the term only a limited synonym for person.

knowledge: *n.* 1. the result of **knowing**. ➤Simple knowledge is called **apprehension** (which includes **perceiving**); more complex knowledge is called **comprehension** or **understanding** (which includes awareness of relations, meanings, etc). 2. the body of understood information possessed by an individual or by a culture. 3. that part of a person's information which is in accord with established fact —*adj.* **known**. —*pers. n.* **knower**. —*v.* **know**.

knowledge/functional: knowledge that can be applied and used. ➤Two contrasts are implied with intrinsically useless knowledge, and with knowledge that for some reason the person cannot bring to bear in practical situations

knowledge of results: 1. the hypothesis that learning is facilitated when the learner is informed at each step about the progress he is making in his learning 2. the hypothesis that learning is facilitated when the learner is promptly informed whether a

particular response is correct and, if incorrect, of the direction of error ➤The two usages refer to distinguishable situations and probably to different psychological processes

Knox Cube Test: a performance test in which the subject taps a series of four cubes in various prescribed sequences The test is easily given with pantomime directions to those who do not speak the examiner's language

Koenig cylinders (kœ'nig): a series of metal cylinders emitting tones of very high frequency, used for determining the upper threshold for pitch.

Kohler-Restorff phenomenon (kō'lér-res-tōrf): in right associates experiments, the greater frequency of correct recall when the pair is presented in isolation, as compared with presentation as one pair in a series

Kohs block designs: a test in which the task is to copy a geometric design by arranging small cubical multicolored blocks. It is usually employed as a test of intelligence

kolytic (kō·lit'ik): *adj* having an inhibitory action.

Korsakow's psychosis or syndrome (kôr'sə·kōfs) extensive neural irritation, generally due to alcoholic excess, with unsystematic falsification of memory (confabulation) and loss of orientation.—*Var.* **Korsakoff.**—*Syn* POLYNEURITIC PSYCHOSIS.—See also alcoholic psychosis.

Korte's laws (kôr'tiz). statements of the optimal conditions for apparent motion when two stationary visual stimuli are given in succession

KPR = Kuder Preference Record.

Krause ending (krou'zə): a receptor appearing chiefly in the conjunctiva of the eye, the skin of the nipples, and the genitals. It is thought to be one kind of receptor for cold stimuli.—*Syn* KRAUSE'S CORPUSCLE, KRAUSE'S END BULB

Kretschmer type: see **body *type.**

K-R formulas: see **Kuder-Richardson coefficients.**

K scale: a special key for scoring the **MMPI** to correct for errors due to malingering.

kteis (kə·tis') *n* representation of the female external genitals, esp for use in decoration and as a symbol in cult worship.—*Cp* phallus.

Ku = kurtosis.

Kuder Preference Record: a self-report form designed to disclose relative interest

in broadly defined interest areas ➤The vocational record deals with ten areas, such as the scientific, the musical, or that of social relations, that are related to occupations, but it does not inquire about occupations as such The personal form has five sections inquiring about group and family situations, working with ideas, avoiding conflict, and directing others

Kuder-Richardson coefficients of equivalence: any of several formulas for estimating from one administration of a test the correlation between comparable forms The formulas are variations on the **chance-halves *correlation.**—*Syn* K-R FORMULAS

Kuhlmann-Anderson test: a series of test batteries for measuring intelligence from kindergarten age to maturity

Kuhlmann-Binet test: a revision for the American culture of the Binet tests of intelligence The test extends down to the four-months level. It is given individually.—*Distg fr* **Kuhlmann-Anderson test.**

Kundgabe (kunt'ga·be). *n* (*Ger.*, giving information) reporting what one was thinking about instead of describing the contents of the thinking in psychologically elementary terms. ➤Such report is not considered true introspection in existential psychology.—*Syn* evaluation, but this does not give a good idea of the activity or of the German term to which it is supposed to be equivalent

Kundt's rule (kunts): 1. generalization that a distance divided by regular gradation marks appears greater than an unfilled distance 2. generalization that, in attempting to bisect a line in unocular vision, one is likely to put the dividing point too far toward the nasal side.

kurtosis or Ku (kér·tō'səs): *n.* (*stat*) the relative degree of flatness (PLATYKURTOSIS) or peakedness (LEPTOKURTOSIS) in the region about the mode of a frequency curve, as compared to the normal *frequency curve which is MESOKURTIC.

Kwint psychomotor test: an age inventory of psychomotor activities, for use with brain-damaged children, to indicate the extent to which motor development is retarded

kymograph (kī·mō·graf). *n* an instrument for making graphic records of temporal variations by tracing KYMOGRAMS upon a revolving drum.

kyphosis (kī·fō'səs). *n* angular curvature of the spine, resembling a mild humpbacked condition.—*adj* kyphotic (-fot'-).

L

L: 1. number of like signs 2. (*Ror*) scoring code for lambda index. 3. = lumen. 4. = lumen (see threshold).

θL_R = (*C Hull*) reaction threshold, the stimulus strength that will just barely evoke the response

l = lower limit of the class in which the measure considered lies

lab.: *abbr* for laboratory.

labia (lā'bi-ə) *n pl* (*L., lips*) (*anat*) the fleshy folds that surround an orifice of the body, esp. of the vagina.—*adj* labial.

labile (lā'bīl) *adj* easily moved or changed; not stable; not rigid, free in the expression of emotion, or quickly shifting from one emotion to another.—*n* lability.

laboratory: *n* a place set aside for scientific research, esp., but not exclusively, for experiment. ➤ Laboratory investigation contrasts with field investigation and with library research

labyrinth: *n* 1. the complicated membranous and bony structure in the inner ear that contains the sense organs of hearing and of the static sense.—*Syn* INTERNAL EAR, INNER EAR 2. a maze.—*adj* labyrinthine.

labyrinth/auditory: a misleading term for the labyrinth, since it is not exclusively auditory in function.

labyrinthine sense = static sense (*prefd*). ➤ Since the labyrinth contains the organs for hearing, as well as for the static sense, the equating of labyrinthine sense with the latter only is confusing

lacrimal (lak'rə-məl) *adj* pertaining to tears.—*n* lacrimation.

lactation: *n* 1. production of milk by the mammary glands. 2. feeding an infant at the breast

lacuna (lə-kū'nə) *n, pl* lacunae (-nē). (*L*) a gap, whether in evidence or data, in memory, or in consciousness.—*Cp* fugue, amnesia, *petit mal*.—*adj* lacunal, lacunar, lacunary.

ladder/counseling: see counseling ladder. **Ladd-Franklin theory of color vision:** see color theories.

lag: *n* time delay between the end of a process and the beginning of another related to it in some causal fashion e.g., the interval between input and output, between stimulus and response.—*Cp* lag of sensation.

lag/cultural: see cultural lag.

-lagnia: combining form meaning *lust* or *lustful desire*, or *pertaining to sexuality*

lag (of sensation): the brief period following application of a stimulus during which it is not perceived (INITIAL LAG),

and after removal of the stimulus during which it is still perceived (TERMINAL LAG). ➤ In vision, the fact that the terminal lag is the longer makes possible motion pictures and similar phenomena

lag/social: the failure of social institutions and attitudes to keep abreast of the technology with which they are interrelated.—*Distg fr* cultural lag.

laissez faire (les'ā fār) (*Fr*, allow to do) 1. (*soc. sci.*) the theory that government should interfere as little as possible with the free operation of "natural" economic laws; loosely, for any policy of "hands off" 2. a kind of leadership in which the leader exercises a minimum of control, or even of guidance or assistance.—*Var* laissez faire.

laissez-faire atmosphere: a social situation in which the nominal leader gives little or no guidance, orders, or suggestions.—*Cp* authoritarian atmosphere, democratic atmosphere.

-lalia, lalo- (-lā'li-ə, lāl'o-). combining forms meaning *talk, talking, speech* The form *-lalia* is used especially in combinations referring to functional speech disorders: e.g., dyslalia, any functional speech disorder; bradylalia, excessive slowness of speech (functional).

lallation (lə-lā'shən): *n*. 1. any unintelligible speech, such as infantile prattling or similar babble; or slovenly speech.—*Syn*, PSOPHOLALIA 2. the substitution of *l* for more difficult consonants such as *r*.—*Syn*. (for both) LALLING

lalopathy (lāl-op'ə-thi): *n* any disorder of speech

lalophobia (lāl'ō-fō'bi-ə): *n*. morbid fear of speaking ➤ Surprisingly enough, a not uncommon symptom.

laloplegia (-plē'ji-ə): *n*. inability to speak resulting from paralysis of speech muscles other than those of the tongue

lalorrhea = logorrhea.

Lamarckianism: *n* a theory of evolution which maintains the possibility that changes resulting from the use or disuse of an organ during an organism's life may be transmitted.—*Syn* LAMARCKISM, THEORY OF INHERITED ACQUIRED CHARACTERISTICS.—*Contr w* Darwinism.

lambda or λ *n* wave length

lambda index or *L*: (*Ror*) the ratio of all scorings involving any determinant other than *F* to the total number of *F*+, *F*-, and *F* scorings; i.e., all non-*F*/all *F*.

lambert: *n* a unit of luminance equal to $1/\pi$ candles per square centimeter, or to the

latent process: (*psychoan*) a structure or mechanism in the psyche which lies dormant until, in the developmental process, the energy of the id is diverted into it. ➤The mechanisms for perception and thinking are said to be latent in infancy until the ego develops to the point where they are needed.

latent structure analysis: (*P F Lazarsfeld*) a method of scaling replies to an attitude questionnaire based on the assumption that contradictory or partially inconsistent replies can be explained in terms of the LATENT CLASS OR LATENT DISTANCE found in deeper underlying attitudes. The logic of the analysis resembles that of factor analysis.

lateral: *adj* pertaining to the side—*adv*. laterad, toward the side.

lateral dominance: see dominance (5).

laterality: *n* sidedness, the preferential use of one side of the body, esp in tasks demanding the use of only one hand, one eye, or one foot—*Cp* dominance (5).

Latin square: an experimental design or pattern that provides as many different trials as there are experimental conditions, each subject being exposed to all the conditions but in a different serial order from other subjects. The conditions are represented by an arrangement of letters in rows and columns, each letter appearing once and only once in each row and column. Each subject is assigned to a row or to a column.

latah: see lata.

lattice/dynamic: (*R. B Cattell*) a graphic representation of the causal interrelations of goal-seeking behaviors and tendencies. ➤It is a more adequate model than a hierarchy, exhibiting the fact that a given trend may be served by more than one preceding behavior and in turn may serve more than one succeeding purpose—*Cp*. hierarchy/personality.

law: *n*. 1. a verbal statement, supported by such ample evidence as not to be open to doubt unless much further evidence is obtained, of the way events of a certain class consistently and uniformly occur, NATURAL LAW. ➤A natural law is not conceived as controlling events, it describes them. Many writers use law where generalization or principle would be more appropriate. 2. a rule of conduct imposed by government or by other duly constituted authority.

ay: *adj*. characterizing that which is not professional ➤What is to be considered professional is much debated—*n*. layman.

ay analyst: a person without a medical license who practices analysis (3). ➤The term is a misnomer; the lay analyst, if pro-

fessionally trained in analysis, is not a layman despite lack of medical license.

layman: *n*. a person who is not professionally qualified for the kind of activity in question.

lazy W: (*Ror*) scoring code for responses that require no synthesizing or analyzing effort on the part of the subject

LDG = leaderless discussion group

lead: *n*. 1. the time by which one event precedes another, specif, the period by which changes in one time series precede corresponding changes in another related series. —*v* 2. to act first in a social situation. 3. to act in such a way as to initiate, direct, and control the behavior of others 4. to ask a question in such a way as (at least partially) to determine the answer—*adj* leading.

leader: *n* 1. a person who at a given time and place by his actions modifies, directs, or controls the attitudes or actions of one or more followers, esp, that person in a group who most exhibits such influence. 2. a person occupying an office or position that confers upon his suggestions or commands a certain authority or potential for controlling the behavior of a social group ➤It is proposed by some to speak of a leader only when the authority is accorded him by his followers, of a head when the authority is externally imposed 3. a person possessing the traits supposed necessary for leadership ➤These traits are variously defined, much research seems to indicate that there are no specific leadership traits 4. (*sociometry*) the person receiving the most sociometric choices. ➤This meaning is too special to be acceptable except in a narrow context—*Syn*. sociocenter (*prefd.*). —See also leader/status.

leadership: *n* 1. the traits or skills characteristic of leaders or of the function of leading ➤This meaning ignores the situation itself as a factor in determining who leads and how and, by implying that this is determined only (or chiefly) by the quality of the leader, is guilty of theory-begging. 2. the initiation, direction, or control of the actions or attitudes of another person or of a group, with the more or less willing acquiescence of the followers ➤*Distg. fr.* coercion, in which unwilling acquiescence is obtained. This sense does not imply that there is a special class of persons who are leaders, nor that special qualities or kinds of action confer leadership. It is at least relatively theory-free—*Syn* LEADERSHIP FUNCTION, LEADING—*Cp* headship, leadership due to the authority conferred by outside power 3. action that influences the group in its pursuit of group goals ➤This is an evaluative meaning: it seems to say that selfish leadership is not leadership.

leader/status: one who leads by virtue of

		trials		
		1	2	3
subjects	1	a	b	c
	2	b	c	a
	3	c	a	b

A SIMPLE
LATIN SQUARE

general public acceptance ➤ *Contr* *w.* **POSITIONAL LEADER**, one who leads by virtue of his office or occupational position (e.g., a foreman, a teacher in reference to the children); and with **SPECIALIST LEADER**, one who leads by virtue of specialized knowledge or skill in the task

leading eye: that eye which is the first to turn to the stimulus object to be examined. ➤ In search or exploration of a visual field (e.g., in reading, where the search is normally very systematic), the two eyes do not turn from one object to another simultaneously. Usually they take turns in leading the way.—*Cp* **dominant eye**.

leading question or remark: a question or remark framed in such a way as to determine the nature of the answer, at least in part ➤ It may merely guide the respondent to an answer he could not make without help, or it may clearly indicate the expected answer. E.g., *Surely you don't believe that, do you?* is less a question than a form of persuasion

leakage: *n* 1. the dissipation of a psychic tension when succeeding conditions break down or supplant the conditions causing the tension. 2. any discussion by a client or patient with a third party concerning the details of his psychotherapy while it is in progress

learn: *v.* 1. (*pop*) to change one's way of acting, to acquire information, to memorize 2. to become able to respond to a task-demand or an environmental pressure in a different way as a result of earlier response to the same task (practice), or as a result of other intervening relevant experience 3. to undergo the change in psychophysiological structure which is the necessary condition of such difference in response, excluding such change as may be due to disease, surgery, fatigue, sensory adaptation ➤ The sign of learning is not a shift of response or performance as a consequence of change in stimulus-situation or in motivation, but rather a shift in performance when the stimulus-situation and the motivation are essentially the same. Such change in performance is said to require hypothesizing a change in the responding organism

learnable drive or reward: any of a class of drives or rewards that can be associated to a previously ineffective cue as a result of learning

learning: *n* 1. scholarship, the possession of much knowledge and critical judgment, esp. in a particular field or discipline. 2. a highly general term for the relatively enduring change, in response to a task-demand, that is induced directly by experience; or the process or processes whereby such change is brought about ➤ Not included under learning are changes due to bodily injury or surgery, disease, fatigue, sensory adapta-

tion—See **learn v.** ¶ The distinction between learning, as a function of experience, and maturation, as a function of genetic factors, is difficult to carry through at the level of theory and all but impossible in practice—See **maturation**. ¶ Learning is manifested by performance, and all performance is dependent in part on learning, but the two are not identical So-called **learning curves** are actually curves of performance. Learning is inferred from *performance and the conditions antecedent to performance*

The word experience in the above definition is admittedly vague. Many authors therefore propose to substitute **practice** or **training** for **experience**, and to define these (implicitly if not explicitly) as the repetition of the response initially demanded by the task-situation The experimental study of learning has been almost exclusively the study of learning as induced by practice in this sense This, however, is to leave out of consideration certain part-phenomena which to many seem integral with the learning process Moreover, it excludes certain kinds of behavior change, regarded by nearly everyone as learning, that do not quite seem a function of practice To bring these phenomena under the definition of learning as practice requires a special explanatory theory. It is better, however, to adhere to the more general statement in the definition and to leave explanation to avowed theory.—See **theory-begging** and **learning theory**.—Partial synonyms, each referring to an aspect or a theoretical explanation: **memorizing**; **association**; the acquisition of knowledge, insight, or skill; **habit formation**; **character formation**; **socialization**; the acquisition of attitudes, sentiments, and other affective attachments; **conditioning**; **reorganization**.—*Cp.* also **retention**, **recall**, **recognition**.

learning activity: see **learning process** (2) and (3).

learning/associative: see **associative learning**.

learning/collateral or **/concomitant** = **learning/incidental**.

learning/conceptual: the process of modifying one's concepts. ➤ It is sometimes defined as learning in which concepts are employed, but this inevitably means modifying one's concepts

learning curve: a graphic representation of the measured changes at successive units of **practice**. ➤ The units of practice (laid out on the horizontal axis) are usually in terms either of time spent in practice or of number of repetitions required, progress (recorded on the vertical axis) is gauged by amount recalled, time required for successful solution of a task, number of errors,

number of partial solutions achieved, etc. Strictly speaking it is a curve of *performance*, not of learning. For the generalized learning curve, see *generalized curve*.

learning dilemma: a problem situation in which a response that formerly was effective no longer leads to the familiar goal.

learning/directed: learning guided and aided by the teacher or experimenter, generally by means of suggestions, outlines, or problems

learning/discriminative: learning that is manifested in ability to make certain required perceptual discriminations, or to react differently to various objects or stimuli

➤It does not denote a general increase in sensitivity, but rather the learning to note those particular cues or clues in a stimulus situation needed to evoke one response rather than another—*Contr w* generalization.

learning/escape: see *escape learning*.

learning/expectancy: see *expectancy*.

learning/factor theory of: 1. (*W. McDougall*) the hypothesis that two sub-processes or factors are at work in all cases of learning: a "mechanical" process best exemplified in conditioning or rote learning, and a process of apprehending new meaning or relationships 2. = *BIFACTORAL THEORY OF CONDITIONING* (*G. Razran*), which asserts that attitude determines the *incidence of conditioning* (1) and that stimulus properties determine the *magnitude* 3. (*O. H. Mowrer*) the hypothesis that there are two kinds of learning. conditioning by stimulus substitution, involving the *autonomic system*; and problem-solving under conditions of reward, involving the *c.n.s.* ➤This theory would be more happily called a *DUAL-LEARNING THEORY*, since it postulates two different kinds of functions, rather than two factors of a single function 4. (*O. H. Mowrer*) the hypothesis that learning is the process whereby a certain sign comes to evoke a certain response, the relationship being effected by two different kinds of *reinforcement*—drive reduction and drive induction

learning/ideational: learning that involves meaningful material, either directly as that which is to be memorized, or as the chief means whereby a problem situation is solved. It is learning in which one "catches the idea," though not necessarily in an abrupt flash of inspiration. ➤It contrasts with rote **learning* and with much motor learning (although some motor learning is highly ideational). The term is descriptive, not explanatory, and therefore does not imply whether or not ideational learning is different in kind from rote learning or conditioning.

learning/incidental: learning that takes place without formal instruction or intent to learn and without ascertainable motive.

➤On theoretical grounds, many believe there is always a motive operative in learning, but so long as no specific motive is ascertainable the learning may be called *incidental*. Latent **learning* is a kind of incidental learning that becomes manifest only when there is a change of motive. Incidental learning may happen *while* another learning takes place, *transfer* is learning as a *consequence* of another learning—*Syn* *COLLATERAL LEARNING*, *CONCOMITANT LEARNING* (both of which emphasize one aspect of the conditions under which learning occurs), *PASSIVE LEARNING* (which emphasizes lack of intent).

learning/insightful: 1. learning in which the animal acquires an awareness of the relation of many perceptual cues to a goal, or of the relation of the elements in a problem situation to each other. 2. learning guided by understanding of relations—*See insight*.

learning/instrumental: learning to make a response that shortens in some way the distance between the animal and a goal. Either the animal or the goal may be moved, or barriers to locomotion toward the goal may be removed or surmounted—*Syn* *instrumental conditioning*.

learning/intraserial: the learning of the relationships that are presented *within* a series or serially presented list, in contrast with learnings that relate the components of the list to material outside it

learning/latent: a change in the efficiency of a performance following a specified kind of intervening activity that does not involve attempting the performance in question or presenting a reward therefor, the change in performance being later manifested when a motive is supplied. ➤E.g., an animal fully fed and watered traverses a maze with apparent aimlessness; later, when hungry, he learns to reach the food box much sooner than do control subjects who have not explored the maze. However, many doubt that such learning occurs if conditions are adequately controlled

learning/laws of: generalizations that state the empirically established functional relations between certain antecedent conditions and changes in performance of a task ➤The definitions of "antecedent conditions" and of "task-performance" are explicitly, or often merely implicitly, derived from *learning theory* (which see). Since the empirical data are in nearly every case far from crucial, it would be more modestly accurate to speak of *generalizations* or *principles* of learning.

learning/logical = learning/meaningful (1).

learning/meaningful: 1. that variety of learning for which the evidence is the ability to recall or recognize the meaning of what

was studied, regardless of whether one can reproduce what was studied in its exact original form—*Syn* SUBSTANCE LEARNING (*prefd*), LOGICAL LEARNING (not *prefd*), rational learning.—*Ant* rote *learning, (in some situations) *verbatim* *learning. 2. the learning of material that is highly meaningful for the learner ➤ This usage lacks specific reference

learning/mechanical = learning/rote.

learning/modified whole method of: a modification of the whole learning method of memorizing in which difficult or important parts are given special attention as one goes along or are returned to for special practice.—See **learning/whole vs. part**.

learning/motor: see **motor learning**.

learning/movement: see **learning/place**.

learning/part-method of: breaking a comprehensive learning task into smaller fragments, each to be mastered separately and then combined into a whole. ➤ The term is particularly appropriate for a common procedure in **serial learning** and **memorizing**—See **learning/whole vs. part**.

learning/passive: learning in which no discernible effort or desire to learn is present. ➤ *Prefd syn* for **incidental *learning**.

learning/perceptual: learning in which the principal change is that the learner *perceives* something differently ➤ The term sometimes includes, sometimes contrasts with, **conceptual *learning**. It contrasts with **motor learning** and **learning of emotion**.

learning/perceptual-motor: the learning to make an overt motor response that is not primarily verbal when a concrete, non-verbal, stimulus situation is presented ➤ Although verbal elements are almost certainly operative, this term refers to learning in which their influence is minimal The contrast is with **VERBAL LEARNING** (stimulus and response both verbal) and with **VERBAL-PERCEPTUAL LEARNING** (stimulus verbal, response perceptual).—See also **learning/perceptual**.

learning/place: learning the location of a goal in space rather than the movements required to reach the goal ➤ Having learned the location, the animal can go there by different routes or by making different responses. The **PLACE LEARNING EXPERIMENT** is designed to test whether lower animals are capable of such learning. It is known that man sometimes is.—*Ant* **MOVEMENT LEARNING** (*prefd*), **RESPONSE LEARNING** (*ambig.*).—*Cp* **sign learning**.

learning process: 1. a topic in psychology wherein learning is considered as an event rather than as a result or product (though it is necessary to consider that product for the light it casts on the event) 2. the activities, overt or verbal, engaged in during

learning, and designed (or believed) to promote learning studying, thinking, practicing, attending, etc. ➤ **LEARNING ACTIVITIES** seems a preferable term 3. the hypothesized **function** (or functions) by means of which an enduring change takes place in the organism during the learning activities ➤ This function is known as yet only by inference, and it is not established that there is any *one* learning process or function Meanings (2) and (3) are often confused

learning/relational: that form of learning in which the learner takes note of the relationships between items and thus learns a pattern, as well as (or even instead of) specific concrete items.—*Cp* **learning/meaningful** (1).

learning/response: learning to make certain responses rather than learning the topography in which the responses are made; the opposite of **place *learning** (which see). The animal proceeds by the route previously learned and makes the same movements when, under changed conditions, this no longer leads to the goal.—*Syn.* **MOVEMENT LEARNING** (*prefd.*).

learning/rote: memorizing in which the task as seen by the learner requires no understanding but merely the reproduction of words or other symbols in the exact form in which they were presented. ➤ Frequent repetition is the commonly recognized means to memorizing Unintentional understanding of the relationships involved is not precluded **Conditioning** is equated with rote learning by some authors.—*Syn.* **by-heart learning**, **MECHANICAL LEARNING**, **VERBATIM LEARNING** (*prefd*).—*adv* **by rote**.

learning/selective: 1. the learning of those activities that bring satisfaction to the learner and the nonlearning of those that do not, even under adequate external opportunities to learn, the increased probability that one response among several will, as a result of learning activity, be more frequently elicited in a given situation 2. a theory that supposes all learning to consist in such a change in probability of response

learning/serial: see **serial learning**.

learning set: 1. a generalized approach to problems as if the animal recognizes that they are to be solved by learning an **instrumental** response ➤ The animal, whether human or subhuman, reacts on the implicit hypothesis that a means to the end is to be discovered. The learning set is itself believed to be a result of learning.—*Syn.* **learning to learn**, **SET TO LEARN** 2. a specific selective or orienting factor which determines that, in a particular kind of problem situation, certain kinds of responses will be tried and others abstained from. ➤ The animal has previously learned, not a particular solution to a problem, but a way

of going at it. Thus, in memorizing non-sense syllables, most subjects soon fall into a certain rhythm in reciting them. A set may even cause perceptual distortion. e.g., in a series of color names, the inserted word *screen* is learned as *green*. Learning sets are probably among the most useful aspects of human learning but are found also in lower animals.

learning/social: a learning process in which social demands are the determining conditions. ➤ A child's learning to be clean is chiefly determined by pressures from persons, even though the response concerns itself with dirt removal.

learning/solution: see **solution learning**.

learning/substance = learning/meaningful (1).

learning theory: an attempt to state the general nature of learning ➤ The first task of the learning theorist is to determine critically the kind of phenomena to which the word **learning** is to be applied, or, indeed, to determine whether there is an internally coherent body of fact to be so classified. It is true that the everyday meaning of learning *implies* such a theory (or several not too congruent theories), and an experiment on the conditions under which learning takes place implies by its very experimental design *what* learning is. ¶ These implications, however, generally remain unargued and uncriticized even in sophisticated theoretical systems. Most learning theory, therefore, consists in providing a logical framework for the systematic ordering of the facts that have been thus traditionally or uncritically designated as the facts of learning. ¶ The common expression "Learning theory states . . .," when used to refer to the teachings of a particular theory of learning, is assumption bordering on presumption. It is an abuse no one defends but many practice.

learning to learn: learning any of the attitudes or skills that make learning more efficient ➤ The term does not include the learning of concepts and background information, though these also add to efficiency.—See **learning set**.

learning/trial-and-error: a complex event in which an animal, having no already established adjustive response to the requirements of a task-situation, responds at first to only its very general features with a wide variety of acts, then gradually eliminates the responses that prove unsatisfactory and repeats with increasing frequency those that prove satisfactory.—*Syn.* FUMBLE-AND-SUCCESS, APPROXIMATION-AND-CORRECTION, TRIAL LEARNING.—*Cp* **insight, vicarious trial and error, try/provisional**.

learning/verbal and /verbal-perceptual: see **learning/perceptual-motor**.

learning/verbatim: learning or memorizing word for word; by-heart learning.—*Syn.* **learning/rote**.—*Ant.* **learning/meaningful**.

learning/whole vs. part: In the former, the entire learning material is worked through in successive repetitions from first to last; in the latter (also called **PIECEMEAL LEARNING**), the whole is broken into smaller sections to be separately learned, then combined into a whole. A **modified whole method** of ***learning** is also distinguished.

least action/law of: (*Gestalt*) the principle that the course of action taken is always that course which requires the least energy under the prevailing conditions, the theorem that an action always takes such form and direction that, under the given conditions, the product of the units of energy expended, multiplied by the units of time, is a minimum ➤ "Course of action" and "least energy" are to be understood in **phenomenal** ***field** terms. Thus, an *objectively* easy course of action may be imperceptible to a given person (i.e., it is not in the field for him), or it may be made difficult (require more energy) because of emotional blocking. ¶ The term **law** is a misnomer: this is not an empirical generalization of fact but a theorem. In physics, the theorem of least action is one of the ways of telling what energy is, in psychology, it is now proposed to tell by a parallel theorem what organismic energy is.—*Syn.* **PRINCIPLE OF LEAST ENERGY EXPENDITURE, PRINCIPLE OF MINIMAL EXPENDITURE OF ENERGY, least effort principle, PRINCIPLE OF LEAST ENERGY**.

least differences/method of = just noticeable differences/method of (*prefd.*).

least effort principle: the hypothesis that an animal tends to select and to follow that route toward a goal which involves the least physical effort.—*Cp* the law of ***least action**, which states that action *always* follows such a route; here a *tendency* is spoken of.

least energy (expenditure)/principle of = least action/law of.

least group size: a working principle that the optimal size of a learning group or class is the smallest group in which are represented all the abilities required for the learning activities involved.

least resistance/line of: the generalization or postulate that a person attempts to reach his goal in the easiest way, esp. with as little opposition as possible ➤ It is a variation of the **least action** postulate, emphasizing social rather than physical barriers.

least squares method: (*math*) a procedure for finding the regular or smooth curve (or the mathematical function) which best represents or "fits" a series of plotted scores.

or similar values. The sum of the squares of the differences between the points to be fitted and the corresponding points on the fitted line is made to be a minimum. ➤Curves of known geometric characteristics (such as a parabola, a hyperbola, a growth curve, etc.) are fitted to the data by means of normal equations—*Cp* smoothed *curve, goodness of *fit.

least squares principle: (*stat*) the generalization that the most probable value to be obtained from a series of observations or measurements is that value about which the sum of the squares of the deviations is a minimum.

leaving the field: a metaphorical expression for any expedient that removes a person from a certain psychological *field, esp from a problem situation in which he faces frustration. ➤E.g., a child frustrated by a puzzle rejects it and plays with something else, a person changes the subject when bested in argument, or even when merely bored—*Distg fr* efforts to alter the field, and from rationalization.

Leeraufreaktion (ler'ouf-re-ak'si-ōn') *n* (*Ger*, reaction to emptiness) reacting in the absence of a particular cue or signal when it is randomly omitted from a repeated series.

left-handedness = sinistrality.

legend: *n* 1. a tradition, insupportable by adequate historical evidence, about a historical person or place ➤*Distg fr* myth, which deals with imaginary persons or things 2. a brief explanation appended to a drawing or chart

legibility: *n* the quality of a visual symbol, usually of a printed or written symbol, that makes it easy to read or to distinguish from other symbols

legitimate: *adj* 1. in accordance with law, with accepted standards, or with recognized principles, more specif, 2. (*logic*) of reasoning that accords with the rules of logic.—*Syn* logical.—*Ant* illicit, fallacious. 3. born of wedded parents—*Ant*. illegitimate.—*n* legitimacy.

leipo- (lī'pō-) combining form meaning *lacking*, *missing*. Used especially to denote some form of *elision* in speech abnormalities: e.g., LEIPOLOGIA, LEIPOLEXIA.

Leiter International Performance Scale: a series of intelligence tests designed to be free from influences peculiar to a particular culture or nation ➤It consists of various wooden blocks, some with pictures on them. The tasks are matching of colors, pictures, and blocks of different forms; picture completion; discrimination of number of items; etc.—*Cp* test/culture-free.

lemma (lem'a) *n* (*logic*) a preliminary proposition demonstrated or accepted for immediate use in the exposition or proof of

another proposition ➤*Cp* **postulate**, which gains its claim to acceptance because it is a necessary element in a chain of reasoning which as a whole makes sense. The lemma is itself proved, or is supposed to be provable. It is a near-synonym for **premise** but is not limited to syllogistic reasoning. **length/focal:** see **focal length**.

lens: in the eye, a transparent structure capable of changing its convexity in order to focus light rays directly on the retina.

—*Syn* CRYSTALLINE LENS.

-lepsy, -lepsy: combining forms meaning *seizure* or *attack* *eplepsy, catalepsy*

lepto- combining form meaning *small, weak, fine*.

leptokurtic (lep'tō-kēr'tik) see **kurtosis**.

leptomorph: see **body build/index of**.

leptosomic (-sōm) *n* a person of slender, or asthenic, body build.—*adj*. **leptosomic, leptosomatic.**

lerema (lə rē'mə): *n* garrulousness of the insane or the senile.—*Syn* LERESIS.

Lesbianism: *n* homosexuality in women, esp with *cunnilinctus*.—*pers. n* **Lesbian**.

lesion: *n* a change in a tissue from injury or disease

lethal (lē'thəl): *adj*. causing death, fatal.

lethargy: *n*. 1. morbid drowsiness from which it is difficult to arouse a person 2. inaction and apathy—*adj* **lethargic**.

leucocyte (lu'kō sit) *n*. one of the colorless cells of the blood.—*Syn* WHITE BLOOD CELL, WHITE CORPUSCLE.—*Var*. **leukocyte**.

leucotomy (lu'kot'ō-mi) = **lobotomy**.

leukocyte = leucocyte.

leukotomy = lobotomy.

level: *n* 1. an area or region—or figuratively, a position, rank, or degree—in which all things are equal in respect to the quality being considered e.g., *level* of intelligence, the position or rank of persons who do equally well in tasks requiring intelligence, though not necessarily in the same tasks. 2. (*psychophys*) the sensitivity of a receptor at a given time, compared with the established average threshold of that receptor 3. a coordinating center for neural impulses named to show its position relative to the periphery or to the highest coordinating center ➤Especially commonly named are SPINAL LEVEL, BRAIN STEM LEVEL, MIDBRAIN LEVEL, CORTICAL LEVEL. The several levels from spinal to cortical reflect increasing complexity of functions coordinated.

leveling: *n* the tendency to perceive or to recall something as having greater symmetry, less irregularity, less incongruity than it objectively has ➤E.g., the content of a rumor tends to become shorter, more concise, and thus more easily grasped. **SHARPENING** of the rumor—the process whereby certain elements are brought out

more clearly and others are submerged, thus resulting in distortion—may go on simultaneously

leveling and accentuation/rule of: the generalization that, where initial visual contrast is great, accentuation of contrast occurs; where it is small, leveling or reduction of contrast results

leveling effect: the tendency, under certain conditions of measurement, for a second set of observations to cluster more closely about the mean than the first set. The range and/or the standard deviation of the second testing are less. ➤ Leveling is not a statistical effect, but an effect in some way correlated with practice or repetition—*Distg. fr. regression effect*, which is found in a restricted part of the distribution only, whereas the leveling effect is a phenomenon of the whole distribution

level/occupational: 1. a class of occupations defined in terms of the amount of skill or ability required 2. a classification of occupations according to the prestige and socioeconomic status associated with them.

level of aspiration: see aspiration/level of.

level of confidence: see fiducial limits.

levels of factuality: see factuality/levels of.

levitation: *n.* rising in the air without material support ➤ The term is usually confined to the unreal experiences of dreams, or to the phenomena of mediumistic séances

Levy Movement Scale: a series of blots made by finger painting, used as a projective test analogous to the Rorschach. ➤ The pictures are particularly likely to elicit movement responses—See *M.*

lewd: *adj* lustful, excessively given to sexual thought or action, or provocative thereto. ➤ The term originally meant *not clerical, unlettered*

Lewinian (usually pron *lə·vin'i·ən*) *adj* characteristic of the point of view or work of Kurt Lewin

-lexia (*-lek'si·ə*): combining form that denotes a (specific) *type of reading incapacity*: bradylexia, alexia.

lexicology: *n* the branch of learning dealing with the derivation, meaning, and use of words ➤ Overattention to this discipline leads to sterile verbalism, its neglect to confusion and ambiguity.

lexis ratio: a statistic used to show whether a distribution of observations has hypernormal, normal, or subnormal dispersion.

$$L = \frac{\sigma}{\sigma_B}$$
 where σ = obtained dispersion of percentage scores on a test, and σ_B = theoretically expected dispersion, calculated from the mean percentage of successes and the mean number of items attempted.

libertarianism: *n* philosophical doctrine that man can influence the course of events by his choices and decisions—*pers n.* **libertarian.**

libertine: *n* a person who is sexually unrestrained and promiscuous.

libidinal (*lə·bid'ə·nəl*). *adj* pertaining to the **libido**.—*Distg. fr. LIBIDINOUS* (*-nəs*), highly active sexually; and *fr* **licentious**, unrestrained by moral standards in sex activity.

libidinal object: (*psychoan*) the person or thing with which **libido** is concerned, which provokes or excites **instinctual** activity related to it ➤ For psychoanalysis, **love object** is a synonym, but this term can also be used in its ordinary sense for any person or object that regularly excites affection.

libidinalization (*li·bid'ən·i·zā'shən*): *n.* the process of becoming the object of **libido**.—*Syn* erotization.

libidinous: see **libidinal**.

libido (*li·bē'dō*)· *n.* (*psychoan*) 1. sexual craving. 2. any erotic desire or pleasure. 3. any **instinctual** manifestation that tends toward life rather than death, integration rather than disintegration—*Syn* Eros, life instinct. 4. any psychic energy, constructive or destructive.—*Syn.* **horme**.

➤ Freud, who introduced the term, continually changed his usage as well as the concepts for which **libido** was proposed, and his followers have not in general been more consistent. Common to all uses is the idea of some sort of psychic dynamics or energy, an irrational and **instinctual** determiner of both conscious and unconscious processes. The sexual impulses are, at the least, the type to which other **libidinal** manifestations may be compared. In Freud's earlier treatment **libido** was quite simply a direct or indirect sexual expression; even in usage (4) the connection with sex cannot be severed. Freud later seemed inclined to drop the term **libido** altogether, but finally chose meaning (4), which is also Jung's usage. This is to introduce—or to increase—confusion between the professional use and the layman's understanding. The psychoanalytic movement has from the beginning suffered from an ambiguity about sex, if not in the writings of adherents, at least in the minds of those who follow from a distance. **Libido** is now firmly established as a semipopular term with a meaning somewhere between (1) and (2). Any other meaning is likely to be misinterpreted. If it is to mean *any* kind of psychic energy, why not use that phrase or the very closely akin **horme**? If it means any constructive **instinctual** activity, why not **life instinct**?—*adj* **libidinal**, **libidinous**.

libido analog: a symbol that becomes a substitute for a libidinal object.

libido/bisexual: (*psychoan.*) attachment of the sexual impulse to persons of both sexes. —*Syn.* PSYCHOSEXUAL HERMAPHRODITISM

libido fixation = fixation/affective.

libido/plasticity of: the tendency of libido to find indirect discharge routes when direct routes are blocked

libido/vicissitudes of: the four major avenues of indirect gratification of libido (*a*) repression with subsequent symptom- and dream-formation, (*b*) sublimation; (*c*) transformation into its opposite manifestation, (*d*) redirection of an instinctual aim from an external object onto the self —*Syn.* PLASTICITY OF INSTINCT OR OF LIBIDO

license: *n.* 1. permission, granted according to legal provisions, to practice a profession or occupation ➤In general, the term is not used unless the occupation is forbidden to those without a license —*Cp.* certification. —*n.* licensure, the granting of licenses 2. = licentiousness.

licentiate: *n.* a person having a professional license.

licentiousness: *n.* lack of restraint by moral standards, esp in sexual activity — *adj.* licentious.

L-I-D: symbols for *like*, *indifferent*, *dislike* as used in questionnaire forms

Liebmann effect (lĕp'man). the fact that differences of luminosity are more effective in maintaining contour lines between adjacent areas than are differences in hue; the fact that luminosity difference more sharply marks off an area than does hue difference

lie detector: an apparatus for measuring blood pressure, pulse and respiration changes, and the electrodermal response when the subject is asked to answer questions ➤The hypothesis is that if he is lying there will be emotional disturbance which will manifest itself in the above indices But these indices reflect any kind of emotional change, even the puzzlement or bafflement of problem-solving —*Syn.* polygraph, which can be used in other ways

life: *n.* that property of plants and animals (and perhaps of viruses) whereby they maintain structural integrity by a constant interchange of elements with surrounding media. ➤There is no agreement about what that property is Though there are ambiguous or difficult cases, a variety of criteria permit fairly reliable distinction of the living from the nonliving: metabolism, growth, response to stimulation or excitation, reproduction None of these by itself is acknowledged as a necessary and sufficient defining quality —*adj.* living; vital, pertaining to life —*v.* live.

life/change of = menopause.

life cycle: the average time from birth to death of an organism, or of a group, culture, or institution, conceived as recurring in successive generations or epochs ➤Certain crises, such as birth, puberty, and marriage, are said to divide the life cycle —*Syn.* life span, which carries no implication of recurrence —*Distg. fr.* generation, the average time from the birth of an organism to the median date of birth of its various offspring (in man, about 33 years).

life expectancy: see expectancy/life.

life goal: (*A. Adler*) the goal—implicit in all striving but seldom acknowledged even to oneself—of attaining a superiority that will compensate for the person's chief inferiority, real or imagined

life history: the tracing of events, environmental and internal, in the development of a person or group, by accurate and detailed description of the entire life career or of a considerable portion thereof

life instinct: (*psychoan.*) one of the two instincts (actually classes of instincts) in the id. It includes all the tendencies that strive toward the integration of living substance into larger wholes —*Syn.* Eros. —*Contr.* *w.* death instinct, or Thanatos. —See also libido. ➤Individual development is conceived as the resultant of the opposed tendencies of construction and destruction, of life instinct and death instinct

life lie: (*A. Adler*) the idea, sometimes included by a neurotic in his life plan, that he will fail because of circumstances beyond his control

life-organization pattern: a more or less consistent mode of life, a role or group of roles, or a set of standards and practices for certain types of situations, that dominate or regulate the more important behaviors of a person during a considerable period of his life.

life plan: (*A. Adler*) the entire set of defensive behaviors by means of which a person prevents his supposed superiority from being disproved by the test of reality —*Cp.* defense mechanism.

life space: (*K. Lewin*) 1. the entire set of phenomena (5) constituting the world of actuality for a person or group of persons 2. the totality of facts that determine the behavior of a person or of a group. ➤A person's life space is conceived as composed of regions (which are states of affairs), objects (including persons), goals, and instrumentalities that affect his behavior at that moment, intraorganismic factors such as needs or motives, abilities, habits are also included The emphasis is upon the interaction of organism and environment in an organized and unified field. While the construct is ahistorical, a given life space may have considerable duration unless it is char-

acterized as **MOMENTARY LIFE SPACE** The life space is often represented by **topological diagrams**—*Syn* **TOTAL SITUATION** (for a **MOMENTARY LIFE SPACE**), **psychological "field"**—For related terms, see **situation**.

life space/structure of: the interrelations of the boundaries, barriers, prescriptions, and proscriptions that make up the life space.—*Cp* **support**.

life span: 1. the actual time from birth to death of an individual 2. the length of life characteristic of a given species \rightarrow *Dstg* *fr* average length of life, or life ***expectancy**. The life span is essentially not a statistical concept For the U.S., it would normally be thought of as at least 65 or 70 years, which is considerably more than the mean, median, or mode

life table: a tabulation showing the life ***expectancy** of persons at each life age

light: *adj.* 1. of high brightness or illumination. 2. not heavy—*n* 3. the stimulus to seeing, the radiant energy of those wave lengths which act as adequate stimuli to the visual sense.

light-adapted eye: an eye that has been exposed to light stimuli of relatively high intensity (ordinary daylight or higher) and has thereby become relatively insensitive to lower intensities.—*Cp* **adaptation/sensory**.

light-determined response: (*Ror.*) see **shading effect**

light-induction/simultaneous: the effect of stimulation of one part of the retina upon the activity of other parts; or upon the visual experience associated with other parts of the visual field.—*Cp* **color contrast**, the most frequently noted instance.

lightness: *n* attribute of an object color (in contrast with a film color or illuminant ***color**) by means of which it can be placed in the series between black and white. It applies to both hues and achromatic colors.—*Syn* **visual intensity**, **brightness** (both of which also name an attribute of glowing colors).

light reflex: pupillary response, by dilation or contraction, to changes in light

light sensation: that aspect of seeing which is functionally dependent upon radiant energy transmitted in waves from 390 to 760 micromillimeters—i.e., upon light—and upon the activities of the retina and its associated structures.

light wave: luminous radiant energy, regarded as an undulatory or wavelike phenomenon, i.e., as a transverse electromagnetic disturbance.

likelihood: *n* 1. a quantitative statement of one's rational belief about whether a certain event is to be expected to occur. \rightarrow The quantitative statement may be in words

("very likely," "somewhat unlikely," etc) or in terms of a proportion ("four chances in ten"). Strictly speaking, **probability** is a property of the event, likelihood a statement of a person's belief about the probability, but the two are often used interchangeably 2. (*stat*) the relative chance that the **statistical constants** in a sample arose from a given set of **parameters** in the universe from which the sample was drawn.

likelihood ratio: the probability of the alternative hypothesis being considered, divided by that of the null hypothesis. \rightarrow This is the basic quantity computed after each set of observations in a **sequential *analysis**.

like-mindedness: *n* similarity in ideas and attitudes between two or more persons

Likert procedure (*lik'ert*). a method of constructing and scoring **attitude scales**: subjects are asked to indicate, on a three- or five-step scale, the degree of their agreement-disagreement with a statement \rightarrow *Cp* **Thurstone scale**, which asks only for "agree-disagree" responses, but utilizes statements spaced at psychologically equal intervals.

limbic system: (*neurol.*) a group of structures, as yet poorly defined, generally including areas of the **transitional cortex** and ***subcortical *nuclei** formerly classified as part of the olfactory brain. \rightarrow The limbic system is supposed to be related to the integration of emotional patterns. There is much controversy about just which structures should be included.

limen (*li'mən*) = **threshold**.—*adj.* **liminal**.

liminal (*li'mə'nəl; lim'ə-*): *adj* at, or pertaining to, the limen, or threshold.

liminal sensitivity or **LS**: the sensory acuity of a person measured in terms of the average **liminal stimulus**.

liminal stimulus: a particular physical stimulus (1) that just barely evokes a sensory response, or that just barely brings a **sense datum** to awareness \rightarrow The liminal stimulus is the actual stimulus, the **STIMULUS THRESHOLD** or **STIMULUS LIMEN** is the magnitude of that stimulus, but the terms are often interchanged—See **threshold**.

limit: *n* 1. the first or last value in a series. 2. the end of a sensory continuum e.g., the highest or lowest sound, the first or last color in the spectrum that seems to contain red, etc. 3. the point beyond which further practice seems to effect no improvement—See **limit/physiological**.

limit/physiological: the point beyond which, at a given level of maturity, no further gain in efficiency can be secured by practice \rightarrow The words imply that the limit is set by the physicochemical structure of the organs involved, actually, other factors may

be more important.—*Syn.* PRACTICE LIMIT (*prefd*)

limits/fiducial: see fiducial limits.

limits/method of = just noticeable differences/method of.

linear: *adj* 1. pertaining to a line 2. pertaining to a straight line, = RECTILINEAR ➤ This is the most common meaning 3. pertaining to a continuous variation.

linear function: (*math*) a relationship between two or more variables that can be represented by a straight line The slope of the line is given by any *y* value divided by its corresponding *x* value.

linearity: *n* the quality of being linear; capability of being represented by a straight line.—*Syn.* RECTILINEARITY.—*Contr.* *w* curvilinearity.

linear-operator model: (*learning theory*) a schema for describing the relations between learning factors by means of a linear equation which states how the probability of a given alternative response increases or decreases with the occurrence of a certain positive or negative factor or operator

linear perspective: see perspective/linear.

linear system: one in which the response to a complex input is the summation of the separate responses to the separate elements of the input. ➤ This is essentially the opposite of the gestalt relation Most organisms are nonlinear systems, most machines are approximately linear.

line/fixation: see fixation/visual.

line of direction: see direction/line of.

linga (*ling'gə*): *n.* a phallic symbol.—*Var.* lingam (*-gəm*).

lingual: *adj.* of, or pertaining to, the tongue

linguistics: *n* the scientific study of languages.

linkage: *n* 1. the connection between stimulus and response, or, more generally, between any two psychological processes 2. the tendency for certain characters of an organism to be inherited together, the offspring showing either both or neither The linked traits are believed to be transmitted by genes located in the same chromosome

link analysis: (*human eng*) the attempt to design a system in which connections between parts shall be efficient, the study of successively used displays and/or controls, and of operating connections between all men and machines in a system, for purposes of achieving a system layout that will keep key links as short as possible.

linked characters: see linkage (2).

Link Instrument Trainer: a training apparatus that, without leaving the ground, closely simulates actual operating conditions for piloting a plane

lip erotism: tendency to experience erotic

satisfaction from stimulation of the lips, normally in kissing but sometimes by other stimuli ➤ According to one theory, much of the satisfaction of smoking, etc., comes from lip erotism.—*Syn.* oral erotism (which, however, has broader meaning)

lip key: an instrument for timing the beginning of lip movements in speech

lip reading = speech reading.

lisp: *n* (*speech*) imperfect pronunciation of the sibilants *s* and *z*, usually by substituting a *th* sound.—*Var.* lisping.

Lissajou's figures (*lî'sə-zhuz'*): the visible closed figures produced by reflection of a beam of light from two tuning forks which vibrate in perpendicular planes

Listing's law: principle which states that the axis around which oblique movements of the eyes take place is in the same plane as the axes round which simple vertical and horizontal movements take place. This holds only when the visual axes are approximately parallel; otherwise swivel rotation may occur.

listless: *adj* uninterested, indifferent, and making only slow feeble movements.—*Distg fr.* languid, which implies muscular weakness or exhaustion.—*n.* listlessness.

literacy: *n* ability to read and write, or to communicate by means of writing. ➤ The acceptable level for a given purpose is arbitrarily and variously defined.—See illiteracy.—*adj.* literate.

literacy test: a test of ability to read or write ➤ Minimum standards for literacy are arbitrarily determined.

literal: *adj.* pertaining to letters: e.g., LITERAL AGNOSTIA, loss of ability to recognize letters

literature: *n* (*tech*) the published material of a given field of learning or part thereof.

little brain = cerebellum.

liveness: *n.* (*acoustics*) the characteristic of a room or auditorium that determines the naturalness of sounds heard therein.

living/standard of: see standard of living.

Lloyd Morgan's canon: see Morgan's canon.

L method: (*stat*) a short-cut method for selecting a small number of items or of variables that, when weighted with equal gross score weights, will predict a criterion almost as well as or better than the entire pool of items or variables, similarly weighted, from which the sample is drawn

load: *n* 1. the number of clients or patients cared for by a therapist, counselor, or social caseworker. 2. (*stat*) = weight or factor loading.—*v* 3. (*stat*) to multiply a set of values by a constant in order to make the set comparable to some other set—See weight.

loading: *n* (*stat*) 1. = weight. 2. = factor loading.

lobe: *n* a rounded or projecting part of an organ; specif, one of the five main divisions of the **cerebrum**: the frontal, parietal, temporal, and occipital lobes, and the **CENTRAL LOBE** or **island of 'Reil**.
lobectomy (lō-bek'ta-mī). *n.* surgical excision of the prefrontal areas of the frontal lobes.—*Distg. fr* lobotomy.

lobotomy (lō-bot'ə-mī): *n* a surgical cutting of the white nerve fibers connecting the frontal lobes with the thalamus. ➤It is sometimes used in the treatment of mental disorders. Lobotomy is the commonest form of **psychosurgery**.—*Syn.* **PREFRONTAL LEUKOTOMY**, **FRONTAL LEUKOTOMY**, **PREFRONTAL LOBOTOMY**.—*Distg. fr* lobectomy.

localization: *n* 1. the perceptual reference of a sensory datum to a place in space. e.g., the reference of sounds to a place whence they seem to come, the reference of a tactile sensation to a place on the skin (both of which can be greatly in error) ➤Significantly, it is rare to speak of localization of visual sensations, though they are never localized on the retina but always referred to a place in space 2. reference of mental and nervous functions to specific localities in the brain as their "seat." ➤This reference is not perceptual but rather a matter of inference.—*Syn.* **BRAIN** or **CORTICAL LOCALIZATION**—See **brain center**.

local sign or signature: a character or attribute, said to be inherent in each distinct visual or tactual sensation, such that it can be distinguished from another sensation in respect to position in space, though in all other respects they may be alike

location chart: (*Ror*) an outline of the inkblot figure on which the examiner records the location of the subject's response.

locking/autonomic: see **autonomic locking**.

locomotion: *n* 1. the transference of an organism from one place to another by its own movements 2. figuratively, a change in the relationship of an organism to its environment or to its **life space**. ➤For K. Lewin, it may be a change in position or **valence** of regions in the life space, as well as a change of the individual's position in life space.—*adj.* **locomotor**, pertaining to locomotion; **locomotive**, causing locomotion.—*v* **locomote**.

locomotion/ease of: (*K Lewin*) a property of the life space at a given time, determined by the number and permeability of the barriers.

locomotion/psychological: (*K Lewin*) action involving movement from one region to another in **life space**.—See **region**.

locomotion/social: a change from one socioeconomic class to another; more gen-

erally, any kind of change in social status or role

locomotor ataxia: see **ataxia**.

locomotor behavior: movement that carries the whole body in one direction or another.—*Syn.* **locomotion**.

locus (lō'kəs) *n*, *pl.* **loci** (-sī) 1. a place, spot, or organ 2. (*math.*) the total of all possible positions of a moving or generating element

log = **logarithm**.

logagnosia = sensory **aphasia**.

logamnesia = sensory **aphasia**.

logarithm or **log:** *n* (*math*) the exponent indicating the power to which a number (the **BASE**) must be raised to yield a given number ➤E.g., the base number 10 must be multiplied by itself, i.e., has the exponent 2, to yield 100 $\log_{10} 100 = 2$. Electronic calculators commonly employ logs with a base of 2. $\log_2 8 = 3$ means that the base number 2 must be multiplied by itself twice to produce 8.

logarithmic curve: (*math.*) the curve each point of which is determined by the natural value of one **coordinate** (usually *y*) and the logarithm of the value of the other **coordinate** The equation is $y = \log x$ —*Syn.* **LOGISTIC CURVE**

logarithmic mean = **mean/geometric**.

-logia: combining form denoting *speaking* or *saying*; or denoting *speech disorder associated with mental deficiency*—*Cp* **-logy**.

logic: *n.* that branch of philosophy which establishes the criteria by which, granting the correctness of the factual data employed, the worth or validity of arguments or reasoning may be judged. ➤It is concerned with whether reasoning is correct, not with the psychological conditions that lead to correct or incorrect reasoning. It is a normative, not an empirical, discipline.—*Cp.* **logic/formal**, **logic/symbolic**.

logic/affective: a sequence of judgments in which the connection between one judgment and another is chiefly emotional: e.g., "My mother is nice to me; she is good" ➤When the appearance of logical validity is maintained, although the judgments are made for emotional reasons, the affective logic takes the form of **rationalization**.

logical: *adj* pertaining to, or characterized by, sound reasoning or **logic**; following the principles of logic. ➤The denotations of the adjective **logical** are somewhat broader than those of the noun **logic**; whereas the noun refers primarily to validity of *expression* of thinking in the form of propositions, the adjective refers also to arrangement and classification of data and to the actual processes of thinking that produce these expressions. Except that it carries no reference to concrete fact, **logical** means nearly the same as **valid** or **correct**.—*Contr* *w* **ILLOGICAL**, contrary to logic;

ALOGICAL OR NONLOGICAL, of that to which considerations of logic do not apply, intuitive, not reached by *explicit* reasoning; autistic, determined by feeling and desire rather than by reasoning

logical approach = (*educ*) **logical method**.

logical deduction: a conclusion reached by proceeding from acceptable general principles according to the rules of logic.

—*Contr w.* empirical reasoning, which is based on facts and is usually **inductive**.

logical memory = **learning/meaningful** (1).

logical method: (*educ*) the arrangement and presentation of instructional materials in a logical order and according to their own inherent relationships, with little or no regard to relative difficulties or to the needs and capabilities of the learners—*Distg fr.*

logical organization.—*Syn.* LOGICAL APPROACH

logical organization: an arrangement—of data, ideas, or anything to be communicated to others—in such a way as to display the inherent relations between the elements ➤ A logical organization does not necessarily follow a certain “logical order” in presenting material, it is designed to *make clear* the relations—*Distg fr.* **logical method**.

logic/formal: the body of rules or principles that deal with the acceptability of conclusions, as based upon the *form* of the propositions used in reaching a conclusion rather than upon their meaning.

logic/infinite-valued: see **infinite-valued logic**.

logic/symbolic: a treatment of logic that uses a formalized logical language and symbols especially designed for the purpose, in order to avoid the ambiguities of ordinary language.—*Syn.* MATHEMATICAL LOGIC, LOGISTIC

logic-tight compartments: thinking that utilizes one set of premises when dealing with one situation, and an inconsistent set with another situation ➤ This is a **defense mechanism**; there is a faint realization that a comparison of premises might lead to uncomfortable conclusions

logistic: *adj* 1. pertaining to calculation; skilled in calculation—*n* 2. (*rare*) the art of calculation ➤ This use should remain rare, since confusion with military *logistics* is almost unavoidable. 3. = **logic/symbolic**.

logistic curve: 1. a curve, often used to describe growth, whose equation is $y = \frac{k}{(1 + e^{a+bx})}$, where x is time, y is the growth variable, and k , a , b are constants for the given population—*Syn.* CURVE OF AUTOCATALYTIC GROWTH, PEARL-REED CURVE.

2. = LOGARITHMIC CURVE $y = \log x$

log(o)-: combining form meaning *word, thought, speech*.

logomania = **logorrhea**.

logopathy (log'op'ə'thi): *n* any type of speech disorder

logopedics (log'ō·pē'diks): *n.* the scientific study and treatment of speech disorders.—*Syn.* LOGOPEDIA (—pē'di·ə)—*pers. n* **logopedist**.

logorrhea (log'ō·rē'ə): *n* abnormal volubility, usually incoherent—*Distg. fr.* **loquacity**.—*Syn.* POLYPHRASIA, HYPERLOGIA, LOGOMANIA, LALORRHEA

-logy: combining form meaning *speech, discourse*, hence *knowledge* or *science*—*Cp.* **-logia**.

longevity: *n.* long life; a span of life beyond the usual.

longitudinal: *adj.* 1. pertaining to length. 2. (*anat*) in the direction of the long axis of the body

longitudinal method: see **cross-section method**.

looking-glass self: see **self/looking-glass**.

loquacity: *n.* the tendency to speak often and at length. ➤ *Distg fr.* **logorrhea**, which is an abnormality. Loquacity is merely a fault.—*Syn.* LOQUACIOUSNESS—*adj.* **loquacious**.

lordosis: *n.* exaggerated forward curvature of the spinal column, hollow back—*adj* **lordotic** (—dot'ik)

loudness: *n.* the heard attribute of a tone which corresponds to the physical attribute of intensity.—*Distg fr.* **tonal *volume**, which has a somewhat different but related meaning.—*Cp* **pitch**, **tonal attribute**.

love: *n* 1. a feeling, varied in its behavioral aspects and in mental content, but believed to have a specific and unique quality; affection; a feeling of attachment for a person (sometimes a thing); strong liking ➤ The feeling of love need not, though it often manifestly does, have an erotic element; and some theorists hold that all love feelings are erotic in essence—*Syn* **affection**, **tender feeling**. 2. a sentiment whose dominant feeling is affection, and whose goal is the close association of another person (or personified object) with oneself, and the happiness and welfare of that person. ➤ The *feeling* of (1) is essentially a temporally limited *event*. The *sentiment* of (2) is an enduring *structure* (see **senti-**). Yet the attributes of one of these are often ascribed to the other, probably because the feeling is seldom experienced except as an expression of the sentiment. 3. (*psychoan.*) the primitive and undifferentiated pleasure-seeking emotion (= **libido**), or a specialization thereof which contains a large element of (often-disguised) **lust**. 4. (*psychoan.*) the feeling expression of **Eros**, the instinct which accepts and constructs, or integrates—See **libido**, usually a close synonym ➤ The psychoanalytic meaning of love has shifted as analytic doctrine has de-

veloped, the earlier view of (3) merged gradually (and incompletely) into that of (4). 5. a spiritual quality, possibly derived from sexuality but free of any sexual quality, which unites persons, giving them a sense of being interrelated. ➤ See *agapism*. This meaning—religious, mystic, and literary, rather than scientific—nonetheless refers to a kind of relationship and of interpersonal behavior which it is important for psychology as science to consider.

love object: see *libidinal object*.

Lowenfeld test (lō'ən·felt) = *mosaic test*.

low-grade defective: see *defective/low-grade*.

loyalty: *n* an attitude or sentiment of firm attachment to a person, group, institution, or ideal—*adj* *loyal*.

LQ: *abbr* for lowest or first quartile; = Q_1 , the value that is exceeded by three fourths of the measures

LS = *luminal sensitivity*, the quantity of stimulation that barely reaches the threshold.

LSp: symbol for *life space*.

lucidity: *n* 1. clarity of meaning or of perception 2. an interval of sanity between periods of incoherent manifestations of insanity—*adj* *lucid*.

ludic (lu'dik)· *adj* playful, playfully pretending

lues (lu'ēz)· *n* syphilis—*adj*. *luetetic* (-et'ik).

lumbar (lum'bār): *adj*. pertaining to the middle of the back

lumbar puncture: the withdrawal, for diagnostic purposes, of a sample of *cerebrospinal fluid* by inserting a syringe needle between the lumbar vertebrae

lumen: *n* (*vis*) the unit of *luminous flux*. It is equal to the flux through a unit solid angle from a uniform point source of one candle, or to the flux on a unit surface all points of which are at unit distance from a uniform point source of one candle. It is the strength of the light energy.—*Sym-bol, L*.

luminance: *n* the light energy emitted, reflected, or transmitted, the *luminous flux* emitted per unit solid angle and unit projected area of source. This was formerly called *photometric brightness*. It may be measured in *lamberts* or *millilamberts*.

➤ Four related terms may be compared.

luminance is the strength of light in the whole three-dimensional space involved, its measurements are given in the units of solid geometry. **illuminance** is the strength of light arriving at, or incident to, a *surface*, it is what the layman calls the illumination of the surface. Its measurements are in plane geometry terms. **Luminosity** is the strength of light as modified by prevailing physical conditions, such as translucence of medium, texture of surface, etc. **Brightness**

is the psychological attribute of color or light as perceived. Its physical correlate is **luminosity**.—See **illuminance**, **luminosity**, and **brightness** for further details

luminosity: *n* (*optics*) the brightness-producing capacity of light. **Luminosity** is not a function of the physical intensity of the light (i.e., of **luminance**) but of that light under all the prevailing *physical* conditions (distance, grain of the light surface, translucence of the medium, etc.) ➤ It is **luminosity**, not **luminance**, which is the physical correlate of brightness. It is measured by the ratio of **photometric** quantity to **radiometric** quantity, e.g., **lumens** (photometric) per watt (radiometric).—*Syn* *visibility*.

luminosity/absolute: luminosity expressed in absolute terms, such as lumens per watt, in contrast with luminosity as determined by distance and other such factors.

luminosity coefficients: the coefficients by which the color mixture data for any color need to be multiplied so that the sum of the three products is the **luminance** of the color sample to be specified

luminosity curve: the curve of luminosity of spectral stimuli through the visible range, plotted as a function of wave length, with maximum luminosity as unity ➤ The curve is separately plotted for **photopic** and **scotopic vision**; unless specifically indicated otherwise, the former is always meant.

luminous: *adj* having the appearance of emitting light, glowing, pertaining to a light source, in contrast with a reflected light.

luminous flux: rate of transfer of luminous or radiant energy, evaluated in terms of the experienced **brilliance** it produces. The usual unit is the **lumen**

luminous intensity: **luminous flux** emitted per unit solid angle about a source. The usual unit is the candle or **candle power**.

lunacy: *n* obsolescent legal term for a departure from normal mentality so grave as to bring a person under guardianship of the state. It includes the *insane* and the *mental defective*.—*adj* and *pers. n* *lunatic*.

Luria technique: a procedure for measuring emotional tensions. The subject responds to the words of a free **association* test, simultaneously pressing down the fingers of one hand on a sensitive registration device and holding the fingers of the other hand as steady as possible

lust: *n* 1. craving for immoderate self-indulgence, esp. of the "lower" appetites; hence, 2. immoderate sexual craving. 3. the specific emotion associated with sex, sexual feeling.—*Distg fr.* (Ger) *Lust*, which means pleasure.

luster: *n* sheen or glossiness, perception in which shiny bright areas are seen upon the surface of an object ➤ **Luster** is characteristically experienced when observing a somewhat irregular and more or less polished metal object—*Var.* **lustre**.—*adj.* **lustrous**.

lux: *n* the illuminance of a surface one square meter in area receiving uniformly distributed flux of one lumen; or the illuminance produced at the surface of a sphere having a radius of one meter by a uniform point source of one international candle situated at its center.—*Syn* METER-CANDLE LUX.

lying: *n* communication to others of what one knows to be untrue or contrary to fact, attempt to deceive. ➤ Any form of communication may be a lie, but verbal statements are meant unless the term is qualified —*adj.* **lying**.—*n* and *v* lie.—*pers. n* liar.

lying/pathological: 1. making absurdly un-

true statements, only half believed by the person uttering them and often not expected to be believed by the hearer ➤ It is a symptom of mental disorder, though found in mild form in otherwise fairly normal people 2. falsification out of proportion to any purpose, extravagant untruths

lymph: *n* a body fluid, chiefly derived from the blood, containing certain white blood cells (LYMPHOCYTES). The lymph travels slowly in a series of lymphatic ducts to the large veins near the heart—*adj.* **lymphatic**.

lymphatic temperament: see **phlegmatic**.

lymphocyte (lm'fō sīt): see **lymph**.

lynching/bourbon: (*H. Cantril*) a lynching deliberately engineered by leading citizens to punish an individual for a specific offense—*Distg. fr.* **lynching/proletariat**.

lynching/proletariat: (*H. Cantril*) a lynching, led by lower class members, which has as its main objective the persecution of an out-group.—*Distg. fr.* **lynching/bourbon**.

M

M: 1. (not *ital*) = mean/arithmetic. 2. = illumination. 3. = (*C Hull*) the learning maximum, 100 habs. 4. = associative memory factor (see **abilities/primary mental**) 5. = (*Ror*) movement response.

Mⁱ = arbitrary *origin.

M_g = geometric *mean.

wM = weighted arithmetic *mean.

m: 1. = any number (Used in general formulas) 2. (not *ital*) = meter 3. (*Ror*) an inkblot response wherein movement is reported, although no live creature is the center of the activity ➤ The distinction between **movement** as organic and **motion** as nonorganic (physical) would permit us to speak of **M** as a movement response and **m** as a motion response, but this seems not to have been adopted by workers with Rorschach tests

m_{AB}: observed frequency in cell at intersection of row A and column B.

MA or **M.A.** = mental *age.

Ma: (*psychophys*) the mean transition point from A to not-A Similarly **Mb**, from B to not-B.

machine theory: the view that mind or behavior is determined by relatively static factors, such as neural localization, rather than by the distribution of energy within a system. ➤ The latter view is referred to as the **dynamic** or **field theory**.

Machover Test or **DAP:** a projective test requiring S to "draw a person."

macro- (mak'rō-): combining form meaning *large, extended* (in space).

macrobiotic (-bī'ot'ik): *adj.* long-lived; tending to prolong life.

macrocephaly (-sef'a·li): *n.* abnormally large size of the head, usually accompanied by mental *deficiency—*Cp.* **hydrocephaly**, a common form—*adj.* **macrocephalous**, **macrocephalic** (-sef'a·ləs, -sef'al'ik).

macrocosm: *n* the great cosmos, i.e., either the physical universe or human society. ➤ *Contr. w* **MICROCOSM**, the small cosmos, e.g., the individual man as a unit.

macromania = **megalomania**.

macropsia: *n.* the illusion of seeing objects as larger than they are because of pathology of the retina or a spasm of the accommodation mechanism.—*Distg. fr.* **macroscopy**.

—*Syn* **MACROPSY**, **MEGALOPSIA**

macroscopic: *adj.* 1. looked at in the large or as a whole, without regard to details or to the component parts. 2. large enough to be visible to the naked eye.—*Ant* **microscopic**.

macroscopy (mā-kros'kə-pi): *n.* the viewing or study of objects with magnification.

macrosomatic: see **body size/general**.

macrosplanchnic build (-splank'n'ik): disproportionate size of the trunk in relation to the arms and legs

macula acustica: a localized thickening of the wall of the utricle and of the **sacculus** in the inner ear, containing receptor cells of unknown functions

macula (lutea) (mak'ū·lə lū·tē'ə) *n., pl.* **maculas, maculae** (-ē): a yellowish area, roughly 2 millimeters in diameter, in the central region of the human retina, containing the fovea centralis.—*adj.* **macular**.

Maddox rod test: a measure of muscular

***imbalance.**—*Syn* MADDUX PRISM TEST

madness: *n* nontechnical synonym for insanity.

MAF = minimum audible field (see **minimum audible pressure**)

magenta (mə-jen'tə). *n* a purplish red hue (not in the spectrum), the complement of a green that has a wave length of 515 millimicrons

magic: *n* a practice designed to bring supernatural power to bear, not by prayer or request, but because the practice is believed to be the proper inducing cause of that power. ➤ Many practices whose results are actually achieved by natural means are magic for their practitioners: e.g., it is good fertilizing to plant a fish with the maize or yams, although it may be done because the fish with its myriads of eggs symbolizes fertility. Many sociologists do not speak of magic if the practice is a regular part of organized religion, but in most cultures the line is difficult to draw. It is probable that most magic confuses symbol with event, insofar as manipulating the former is believed to affect the latter.

magic stage: a period during child development when merely imagining an object seems equivalent to having created it —*Syn* omnipotence of thought.

magnetism/animal: see **animal magnetism**.

magnetotropism: *n* a simple response that orients an organism to a magnetic force —*See* **tropism**.—*Syn* MAGNETOTAXIS

magnitude: *n*. 1. a property of anything by means of which it is greater or less in some respect than something else 2. a quantity resulting either from counting the number of elements in an aggregate or from applying a measuring scale.

main-line shooter: (*slang*) one who takes narcotics by intravenous injection, thus obtaining fast results

main score: (*Ror.*) a score based on the inkblot responses during the performance proper, in contrast to **ADDITIONAL SCORES**, those afterthought responses which come as additions or withdrawals. Responses that are needed for completion of a main response are also classed as **ADDITIONAL** if they occur later.

maintenance functions: those activities by which an organism preserves itself in a relatively constant state or condition —*Syn.* homeostatic activities, **homeostasis**. ➤ Usually restricted to physiological, but also applicable to psychological, activities. —*Distg. fr* maintenance level.

maintenance level: 1. a relatively constant state of size, weight, or general physiological activity (in a mature animal); a steady state, secured by regulating diet and en-

vironmental conditions. ➤ *Distg. fr* maintenance function (**homeostasis**), which is an automatic regulation 2. a relatively constant ability to perform an act, maintained by **overlearning** or by a sufficient amount of review or repractice.

maintenance schedule: provision of food, water, practice, etc., in the quantity and at the times necessary to keep an animal at the maintenance level.

major solution: (*K. Horney*) a compulsive activity designed to eliminate a basic ***conflict** from awareness. It takes the form either of repression of that dynamic trend which conflicts with the idealized ***self** and acceptance of the other, or of withdrawal from the conflicting trends into resignation. —*See* **neurotic *solution**.

major work class: a special class, for pupils of superior intelligence, which provides an enriched curriculum without acceleration in grade progress.

Make-a-Picture-Story or **MAPS:** a projective test wherein the subject first selects a stagelike background and cardboard cut-outs to go with it, then tells a story to go with the scene.

make-believe: *n*. behaving as if the present situation were something quite different from what it is, accompanied by varying degrees of recognizing the *as if* character of the process: e.g., the fantasies of young children.

mal-: combining form meaning *faulty* or *imperfect* in development or function **malformation, maladjustment** —*Syn.* (for words of Greek origin) **dys-**.

maladaptation: *n*. failure of an organism to have, or to develop, the characteristics biologically useful in interacting with the environment. ➤ **Maladaptation** is more explicitly limited to biological change than is its antonym, **adaptation**.—*Cp.* **maladjustment**.—*adj.* **maladaptive**.

maladjustment: *n* a more or less enduring failure of **adjustment**, esp. a failure greater than expected by others or oneself; failure to solve the problems posed by the everyday environment. ➤ For a particular problem, **failure** or **frustration** is spoken of rather than **maladjustment**.—*adj.* **maladjusted**.

maladjustment/social: 1. inability to meet the demands of the social environment or to satisfy normal needs for companionship and social relations. ➤ The maladjustment may stem from lack of social skills, inferior status, or inadequacy of the social environment (as, e.g., when the sex ratio is distorted). 2. any relation between the components of an enduring social environment (personalities, groups, culture elements, etc.) that is unsatisfactory to the persons or groups therein.

maladjustment/vocational: a condition in which a person has either too much or too little ability for the pursuit of his occupation, or is dissatisfied with his job or with himself in the job.

malaise (ma·lāz') *n* (*F*) 1. a slight illness. 2. a slight feeling of unwellness which precedes a more serious disease

male: *adj* of an organism that, in its mature state, produces spermatozoa or pollen, or has organs for such production ➤ **Male** refers to *male in contrast to female*, always having direct reference to sex difference **MASCULINE** means *pertaining to a male*, hence is used of the qualities supposed to distinguish the sexes (also of grammatical gender). **MANLY** is evaluative, referring to the better qualities of a man, or distinguishing the man from the boy. **MANNISH** is used of a woman manifesting qualities like those of a man—*n* **male**.

malevolence: *n*. wishing ill to another.—*Cp.* **malice**.

malevolent transformation: (*H. S. Sullivan*) the change wherein a person comes to feel that he lives among enemies

malformation: *n* a structural defect in an organ—*adj* **malformed**.

malfunction: *n*. any organismic process not conducive to the biological survival of the organism or to the harmonious working together of its parts

malice: *n* the disposition to act so as to cause another ill.—*Var.* **maliciousness**.

malign (mə·līn). *adj* 1. = **malignant**.—*v* 2. to utter false and derogatory statements about another person, to regard with hatred or malice

malignant: *adj* (*med*) of a disease with an unfavorable prognosis.—*Syn.* **MALIGN**.—*Ant* **benign**, **BENIGNANT**

malinger (mə·lɪŋ·gər·ing). *n* feigning sickness or disability; by extension, feigning incompetence ➤ The deliberate deceit is, however, usually a cover for a real mental disorder or lack of competence—*Distg fr* **hypochondria**, in which the patient believes in his imaginary illness—*pers n* **malingerer**.—*v* **malinger**.

malleus: *n* the hammer-shaped small bone of the middle ear

malobservation: *n* failure to perceive or to record the essential or pertinent elements or aspects of an event

malpractice: *n* action that is contrary to the ethics of a profession, or that shows such culpable failure to observe the established procedures as to render one liable to legal action for damages, expulsion from professional associations, loss of license, etc

Malthusianism: *n* the doctrine that, in a given region, the population of a species tends to increase geometrically while the means of subsistence for that species in-

creases only arithmetically, hence, that some method of population control is inevitable: war, pestilence, famine, or (in man) **family limitation**.

Mammalia (ma·mā'līə). *n pl* a class of **vertebrates**, characterized by embryonic development within the uterus and nourishment after birth by milk from the mammary glands of the mother—*Syn* **MAMMALS**

mammillary bodies (mam·ə·lēr'ī) (*neurol*) two small rounded bodies in the **hypothalamus**.

man: *n* 1. genus *Homo* of the primate order, of which *Homo sapiens* is the sole existing species Man is distinguished from the apes by bodily structures, but chiefly by language, the use of tools, and a complex culture 2. any member of this genus 3. a male, esp a mature male, of the genus.—*adj* **human** (for 1 and 2), **male** (for 3).

management: *n*. the direction and manipulation of facilities of any sort, including persons, to accomplish a predetermined result; or the persons collectively vested with these functions Both **administrative** and **executive** functions are included

mandala (mun·də·lə): *n* (*C. Jung*) the magic circle which represents symbolically the striving for total unity of self

mand function: (*B F Skinner*) a speech utterance that makes demands upon the hearer and brings reward to the speaker when the hearer complies: eg, the child's word "wah" (= "I want water"), which is rewarded when the mother gives him a drink—*Cp.* **tact function**.

mania: *n* 1. popularly, any sort of violent abnormal conduct 2. technically but now infrequently, impulsive behavior characterized by violent and uncontrollable motor activity 3. an uncontrollable impulse to perform a certain kind of act ➤ For this meaning, the term is used in combination: a **mania** for stealing. 4. as a distinct disease symptom, the hyperactive phase of **manic-depressive psychosis**.—*adj* **manic**, **maniac**, **maniacal**.—*pers. n* **manic**, **maniac** (chiefly *pop*)

mania/anxious: see **anxious mania**.

maniac (mā·ni·ak) see **mania**.

maniacal: (mə·ni·ə·kəl). *adj* pertaining to **mania**.

manic (man'ik; mā'-). *adj* characterized by **mania**.—*n* a person afflicted with, or manifesting the behavior of, **mania**

manic-depressive psychosis (usually, man'ik): mental disorder characterized by marked emotional oscillation ➤ In the manic phase there is excitement, flight of ideas, overactivity, and occasionally destructive violence In the depressive phase there is a feeling of inadequacy, retardation of ideas and of movement, anxiety or sad-

ness, sometimes stupor or suicidal attempts. There is little or no **dementia** and not much tendency toward bodily deterioration.—*Syn* (*Stan. Psychiat.*) **MANIC-DEPRESSIVE REACTION**

manifest: *v* 1. to bring to attention; to bring to light; to display, specif, 2. to disclose something to another by one's behavior ➤A contrast to telling in words is often implied, but one's words may manifest more than intended.—*adj.* **manifest**. —*n* **manifestation**.

manifest content: see **content/manifest**.

manifold: *n* 1. an assemblage of things of one kind, or having a property in common but not necessarily similar otherwise 2. a classification that includes two or more classes or divisions—*Contr w* **dichotomy**. —*adj* consisting of many objects.

manikin test: a test in which the task is to reassemble the parts (head, arms, legs, trunk) of a small wooden man.

manipulanda: *n pl* those characteristics of an object which, for a given organism (or species), make possible motor activity dealing with the object; those features of a situation which can be altered by the animal's motor activity, or by which the total situation can be altered

manipulation: *n* 1. using the hands (or by extension, the feet or teeth) to alter the physical character of an object without destroying it e.g., piling up blocks, untying a knot—*Distg fr* **locomotion**. 2. control of a situation, esp a social situation, by management of the factors involved ➤Devious or covert activity is often implied

mankind: *n* all men collectively; man as contrasted with subhuman species, esp in respect to behavior and to mental and social characteristics—*Syn* **man**, **HUMANITY**.

manly: see **male**.

mannerism: *n* a characteristic oddity of speech or behavior ➤In some cases of **schizophrenia** the mannerism is extreme and is regarded as a symbolic expression of underlying attitudes and ideas As compared with the **stereotype** of schizophrenia, the mannerism generally is less frequent and less complex

manning table: a detailed statement of the personnel requirements of a given organization or unit

mannish: see **male**.

manometer (mə·nom'ə·tər): *n.* an apparatus for measuring pressure in a gas or fluid. ➤The **MANOMETRIC FLAME** apparatus was formerly used in studying sound waves—*adj.* **manometric** (man'ə·met'rik).

manoptoscope (mə·nɒp'tə·skōp): *n* an instrument for measuring ocular dominance.

mantle layer: (*neurol*) the middle layer of the walls of the embryonic neural plate,

which contains nucleated cells and develops into the **gray matter** of the central nervous system—*Syn.* **NUCLEAR LAYER**.

man-to-man rating: see **rating/man-to-man**.

manual dominance: see **dominance**.

manual method: the method of communication by the deaf, among themselves and by them with others, that uses sign language, the manual alphabet, and other gestures ➤*Contr. w* **ORAL METHOD**, by which the deaf are taught to speak and to understand the speech of others visually, and with **COMBINED METHOD**, in which both oral and manual methods are used—See **sign, sign language, manual 'alphabet**.

Manus (ma'nuz): *n* a tribe in the Admiralty Islands described by M Mead as the type of an industrious, puntanical, non-literate people ➤The Manus, during World War II, were exposed to rapid **acculturation**.

manuscript writing: a form of handwriting that omits joining of the letters (as is done in the common **CURSIVE WRITING**). ➤*Syn* **UNCIAL SCRIPT PRINT SCRIPT**, often used as a synonym, should be reserved for writing that copies closely the printed forms of letters; it is thus a relatively uncommon form of manuscript writing

MAP = **minimum audible pressure**.

map: *n* a pattern of symbols that corresponds, point for point, with a physical state or a system of events or with a specified aspect thereof: verbal descriptions, geographical maps, statistical charts, mathematical equations applied to geometry, etc.

map/cognitive: see **cognitive map**.

MAPS = **Make-a-Picture-Story**.

marasmus (mə·raz'məs): *n* a gradual withering of tissues, usually due to imperfect nutrition of the tissue involved—*adj.* **marasmic**.

Marburg school: a group of students of **eidetic imagery**, advocates of a theory of types partly based thereon

margin: *n.* the periphery of a two-dimensional figure, a border or edge—*adj* **marginal**, often used to mean of *uncertain classification* because the object or matter under discussion lies at the border between two classes

marginal frequency: 1. (*stat.*) the sum of the frequencies in any one of the columns or of the rows of a double-entry table. The marginal frequencies are usually written in the lower or the right-hand margin. 2. (*test or attitude scale construction*) the frequency of responses that lie outside the modal, or popular response, category E.g., if 40 per cent choose the most popular alternative of a **selective answer *test**, the marginal frequency is 60 per cent

marginal layer: (*neurol.*) the outer layer

of the walls of the embryonic neural plate, from which the nerve fibers develop.

marginal man: a person who is not a fully participating member of a group; esp., one who stands on the boundary between two groups, uncertain of his group membership. —*Cp* fringer.

margin of attention or of consciousness: see attention/margin of.

marijuana (mar'i wa'na) *n.* a habit-forming drug derived from *cannabis indica*. It induces a feeling of well-being and a loss of self-criticism and inhibitions

marital: *adj* pertaining to marriage

mark: *n.* 1. a distinguishing quality or attribute of anything; a characteristic. 2. a conventional value or rating which indicates how a performance is to be socially valued, esp., a rating of schoolwork given by the teacher. ➤Unlike a score, it is not a multiple of some unit of measurement, hence it is essentially qualitative even though expressed in numbers or based on what seem to be quantitative scores. Thus, a teacher's mark of 90 for an essay is not 10 units greater than a mark of 80, despite the appearance of numerical exactitude. Mark is less ambiguous than grade in this sense and is standard British usage. (But marks are used in Britain also for unit scores: he received 60 marks)

marker test: (*factor anal.*) a test included in a factorial matrix, because of its known factorial structure, as an aid to rotation and identification of the factors in the present battery —*Syn* COMMON MARKER.

market research: 1. any systematic investigation of buying and selling. 2. the investigation of volume of sales that may be expected under certain conditions

Markov process: (*stat.*) a model for setting forth the joint *probabilities of the events in a sequence and the conditional *probabilities of each.

marriage: *n.* the social institution in which a man and woman unite in the establishment of a family unit. The accepted form for such union varies in different cultures: see polygamy, monogamy, polyandry, polygyny, etc. Sanction for forms of marriage may be customary, legal, religious, or any combination of these

marriage/child: see child marriage.

marriage/group: a marriage system in which each of two or more persons of one sex is married to each of two or more persons of the other sex, the four or more marital partners forming the marriage group.

marriage/plural = polygamy.

masculine protest: 1. the desire of a female to be a male or to have masculine privileges; or of a male to avoid femininity. 2. (*indiv psychol*) the struggle to become strong and to dominate ➤Masculinity is

identified—confused, really—with superiority, femininity with inferiority. Both men and women exhibit some amount of masculine protest. In excess it is the core, according to A. Adler, of all neurosis

masculinism: *n.* display by females of the male physical or mental secondary *sex characters.

masculinity: *n.* state or condition of an organism that manifests the characteristic appearance and behavior of a male —*Distg. fr.* maleness, which connotes the possession of male gonads. —See male. —*adj* masculine.

masculinity-femininity: a dimension, ranging between extreme masculinity and extreme femininity, by reference to which a trait or a person can be rated or described.

Mashburn apparatus: a mechanical device for measuring eye-hand and eye-foot coordination. The subject lines up corresponding pairs of red and green lights from a set of control levers.

mask: see persona.

masking: *n.* 1. the partial or complete prevention of auditory perception by presenting a simultaneous sound of different pitch. ➤Masking may be an actual interference of one stimulus with another, or a lessening of perceptual effectiveness. 2. the interfering effect of one sensory stimulus upon another simultaneous stimulus.

masochism (mas'ō·kiz·əm) *n.* 1. a sexual anomaly characterized by erotic or sexual excitement and/or satisfaction from being subjected to pain, whether by oneself or another ➤In many cases, orgasm ensues. The pain may become the sole condition of sexual satisfaction, or a necessary preliminary to other forms of sexual activity. 2. the deriving of pleasure from being offended, mistreated, scolded, dominated, embarrassed, etc.; the tendency to court such mistreatment —*Syn.* (*S. Freud*) IDEAL MASOCHISM; PSYCHIC MASOCHISM (*prefd.*). 3. (*psychoan*) the turning of any sort of destructive tendencies inward upon oneself —*adj* masochist(ic).

masochism/mass: (*Th. Reik*) the acceptance by the masses of hardship and sacrifices when imposed by a mass hero e.g., the acceptance, by the Germans under Hitler, of guns rather than butter

mass: 1. (*phys.*) the quantity of matter in a body as determined by the change in acceleration it effects upon another (standard) body ➤For ordinary-sized objects, mass practically equals weight. 2. an aggregate of organisms possessing only a minimum of social organization; a group of persons considered in terms of mere numbers, disregarding any tendency to social organization

mass action: 1. uncoordinated and apparently random movements that involve

large parts of the body musculature, often occurring without any specific external stimulation, and in any case lacking specific adaptive relation to the stimulus ➤ It is the characteristic behavior of the fetus and the newborn, but develops into, or is replaced by, more adaptive reactions 2. (*sociol*) concerted overt action by a group of persons in the face of social opposition. 3. see **mass action theory**.—*Syn.* MASS ACTIVITY.

mass action theory: (*K S Lashley*) the theory that large areas or masses of brain tissue function as a whole in learned or intelligent action It contrasts with the view that the several functions are dependent on specific local areas ➤ The theory rests on the generalization that, when brain tissue is destroyed (as by surgery), the loss of effectiveness of a given learned behavior is dependent, not on the specific locality within the functional cortical area involved, but on the quantity of tissue therein destroyed The term is sometimes incorrectly used to imply that there is no localization of function at all—which is contrary to the facts to which the term refers—*Cp* equipotentiality.

mass activity = mass action.

mass/apperceptive: see **apperception**.

mass contagion: see **contagion/mass**.

massed practice: see **practice/massed**.

masses/the: *n pl* the totality of those in the lower classes, the common people.

Massformel (mäs"för·mel') *n.* (*Ger., measuring formula*) Fechner's final statement of the Weber principle in the form.

$$S = C \log R/R_0.$$

mass media: the instruments of communication that reach large numbers of people at once with a common message books, press, radio, TV, motion pictures, etc.

mass methods: measurement of a considerable number of persons simultaneously.

➤ The statistical treatment possible when the quantity of data is larger may compensate, or more than compensate, for the loss of experimental control usually (but not invariably) associated with mass methods.

mass movement: (*sociol*) a concerted attempt by a considerable number of people to effect a direct and immediate change in society or its institutions The members identify themselves with the movement and manifest crusading zeal

mass observation: a technique of ascertaining the opinions or attitudes of a social entity ➤ Many observers listen, in a variety of strategically located places, to spontaneous remarks touching a certain subject. While the sampling problem is very great, the spontaneity gives many compensatory values The recorded remarks may be content analyzed.

Masson disk: a white disk along one radius of which black squares are spaced When rotated, a series of concentric rings of diminishing grayness is seen If the ring that is just visibly gray is fixated, it will disappear and reappear somewhat irregularly

mass polarization: the focusing of a large number of persons upon the same communication, the condition of a mass audience attentive to the same communication—*Cp* polarization (4).

mass psychology: the systematic study of relatively large aggregates of people which are not highly organized socially—*Approx syn* CROWD PSYCHOLOGY

mass reflex: indiscriminating response by a large group of effectors to a single stimulus ➤ E.g., when the spinal cord is cut, any stimulus whatever to the leg results in a defensive withdrawal, sweating, voiding of the bladder, etc

master attitude scales: see **generalized "attitude scales**.

mastery: *n* 1. ability to control the actions of others 2. such proficiency in some discipline or complex task that one can meet perfectly certain defined (or commonly accepted) standards of accomplishment—See **test/mastery**.

mastery motive: the motive to achieve, to attain excellence.—*Syn* MASTERY NEED

masturbation: *n* the induction of erection and the obtaining of sexual satisfaction, in either sex, from manual or other artificial mechanical stimulation of the genitals ➤ It is usually self-induced. Imaginative stimulation of erection is PSYCHIC MASTURBATION.—*adj* masturbatory, masturbational.

MAT = MILLER ANALOGIES TEST, a difficult analogies test used to predict success in graduate study.

matched-dependent behavior = **imitation (prefd.)**.

matched groups: see **equivalent-groups procedure**.

matching test: see **test/matching**.

mate: *v.* 1. to copulate. 2. to marry or otherwise enter into an enduring relation with a person of opposite sex—*n* mating.—*pers.* *n* mate (also slang for a close companion of the same sex).

material: *adj.* 1. having to do with matter. 2. too important to be neglected

materialism: *n.* 1. a philosophic view, now nearly obsolete, that matter is the only kind of reality.—See **mechanism, mind-body problem**. 2. the pursuit of creature comforts, or a value system that exalts the means to such comforts at the expense of intellectual and spiritual activities.—See **psychology/divisions and schools of, III, IV**.

materialization: *n* alleged production of

physical phenomena by a **spirit** which more or less temporarily assumes material form e.g., the spirit leaves (so it is said) an impression of a hand in wax

maternal behavior: the behavior of caring for the young and helpless ➤ Many species exhibit **species-specific** forms of such behavior In humans, except for nursing behavior, it is not established which maternal behaviors are species-specific

maternal drive: the tendency of a female animal to care for the young to feed, shelter, protect, and otherwise mother them ➤ The drive may have many learned components

maternal impressions/influence of: the discredited doctrine that the mother's experiences, feelings, or ideas *directly* influence the fetus—*Cp* **prenatal influence**.

mathematical model psychology: an attempt to systematize the data of psychology by means of mathematical and statistical models; the derivation from such models of concepts for the ordering of psychological data ➤ Mathematical (and statistical) concepts are used not merely in deriving a particular empirical conclusion, as in traditional experimentation, but in deriving the constructs. E.g., the construct of the **s-population** substitutes for object or thing in many contexts (but not in all) and is regarded as a superior way of categorizing certain data

The idea of a mathematical framework for psychology is not new, it was proposed by Leibnitz Fechner's modification of Weber's law was a mathematical model, and there have been many others at different levels of generality. The contemporary movement proposes a consistent substitution of mathematico-statistical concepts of the traditional, it is still in the program stage It has affiliations with **hypothetico-deductive method**, **information theory**, **cybernetics**. **Hodology** and **topological psychology** represent the attempt to use a specific kind of mathematics in building the model—See **psychology/divisions and schools of**, I, VIII.

mathematico-deductive method: 1. = **postulational method**. 2. = (*C Hull*) **hypothetico-deductive method** (*prefd*)

mating/assortative: selection of a mate who shows characteristics similar to one's own

mating behavior: the complex of behaviors closely associated with mating: those of courtship, of the preliminaries to **coitus**, and of **coitus**

matriarchy (*mā'tri-ār'ki*): *n* 1. a social unit ruled by a woman. 2. a society in which descent is reckoned through the female line, the children belonging to the mother's clan Property is usually, but not

always, inherited through the female line. ➤ The term is a misnomer for (2), since sociologists do not believe this social system is a vestige of a society *ruled* by women.

MATRILINEAL SOCIETY is more descriptive

matrices: *n* *pl* of **matrix**.

matrilineal (*mā'tri-līn'i-əl*, *mat'ri-*) *adj.* pertaining to descent or inheritance through the female line

matriliny (*mat'rə lī'nī*) see **father right**. —*adj* **matrilineal**.

matrix (*mā'triks*, *mat-*) *n*, *pl* **matrixes**, **matrices** (-sēz) 1. an enclosure that gives form to what lies within it, figuratively, the verbal or thought context that gives form or meaning to a term, or the psychological conditions that favor certain developments 2. (*math.*) a rectangular arrangement of numbers or symbols which, in **MATRIX ALGEBRA**, is submitted to certain mathematical operations such as inversion, transposition, etc—See **matrix/correlation**.

matrix/conceptual: see **conceptual matrix**.

matrix/correlation: a table showing the **correlation coefficient** of every variable with every other variable in a set ➤ The matrix displays each variable at the head of a row and of a column; hence, each coefficient occurs once in the portion of the table above the upper-left to lower-right diagonal, and once below that diagonal

matrix/factor: see **factor matrix**.

matrix/factor structure: 1. (*L Thurstone*) see **factor structure**. 2. = (*R B Cattell*) **factor matrix**.

matrix/lambda: (*R B Cattell*) the matrix of cosines which is used in rotating a **factor matrix** to a new position in the search for simple structure.

matrix/product: (*factor anal*) the result of multiplying together **factor loadings** of variables

matrix/residual: the matrix that remains when the **variance** due to a factor is extracted.

matter: *n* 1. any part of the physical universe; a body capable of imparting acceleration to another body, that which is composed of molecules, atoms, electrons, etc ➤ An older definition postulated that **matter** was that which was extended in space, but this concept is difficult to apply to subatomic physics 2. those parts of the universe capable of eliciting reactions in organisms; a collection of stimuli, that which gives rise to the qualities (visual, auditory, tactual, etc.) attributed to objects. ➤ As usually held, the concept of matter is flagrantly metaphysical. The foregoing definitions are not entirely free of such criticism, but they represent current usage by philosophically sophisticated scientists of a

term too firmly entrenched in vocabulary to be dislodged.—See **materialism**, **mind-body problem**.—*adj*, **material**.

maturation: *n.* 1. development; the attainment, or the process of attaining, **maturity**. ➤ This is the nuclear meaning, common to all the following. As stated, the concept is too broad, but authorities differ in the limitations they propose. The resulting definitions probably refer to somewhat, but not exactly, the same facts. 2. those developmental changes that are due to heredity. ➤ In its strict form, this is probably not held by anyone, but it influences other definitions. 3. the **variance** in developmental changes due to heredity ➤ All developmental changes are conceived as having a **maturation** aspect interacting with an environmental aspect. In this meaning, maturation is neither a change nor a process of change but an abstracted *aspect* of change. 4. those developmental changes that take place more or less inevitably in all normal members of the species so long as they are provided with an environment suitable to the species ➤ In this concept, the normal environment is conceived as playing a supportive, or permissive, rather than a determining role in development. Special environmental factors, including educational factors, are modifying influences that deflect maturation. 5. that development in which the observed differences between individuals are correlated with previous differences in the *organisms* rather than in the environment ➤ This divorces the concept of maturation from that of heredity, since the "previous differences in the organism" may have been largely determined by past environment.

In the development of behavior, maturation and learning are closely intertwined, though logically distinct. For a given learning, a certain amount of maturation is a prerequisite; but that learning may in turn make further maturation possible.—See **growth**, **development**, **maturity**.—*adj*, **maturation**, pertaining to the process; **maturing**, pertaining to the function or to the organism that is changing, (*not mature*, which pertains to **maturity**).—*v* **mature**.

maturation/anticipatory: the hypothesized development of a structure or a function before the organism has need of it in its interaction with environment ➤ Such development is questioned by some of those who emphasize the role of environment.

maturation-degeneration hypothesis: the hypothesis that from birth onward an organism changes first toward an optimal state (**maturity**) and thereafter declines ➤ What constitutes the optimal state is variously defined. The fact of a rise and de-

cline is genetically determined, but the details are influenced by environmental factors.

maturation hypothesis: the doctrine that some modes of behavior are determined by heredity, but are not manifested until certain organic structures have matured.

maturation/principle of: (*educ*) doctrine that learning is ineffective unless both the intellectual and the emotional maturity level of the child are considered in arranging tasks.

maturation/stimulus-induced: a developmental process that does not begin until elicited by some environmental demand but, once initiated, is controlled in direction and quality by the **intrinsic** character of the organism ➤ Such a process is often mistaken for, and may in fact be combined with, learning.

maturity: *n.* 1. the state or condition of complete or adult form, structure, and function of an organism, whether in respect to a single trait or, more often, all traits. ➤ *Distg. fr* **maturation**, which refers to *changes* leading toward maturity. Maturity of behavior is nearly always given a commendatory connotation as in 2. a vaguely defined condition which may refer to (a) practical wisdom (**intellectual *maturity**) in contrast with intelligence, (b) steady and socially acceptable emotional behavior (**emotional *maturity**), or (c) mastery of effective social techniques (**social maturity**). The term may be used relative to chronological age: a child is judged emotionally mature for his years. 3. the arbitrarily set period between ages 21 and 65.—See **development/levels of**.—*adj*, *v* **mature**.

maturity/emotional: the degree to which a person has departed from the emotional behavior appropriate to childhood and manifests that of adulthood. ➤ A complete catalog of emotional behaviors typical for various ages has not been made. Even if available, it is doubtful that it would be used as a reference point for this concept. Each writer seems to prefer his own list of "childish" emotional behaviors. Definition of adult emotional maturity is even more subjective.—See **maturity** (2).

maturity/intellectual: 1. attainment of adult intelligence, or of intelligence commensurate with one's age. This meaning is apt to be confounded with 2. practical wisdom; skill in dealing with personal problems; in general, that aspect of ability which is attained through actual experience rather than by study or instruction.

maturity/psychological: **maturity** (1) in all, or in most, psychological traits ➤ Despite the central role of intelligence in acquiring other manifestations of maturity,

this term is often arbitrarily limited to the nonintellectual

maturity rating: a judgment of the degree to which a person's activities fall below or above the norm for his age or other group in which he is to be classified. Most maturity ratings are made on a complex dimension of social adjustment.

maturity/social: see **maturity (2)** and **social maturity**.

maxim: *n* a practical guiding principle, generally not supposed to be directly based on a scientific law. ➤ Rules for procedure in experimentation are maxims. When a maxim is thoroughly tested and of wide applicability it is called a **canon**.

maximal (or maximum) sensation: the intensity of sensation that is not increased by increase of stimulus

maximization/reciprocal: in interpersonal relations, a behavior that arouses in another person the sort of behavior which confirms and reinforces one's original expectation. E.g., if a child is treated as stupid he may so act as to confirm the judgment.

maximum *n., pl* maximums, maxima: 1. the greatest quantity or value actually attained by a variable, or the greatest deemed logically, or permissibly, attainable. 2. a value greater than those immediately preceding and following it in a series, a high point on a curve. ➤ In this sense a function, series, or curve can have several maximums. —*Ant* minimum. —*adj* maximal, maximum. —*v* maximize, to make as great as possible

maximum likelihood/method of: (factor anal) a method that finds the best-fitting factor matrix for a given number of factors and compares, by a chi-square statistic, this matrix with the empirical correlation *matrix.

maximum performance test = test of maximum performance.

Max T = channel capacity.

Maxwell disks: two or more colored disks that are split along a radius and mounted on a rotating spindle in such fashion that they overlap in any required amount. When the rotation is above the critical *flicker frequency, a color mixture is produced, the hue and brightness of which is proportional to the amount of color exposed in the several disks

Maxwell's demons: a fanciful representation of physical forces as if they were minute humanlike agents. ➤ Interactionist theorists are sometimes accused of thinking in such terms

Maxwell triangle: see color triangle.

maze: *n* a network or labyrinth of pathways, some of them blind alleys, but with one or more leading to an outlet or other goal. ➤ A maze may be of any degree of

size or complexity. It is always so arranged that the true path to the goal cannot be immediately perceived by the test animal. The commonest form, the MULTIPLE-T MAZE, consists of a number of T-shaped sections, the correct choice at the intersection leading to a new T-shaped section, and so on until the goal (feedbox or exit) is reached. In a PAPER MAZE the paths are drawn, and S traverses them with pencil. In a WATER MAZE the paths are marked by walls in the water, and S must swim to the goal. In an ELEVATED MAZE the pathways are narrow tracks placed on trestles. ♀ Mazes are much used in studies of animal learning. Paper mazes are common as tests of intelligence.

maze/alley: a maze constructed with walled runways

maze/stylus: a maze pattern, cut into a block, through which the subject traces his way with stylus or pencil and without visual guidance

maze/temporal: a maze in which certain elements must be traversed more than once and in a certain sequence. E.g., the animal may be required to enter the blind alley at the left, then at the right, then at the left again before the path straight ahead (which leads to the goal) is open. Thus the task—a relatively abstract one—is to respond to temporal order as such.

M-C = multiple-choice (test or experiment)

McNaughten rule or test: a legal principle defining criminal responsibility in the case of the insane or mentally deficient. It holds that a person is not excused from criminal liability except upon proof that he was under such defect of reason as not to know the nature and quality of his act, or that the act was wrong. This 100-year-old legal doctrine, though quite out of line with contemporary understanding of abnormal behavior, is still the main test in most states.—*Var* M'Naughten.

MD: 1. = manic-depressive. 2. = mental *deficiency.

Md, Mdn = median.

m.d., m.v. = mean *deviation.

Md D = median *deviation.

mean: *n. (stat)* 1. any measure of *central tendency except a position average. Unless qualified, it always refers to 2. the arithmetic *mean.—See also mean/geometric and mean/harmonic.—*Syn.* (less precisely defined) average.

mean: *v.* 1. to intend, to purpose; to affirm an intention. What do you *mean* to do? 2. to use a symbol or symbolic act to refer to something by tipping his hat he *means* respect. ➤ A person is often unaware that his action means what it does—by compulsive handwashing he unwittingly *means* that he wants to be cleansed of guilt.

3. to intend to convey a meaning or significance to someone else do you *mean* what you say? 4. (with an impersonal subject) to refer to something, to denote or connote, to have a specific significance. e.g., the symbol of the circle *means* perfection, or (illustrating both 3 and 4) that word does not *mean* what you *mean* it to—*Syn* symbolize. 5. to have a certain level of significance the lecture *meant* nothing to the child—*adj* meaningful. 6. to imply.

mean/arithmetic or *M* or *X*: a measure of *central tendency calculated by dividing the sum of all the values by the number of cases in a statistical series—*Syn* ARITHMETICAL AVERAGE, **mean**. (If unqualified, **mean** always refers to the arithmetic mean.)—*adj* **mean**.

mean/assumed: any arbitrary value in a series, usually one near the middle, from which deviations are calculated in a short cut to determining the mean The algebraic sum of the deviations divided by the number of cases is added, positively or negatively, to the assumed mean The resulting value is the actual mean of the series, not an approximation—*Syn* GUESSED AVERAGE, GUESSED MEAN, WORKING MEAN

mean deviation: see deviation/mean.

mean error procedure = adjustment procedure.

mean/geometric: the *n*th root of the product of *n* values or numbers: e.g., $\sqrt[n]{a \cdot b \cdot c}$ is the geometric mean of *a*, *b*, and *c*. The geometric mean is used in averaging rates of change, ratios, etc

mean gradation/method of = equal sense differences method.

mean/guessed or *GM* = **mean/assumed**.

mean/harmonic or *H* or *M_H*: the reciprocal of the arithmetic *mean of the reciprocals of a series of quantities >The formula for *H* is $1/H = (1/N) \sum (1/x)$, where *N* = number of cases and *x* = any score

meaning: 1. that which is purposed or intended the *meaning* of the maneuver 2. that which a symbolic act refers to or signifies. hat-tipping has the *meaning* of respect >When there is clear intent, this usage coincides with (1). Sometimes, however, the actor may not know to what the symbol refers, in which case the symbol is overtly meaningless but has a hidden or unconscious meaning In other cases the notion of intent is weakened, and a meaning is merely a pointing to something 3. the apprehended relations within a class referred to by a concept; the conventional or socially agreed-upon sense or significance of a symbol, esp of a language symbol: the *meaning* of a concrete noun is essentially the object referred to In this sense, either the connotation or the denotation of a

word constitutes its **meaning**. 4. (*pop*, *philos* of *educ*) an attribute of an object or idea that makes it of emotional value or concern—*Cp* meaningful.

>These are the definitions of meaning proper Other statements are overt theories about meaning (see **meaning/context theory** of) or are attempts to smuggle in a theory under guise of a definition (*Cp* theory-begging) Thus, the "definition" of meaning as "the response elicited by a stimulus" either proposes a wholly useless usage (there are already many synonyms for response) or is an assertion of the *nature* of what is called meaning Or again, the assertion that meaning is "what one is directly aware of" attempts to state the nature of awareness, not of meaning.

—*Syn* sense (7), SIGNIFICATION, significance, PURPORT, IMPORT **Sense** refers to a particular meaning, SIGNIFICATION is accepted meaning (see 3), **significance** and **IMPORT** stress the importance of the meaning, **PURPORT** is the general drift B. R. Buckingham suggests that, for concepts, meaning consists of relations within the class, **significance** of relations external to it—*Cp* significance, **mean** (*v*).

meaning/context theory of: 1. (*structural psychol*) doctrine that **meaning** consists of the **images** habitually associated with the sensory presentation or sensation

>These images are often fused so that analysis is difficult. The meaning of the red spot amidst green in the June garden is "strawberry," and this meaning consists of the word imagery plus fragments of other imagery—gustatory, olfactory, tactile 2. doctrine that the meaning of any object consists of (a) certain conscious processes that are related to the object and (b) the relations between the object and those processes 3. doctrine that meaning consists of covert movements and motor sets or motor readiness—i.e., of the tendencies toward action that are partially aroused by an object >Thus, the meaning of the red object amidst the green is its naming in internal speech as "strawberry," plus the readiness to pluck and eat

meaningful: *adj*. 1. pertaining to what has meaning, esp much meaning 2. pertaining to what arouses in a particular person a variety of ideas or associations 3. understandable 4. (*educ*) characterizing something as being important to a person, as exciting his interest

meaning/motor theory of = **meaning/context theory** of (3).

mean/logarithmic = **mean/geometric**.

mean/obtained: a mean calculated from actual observations—*Contr w* **mean/true**.

means: *n. s.* or *pl* any object, device, procedure, or activity that intervenes between

a problem situation and its final adjustment and is directed by the organism toward such adjustment a *means* to an end

means activity: an activity that brings an organism closer to a goal, often merely by bringing a *means object* into view *→Distg fr GOAL ACTIVITY* Cutting one's meat is a means activity, chewing and swallowing is a goal activity—See *consummatory response*.

means-end capacity: (*E C Tolman*) a hypothesized ability, innate or acquired, to react to relationships between *means objects* and *goal objects*. *→FORMAL MEANS-END CAPACITY* is the ability to react to such formal properties as distance, sequence, difference, similarity, etc. e.g., a rat's ability to perceive one route to the food box as shorter

means-end expectancy = expectancy (1).

means-end readiness: (*E C Tolman*) a state of selective readiness, innate or acquired, such that the organism will acquire certain *expectancies* more readily than others

means-end relations: (*E C Tolman*) all the intervening objects and relations between a means and an end that are real to the organism in terms of its previous commerce with them *→Tolman* speaks of the distance in time or space from means to end, and the direction one lies from the other; but other relations may be involved, e.g., the means may be contingent on some other factor

means object: any object, response to which brings an organism closer to the goal. It may be merely a *cue* to the proper course of action—e.g., the activity of entering a correct alley in a maze brings into view some *cue* that the goal is being approached. The means object can be thought of as a subordinate goal but, unlike the *goal* (or *goal object*), it does not bring the action to a conclusion. The means object instigates an *expectancy*.

mean square: the square root of the mean of the squares of all the values in a set

mean-square contingency coefficient or ϕ^2 : a function to aid in determining whether or not the entries in a given contingency table could have been produced by chance factors only—*Distg fr. contingency coefficient* (which see)

mean-square error = variance.—*Syn MEAN-SQUARE DEVIATION*

mean-stimuli method = equal sense differences method.

mean/true: a purely theoretical value consisting of the mean of *all* the items in the universe concerned, assuming that they have been perfectly measured. Any single *obtained *mean* is taken as an imperfect representative or estimate of the true mean,

the value of which is estimated by averaging all the obtained means—*Cp score/true (2.)*

mean/working = mean/assumed.

measure: *n* 1. a result obtained by *measurement*; any quantification of a variable, including determination of presence or absence, a *value* or *score*.—See *score*. 2. a unit or standard used in measurement 3. a *statistic*.—*v* 4. to determine the magnitude, quantity, or value of anything, to make a measurement to determine how many times a unit quantity is contained in a given quantity, or to determine whether a phenomenon is present or absent

measure/derived = score/derived.

measure/discrete: the number of objects or events in a given aggregation when the objects are not related to each other by intermediate objects e.g., the number of children in a classroom, the number of trials in an experiment *→The number of errors actually made is also a discrete measure, though the distinctly separated errors are believed to be in most cases points on a continuum—Syn POINT MEASURE*

measurement: *n* 1. the comparison of something with a unit or standard amount or quantity of that same thing, in order to discover how many times the unit amount is contained in the first item 2. any process by which a quantity is attributed to something, the assignment of numerals to things, in accordance with certain conventional rules, so as to represent their *magnitude*. 3. assignment to a position on a scale of more or less *→In this wider sense, it is measurement to determine presence or absence of a property, without further quantification. Even assignment to a qualitative series can be interpreted as a measurement in this sense e.g., to say that a color is red, not green, is to assert the existence of a determinable quantity of red and the nonexistence of green. This is QUALITATIVE MEASUREMENT.* ¶*Measurement is preferably distinguished from enumeration, the counting of discrete items 4. the use of tests or other more or less objective measures in a school or similar practical situation, educational *measurement. →Measurement is the preferred term when tests are used, evaluation when more subjective judgments are employed—Cp mental *measurement, educational *measurement, appraisal, rating, evaluation.—See standard, scale.—v measure.*

measurement/absolute: see *absolute measurement*.

measurement/direct: measurement in which the observer perceives on a scale the quantitative statement of the value *→Contr. w INDIRECT MEASUREMENT, in*

which the perceived indication must be transformed to another scale. Time read from a clock is direct measurement. Measurement of a rectangular area is indirect, being calculated from the direct measures of length and breadth.

measurement/educational: the study and practice of applying measurement to educational processes or outcomes. It includes the age-old practice of marking or grading of pupil performance, the rating of pupil personality and character, testing of all sorts in the schools, and the scientific study of the foregoing.

measurement/indirect: see **measurement/direct**.

measurement/mental: 1. the assignment of an act or response to a place on a psychological scale. ➤The primary datum, the response, may be taken to represent or to reflect phenomena or events that are otherwise categorized. The response, "The left one is brighter," may be ordered to a scale of color brightness, which is not a scale of responses (as response is ordinarily conceived) even though the scale can only be established from a study of responses. The measurements of both **psychophysics** and **differential psychology** come under this definition. 2. the quantitative determination or estimation of any psychological function, **trait**, or **disposition**: the determination of the response strength of a habit, of the strength of a person's attitude (temporary or enduring), of ability, etc. ➤**Mental testing** in its broadest sense is synonymous; but the term **mental measurement** is often employed by those who use testing in a more restricted sense.

measure of precision: see **precision/index of**.

measures/comparable: see **comparable measures**.

measure/true: see **score/true**; also **mean/true**.

meatus/external auditory (mi ā'təs): the passage leading from the external ear to the middle ear.

mechanical: *adj.* 1. pertaining to **mechanics**. 2. pertaining to, or resembling, a machine. 3. lacking life or lifelike qualities. *mechanical thinking, mechanical association*. 4. characterizing a person able to deal with machines, tools, etc.

mechanical ability: ability to deal with concrete objects, or, more specifically, to manipulate objects as **mechanisms**.—*Syn.* **MECHANICAL APTITUDE**; **MECHANICAL INTELLIGENCE**, which lays somewhat less stress upon the motor skills involved, more upon effective understanding (often nonverbal) of mechanical relationships. The term does not imply that a unitary ***trait** underlies the ability.

mechanical-aptitude test: a test designed to predict how well a person can learn to perform tasks involving the understanding and manipulation of mechanical devices.

mechanical causality: an assigned explanation of events, namely, that things affect each other through contact. E.g., the door opens because a material object or force presses against it.—*Cp.* **phenomenistic causality**, **logical deduction**.—See also **mechanistic theory**.

mechanical intelligence: see **mechanical ability**; **intelligence/abstract**.

mechanical stimulation: stimulation of a receptor by pressure. ➤It contrasts with chemical stimulation (as in taste and smell) and with radiant stimulation (as in vision or heat). Stimulation by sound waves is sometimes classed as mechanical, sometimes as undulatory.

mechanics: *n.* 1. the branch of physics that investigates the motion of particles and of masses. ➤**Mechanics and dynamics** (1) are very closely related. The former studies the motions, the latter the forces that cause the motion. 2. (*educ, arts*) the details that make for correctness in a performance, in contrast with those aspects which require thinking and/or esthetic feeling and judgment. In language, e.g., it includes correct grammar, spelling, and punctuation, in arithmetic, computation, in music, adherence to standard pitch and tempo, etc.

mechanism: *n.* 1. a machine; or a system operating like a machine, a systematic combination of parts working together and performing specific functions, a structure in which changes in one part produce predictable changes in another part. 2. the way in which a machinelike system operates: the *mechanism* of oxygen interchange in the lung. 3. the means used to secure an end or carry on a function: the conditioning *mechanism*. ➤In psychology, the term usually refers to the bodily parts that are conceived as means to a psychological function. 4. a more or less permanent way of acting to secure an end: **habit mechanism**, **attention-getting mechanism**, **adjustment mechanism**. ➤This meaning is often combined with (2) or (3). E.g., **conditioning mechanism** sometimes means the neural arrangements (meaning 3), sometimes that a given result is attained by the method of conditioning (meaning 4). 5. (*psychoan.*) = **MENTAL MECHANISM**, a mental structure determining behavior and typically operating unconsciously: e.g., **defense mechanism**. ➤These mechanisms are essentially **motivations**, but the individual usually cannot refer his behaviors to these motivations until they have been revealed by analysis.—*Syn.* **dynamism**. 6. = **mechanistic theory**.

➤Confusion results from the fact that definitions (1) through (5) may be used with or without any implication of **mechanistic theory**. Indeed, (3), (4), and (5) are often used with teleological implications that are contrary to that theory. We have, so to speak, nonmechanistic mechanisms—*adj* **mechanical**, like a machine; **mechanistic**, pertaining to mechanics, or to **mechanistic theory**.

mechanistic theory: the philosophical doctrine that all the activities of living beings are completely explicable in terms of the laws of physical mechanics—i.e., in terms of the motions of particles in space-time, or in terms of the kinds of energy interchange known to physics ➤According to this view, no new or distinctive principles beyond those of physics are required for the explanation of vital and psychological phenomena. **Mechanism** should be, but often is not, distinguished from **determinism** (which see)—*Syn* **mechanism** (but note the many other uses of the term), **materialism**, a somewhat obsolescent name for this doctrine. Opposed doctrines are **idealism**, **dualism**, **teleology**, **vitalism**, **mentalism**.—See **psychology/divisions** and **schools of**, II, V.—*adj* **mechanistic**.

mechanization: *n* 1. the process of rendering an activity machinelike, i.e., automatic, smooth-working, effortless 2. the introduction of machines to perform all or part of the functions previously performed by organisms

mechanomorphism: *n* the practice of describing psychic activities in exclusively nonpsychic and mechanistic terms, of rigorously refraining from any expression that has any **mentalist** connotations ➤The word names a practice rather than a doctrine. Just as some persons are overly inclined to ascribe human modes of behavior to animals (**anthropomorphism**), others are inclined to deny to animals and man alike any attributes not strictly those of a machine. When this denial is explicit and rationalized, it is the doctrine of **mechanism**; when it is primarily on a descriptive and terminological level, it is **mechanomorphism**.

medial: *adj* in or toward the middle; toward the midline of the body.—*Syn*.

medial (*prefd.* for *stat*), **MESIAL** (*obsoles*)

medial plane: a plane that longitudinally bisects a symmetrical body.—*Syn* **MEDIAN PLANE**, **MESIAL PLANE** (*obsoles.*). **Sagittal plane** is slightly broader.

media/mass: see **mass media**.

median or **Md(n)**: *n* 1. the value (attained by calculation) that separates all the cases in a ranked distribution into halves 2. that score in a ranked distribution which has

exactly half of the cases below it and half (or half minus one, when *N* is an even number) above it.—*Syn* **quartile two** (*Q₂*), **fiftieth percentile**. ➤The two meanings are often confused, but the magnitudes of the two forms of the median seldom differ materially

median/crude = **median/rough**.

median gray: an intermediate gray that is characterized as neither whitish nor blackish. ➤It could be determined experimentally by finding a gray with an equal number of **jnd's** on each side of it; usually it is located by taking the gray that, to direct inspection, is midway between black and white.

median plane = **medial plane**.

median/rough: the midpoint of the interval in which the median occurs.—*Syn*.

CRUDE MEDIAN

mediate (mē'di-ət): *adj* 1. interposed between two items or terms 2. dependent upon an intervening object or process. ➤In a chain of events, any event is mediate between those before and after it. [In discussion of **cognition**, it is generally held that all knowledge is mediate: perception depends on intervening psychological processes following stimulation, other cognition depends on intervening associations and thinking processes. But sensation is sometimes classed as **immediate knowledge**, it being held that no *psychological* process intervenes between stimulus and sensation.—See also **association/immediate** and **/mediate**.—*adj* **mediating**, which implies a relating function.

mediate (mē'di-āt): *v* 1. to interpose between disputants; to settle a dispute by bringing the parties to agreement.—*Distg. fr.* **arbitrate**. 2. to be an intermediary in bringing something to pass, hence, to cause; more specif, to be a link in a thought process—*n* **mediation** (for the process), **mediacy** (for the abstract quality)

mediate association: see **association/immediate**.

mediation theory: the theory that certain stimuli (usually called **signs** in this theory) do not directly initiate **instrumental behavior** but activate an intervening process that is connected in a complex systematic way with many **action systems**. ➤The mediation theory is thinking described in S-R terms—*Cp* **pure-stimulus *act, expectancy, sign gestalt**.

mediator: *n.* (*commun theor*) the system that intervenes between the receiver and the transmitter. It combines the function of destination and source. ➤An organism, in its function of receiving and transmitting information, is a **mediator**.

medical practice: traditionally, the diagnosis and treatment of disease by a professionally qualified person ➤Although such

practice has been defined in many statutes and regulations, the limits of medical practice are far from clear. No logically tenable definition of mental treatment can be drawn without including many procedures that cannot be limited to medical practice; the counseling of priest or minister, of lawyer, of psychologist, of psychoanalyst, or of just plain friend constitutes "mental" treatment but not medical practice. An analogous difficulty affects the definition of psychological practice. Falling back on merely traditional ideas of what constitutes such practice is not helpful in the light of the many changes in procedures and basic conceptions that are taking place.

medical psychology: see **psychiatry**.

meditation: *n.* 1. serious and sustained reflection or contemplation. 2. a quiet and relaxed state in which a person attempts to achieve an integration of feelings, emotions, attitudes, and ideas, often (but not necessarily) with the belief that this is achieved with the cooperation of a "divine spirit" or principle.

medium *n., pl* **mediums, media:** 1. that through which something is accomplished. 2. anything that fills space, specif, anything in space through which a wave passes. 3. (*parapsych*) a person who claims to be at times subject to the control of a disembodied spirit, during which paranatural phenomena occur—*adj* (for 3) **mediumistic**.

mediumship: see **medium** (3).

medulla (oblongata) (mē·dul'ə ob'lōng-gā'tə, -gā'tə) the bulblike prolongation upwards of the spinal cord, forming the lowest part of the brain and containing nerve centers to control breathing, circulation, etc.—*Syn* **AFTERBRAIN**.

medullary sheath (med'ə·ler'i) the white substance surrounding the axis cylinder of most nerves—*Syn* **MYELIN SHEATH**.

medullated (med'ə·lāt'əd): *adj* covered with a medullary (or myelin) sheath.

me/empirical = me/psychological.

mega-, megal-: combining form meaning *large, extended, powerful*.

megalocephaly = macrocephaly.

megalomania: *n* morbid overvaluation of oneself.

megalopsia = macropsia.

megrim (mē'grəm) = **migraine**.

Meissner corpuscles: *n pl* small elliptical bodies in the hairless portions of the skin, containing nerve endings believed to be pressure or touch end organs.

mel: *n* the unit of a ratio *scale for pitch.

➤The pitch of a tone of 1000 cps is arbitrarily set at 1000 mels. Steps are measured by fractionation i.e., the listener adjusts an auditory stimulus until its tone is judged just one half as high in pitch as a comparison tone, and this subjective in-

terval is postulated as equal to any other such interval. The number of mels to a given musical interval increases as the pitch goes from bass to treble.

melancholia: *n* a pathological state in which the individual is depressed, inaccessible to most stimuli, and seems sad without apparent or adequate cause—*Distg fr* **melancholy**, which may be normal.

melancholia/involutional = involutional psychotic reaction.

melancholic: *adj.* 1. pertaining to **melancholy**. 2. characterizing persons given to "black" or depressed moods; or pertaining to the **temperament** so characterized.

melancholy: *n.* a mood characterized by persistent sadness and loss of interest—*Distg fr* **melancholia**.

melioristic: *adj.* tending to make things better, aiming at improvement rather than perfection; willing to accept improvement that is short of perfection—*n.* **meliorism**.

melody: *n* (*music*) an organized succession of single tones, in a rhythmic pattern, that expresses a musical idea.

member: *n* (*Gestalt theory*) any constituent having a specific function in a whole. ➤The term is preferred to **part**, which tends to imply a separateness that is denied in **Gestalt theory**.

membership: *n* a relationship between an individual and an enduring structured social group in which the individual has a position and a role. The members have certain goals in common, advance toward these goals being recognized as advance for all, though not always equally. When a member does not so recognize a group goal, he is to that extent losing membership.

membership character: 1. any quality or attribute by means of which an object is recognized as belonging to a total. 2. the attributes of any element of a **gestalt** that are direct functions of being part of a totality. ➤In **Gestalt psychology** all attributes are, strictly speaking, dependent upon the whole, but some change little with changes in the gestalt, while others change greatly. The latter attributes constitute the membership characters.

membership group: see **group/membership**.

memorandum *n., pl* **memoranda:** that which is to be learned, memorized, or remembered. ➤It is a suggested term for the task set in learning and memory experiments.

memoric (mə·môr'ik) *adj.* pertaining to **memory**.

memoriter (mə·môr'ə·tər) *adj., adv.* by rote; by heart. ➤THE MEMORITER METHOD neglects the meaning and seeks learning of exact words by sheer repetition. No one advocates such a method, but it is practiced.

memorization/anticipation procedure of = prompting method.

memorize: *v* to learn, esp. by repetition, so that one can repeat a verbal passage or can reproduce a perceptual presentation (as, e.g., by rearranging a set of colors or figures in the order in which they were seen).—*Syn.* COMMIT TO MEMORY—*n* memorization, memorizing.

memorizing: *n* a learning activity that results in the ability to reproduce fairly definite images or ideas, or in the ability to repeat words or phrases.—See **learning**, the more general term.—*adj* memory, mnemonic (which see)—*n*. memorization, for the abstract process, whereas memorizing refers to the particular instance or activity

memory: *n* 1. the general function of reviving or reliving past experience, with more or less definite realization that the present experience is a revival Four distinct phases of memory have been recognized (*a*) memorizing or learning, (*b*) retention, (*c*) recall, (*d*) recognition. 2. the total scope of things one can remember, the memory "store" 3. any past experience that is recalled He lived on past memories. ➤Modern psychology does not assume a single or unitary faculty of memory—*Cp.* rote *learning, logical memory, mneme, recollection, reminiscence.—*adj* memorial, memory, pertaining to memory, mnemonic, concerned with memorizing—*v* remember, memorize, learn.

memory afterimage: a peculiarly vivid revival of an experience a brief moment after it has ceased ➤E.g., after making a stupid verbal blunder, one seems to hear the words ringing in one's ears. Yet, for all the vividness of the experience, it is clearly in the field of memory and not of perception, as is the case with the afterimage or after-sensation (which see).—*Syn.* PRIMARY MEMORY IMAGE.

memory/associative: see **associative memory**.

memory/collective: the memories (or ideas), or the memory traces, supposed by some to be inherited by all members of a group who share a common heredity ➤The memories are generally supposed to be latent or unconscious, they are activated by certain kinds of experience and act to modify conscious behavior. See **unconscious/collective**.

memory color: the remembered color of an object which, in conjunction with the direct sensory impression, determines the perceived color ➤The memory color often almost completely outweighs the present sensory quality so that the object is seen as it is remembered, not colored as it actually is under present conditions of lighting. E.g., an orange seen in blue light is usually seen as orange—*Cp.* color constancy.

memory/cover: see **cover memory**.

memory curve: a graphic representation of the effectiveness of memorizing or of memory.—See **learning curve**.

memory drum: a mechanical device for the serial presentation of memoranda for regulated periods and at regulated intervals

memory experiments: any experiments designed to study the general laws of learning or memorizing, of forgetting, of recall or reproduction, of recognition; or of individual *differences in any of these respects ➤The material may be verbal (including letters and digits), or nonverbal and concrete, it may be presented to the subject in any possible manner for perceiving during the PRESENTATION or LEARNING PERIOD Evidence that learning has taken place may be gained by RECOGNITION PROCEDURES or REPRODUCTION PROCEDURES The latter includes PROCEDURES OF FREE RECALL (association test and cursory enumeration) and procedures in which a series is memorized To this last belong the reconstruction procedure and the procedures of complete learning or memorizing, of right associates (or Treffer method), of prompting, of retained members, and of memory span.

memory image: see **image/memory**.

memory/immediate: memory for what has been presented within the past few seconds —*Cp.* memory span, memory *image.

memory/inaccessible: a memory not subject to recall but not permanently lost, being recoverable without new learning ➤The term is not usually employed for a highly temporary blocking of recall—*Cp.* amnesia, repression.

memory/logical = learning/meaningful (1).

memory/musical: the ability to recall or recognize a sequence of tones—*Syn.* TONAL MEMORY

memory/organic: see **organic memory**.

memory/productive: the putting together of items or portions of past memories, recognized as such, into new patterns e.g., remembering what a cow's head looks like and combining it with a memory of a pig's body Productive memory may include "remembered" events that did not occur and other distortions—*Cp.* reproductive *memory.

memory/racial: that part of a person's mental equipment that is supposed by some to be derived from remote ancestry Not only structures but mental processes are included: feelings, ideas, impulses—*Syn.* BIOLOGICAL MEMORY, COLLECTIVE MEMORY—See also **collective *unconscious**, often a synonym but with added implications.

memory/reproductive: a memory that preserves both the form and content of the

past, without addition or distortion (but often with much omission) —*Cp* memory/productive.

memory span: the number of items that can be correctly reproduced immediately upon conclusion of a single presentation ➤ Usually the correct order is required. The MEMORY-SPAN TEST is the same as the attention-span test or RANGE OF APPREHENSION TEST —*Cp* memory/immediate.

memory system: an elaborate and artificial device to assist memory, generally by forming associative connections between the already learned system and the to-be-remembered fact —*Syn* MNEMONIC SYSTEM

memory trace: the inferred change in the nervous system that persists between the time that something is learned and the time that it is recalled —*Syn*. MNEMONIC TRACE, engram.

memory/unconscious: 1. the enduring changes in the organism, due to experiences, which are hypothesized to account for remembering or recalling those experiences. ➤ These changes cannot be directly observed; it is only in this sense that they are unconscious. They give rise to ordinary conscious remembering —*Syn* mneme (*prefd.*). 2. (*psychoan*) the store of ideas and affects that have been repressed. They have not been entirely deprived, however, of psychic effect: they appear in various disguised forms as conscious activities

menacme (mə·nak'mē): *n.* the period in a woman's life between puberty and menopause

menarche (mə·när'kē): *n.* the first menstruation in the human female. —*adj.* menarchal.

mendacity/pathologic: untruthfulness in exaggerated degree; **pathological** *lying.

Mendelian ratio: the frequency ratio (in the offspring of a particular kind of mating) between those manifesting a dominant and those manifesting a recessive character in respect to a given phenotypical trait ➤ The 3:1 ratio obtained from the crossing of *purebred lines*, often thought of as the Mendelian ratio, is only a special case, other crosses yield different ratios. Note that the Mendelian ratio is not that prevailing in the genotypical characters resulting from a particular kind of mating.

Mendelism: *n.* a general type of heredity based on three general principles: the existence in the germ plasm of elements called **genes** that are transmitted as unit characters relatively independent of other unit characters; the **segregation** (2) of the genes in the reproduction process; **genic dominance**. —*Syn.* MENDELIANISM, MENDELIAN INHERITANCE —*adj.* Mendelian.

meninges (mə·nīn'jēz): *n. pl., s.* meninx (mē'nīngks) the three membranes (*dura*,

pia, *arachnoid*) that cover the brain and spinal cord —*adj.* meningeal.

meningitis: *n.* inflammation of the meninges.

meniscus: *n.* a lens concave on one side, convex on the other

menopause: *n.* the period of natural cessation of the menstrual cycle; "change of life" ➤ It may or may not be accompanied by various uncomfortable symptoms, such as "hot flashes" and disturbances of psychological adjustment. Contrary to a popular opinion, there is often no diminution of erotic excitability. —*Syn* climacteric (also applied to analogous phenomena in the male) —*adj.* menopausal, menopausal.

menses (men'sēz): *n. pl.* the material discharged during menstruation ➤ Often applied to the period itself, for which menstruation is preferred.

menstruation: *n.* the monthly discharge of blood from the uterus of a sexually mature woman. —*Syn.* MENSTRUAL CYCLE, THE PERIOD (*pop*), and a variety of slang terms —*adj.* menstrual —*pers. n.* menstruant.

mensuration (men'shū·rā'shən): *n.* measurement —*v.* mensurate.

mental: *adj.* 1. in general, pertaining to mind, psyche, or self. ➤ In this general use, mental may be applied to content (see 2 below), to act (see 3 below), to structure (see 4 below), or to all of these, and whether they are conceived of as conscious or unconscious. How the mental in this sense is to be distinguished from other personal or psychobiological phenomena is usually left unstated or unexamined. See discussion under **mind** for the variety of viewpoints 2. (*structural psychol*) pertaining to the content of mind; pertaining to the introspectible or conscious. to colors, tones, noises, feels, emotions, thoughts, volitions, etc. 3. (*act or functional psychol*) pertaining to the acts or functions of mind, or of a self, or of a psychobiological organism—to looking or seeing hearing, feeling, emoting, thinking, deciding, learning, communicating, etc ➤ This usage is most nearly consonant with contemporary viewpoints in psychology but is not consistently adhered to 4. pertaining to the structure of mind to habits, sentiments, attitudes, sets, expectations, mental mechanisms, mental blocks, etc. ➤ This usage also is consonant with much contemporary investigation. —*Cp.* hypothetical *construct. 5. pertaining to internal or covert activity rather than to overt: e.g. mental work, mental arithmetic. 6. pertaining to the intellectual or cognitive rather than to the affective or conative: e.g. mental tests (unfortunately so named). 7. originating in mind. —*Syn* psychogenic (much to be *prefd.*). 8. (*pop*) imaginary or unreal.

illusions are merely *mental* ➤ This embodies a mixed-up metaphysics

Mental is so confusingly used that one would gladly dispense with it. Undoubtedly, moreover, its continued use tends to thinking in mentalistic or dualistic terms and is thus an example of theory-begging. Yet it seems almost impossible to rule it out of even severely technical discussions. Cf. traditional terminology.—Syn. *psychic, psychological, personal, conscious, organismic, behavioral*, and (in special contexts) *psychogenic, intelligent*. The mental is variously contrasted with the *physical, physiological, somatic, spiritual, social, emotional, sensory*.

mental abilities/primary: see *abilities/primary mental*.

mental ability = (*semipop*) intelligence.

mental age: see *age/mental*.

mental analysis: 1. distinct attention to the attributes, parts, or qualities of an object without physically separating it into component parts 2. the attempted listing of the mental qualities of a person 3. = *psychoanalysis*.

mental chemistry viewpoint: the doctrine that, by association, mental elements are fused and transformed into compounds unlike their elements, as atoms are formed into qualitatively different molecules.—Syn. (*J S Mill*) *MENTAL SYNTHESIS*.

mental conflict = *conflict* (1).

mental content: see *content/conscious*.

mental defective: an individual who is academically, vocationally, and socially incapacitated by his mental limitations. He is unable to function adequately except in a sheltered environment.—See *deficiency/mental*.

mental deficiency: see *deficiency/mental*.

mental deterioration: the irreversible loss of mental organization, general or specific, found in some but not all mental diseases, and in some but not all aged persons

➤ *Distg fr* *MENTAL DISORGANIZATION*, a more general term covering also temporary breakdowns in behavior coordination as a result of emotional stress, drugs, fever, etc

mental development: the progressive changes in mental organization from conception to death of an individual, esp, the progressive changes between birth and maturity, or during any specified part of the life span ➤ Sometimes only those changes attributable to heredity are regarded as developmental, but more often changes due to learning are included. See *maturation*. Degenerative changes may or may not be excluded.—Syn. *ontogenesis*.—*Distg fr* *mental evolution*.

mental discipline: see *formal culture*.

mental disease: a general term for any disabling disorder, whether *psychogenic*

or *somatogenic*, characterized by grave failure of adjustment. ➤ Though well established, the term is unfortunate "mental" tends to imply a radical difference from "bodily," and "disease" to imply that the departure from normal functioning, whether called bodily or mental, is essentially of the same order. Both implications are debatable.—Syn. *mental disorder (prefd)*, *psychosis* and *neurosis* (mental disease includes both), *insanity* (a legal or layman's term)

mental disorder: any grave or disabling failure of adjustment, whether relatively temporary or chronic, *psychogenic* or *somatogenic*, *functional* or *organic*. ➤ This term is preferred, for psychological use, to *mental illness* or *mental disease*. It does not usually include *mental *deficiency*; it does include both *psychosis* and *neurosis*.

mental disorganization: see *mental deterioration*.

mental element: a psychological datum that resists analysis into simpler components. The traditionally accepted elements are sensations, images, and simple feelings. ➤ This term is nearly always (but not necessarily) restricted to the components of *mental content*, i.e., to the end products of introspective analysis

mental energy: see *energy/mental*.

mental evolution: the attainment, in the scale of zoological evolution, of progressively higher levels of mental functioning. ➤ *Distg fr* *mental development*, the progressive change in the individual with age

mental faculties/theory of: see *faculty psychology*.

mental function: 1. any activity or operation having a mental character, as distinguished from *mental *structure* on the one hand or *mental content* on the other. ➤ Eg, thinking is a mental function or activity. The *structure* or mechanism of thinking, although not known in any detail, is usually believed to be primarily *cortical*. The *mental content* of thinking is the thought or idea. ¶ The word *function*, in this expression, emphasizes the adjuvative or useful property of the operation and treats it as a whole, thus, an *act* is a closer synonym than a *behavior*. BEHAVIOR FUNCTION, preferred by those who dislike mentalistic terms, nonetheless refers to the same kinds of operations 2. a particular kind of capacity or ability e.g., the intelligence function, the speech function are called *mental functions*

mental growth: see *growth/mental*.

mental healing: the use of suggestion or faith in the attempt to cure disease. ➤ *Distg fr* *psychotherapy*, which makes

use of any psychological means but does not include, as mental healing does, the attempt to cure **somatic disease**—*Syn* MIND CURE, FAITH CURE, DIVINE HEALING

mental health: a relatively enduring state wherein the person is well **adjusted**, has a zest for living, and is attaining **self-actualization** or **self-realization**. It is a positive state, and not mere absence of mental disorder

mental hygiene: the science and art of preserving and maximizing **mental health**. ➤It includes all measures aimed at preventing mental disorder and at improving the psychological adjustment of individuals and their capacity for harmonious relationship in groups

mental illness: 1. a disorder of behavior; a breakdown of adjustment so severe that professional psychotherapy is indicated ➤Mental illness is more general (and vague) than **mental disease**. In most cases **behavior disorder** or ***behavior *maladjustment** would better communicate what is meant. 2. a disorder due to psychic causes, whether the symptoms are somatic, psychic, or behavioral, **psychogenic illness**

mental imagery: see **image/mental**.—*Distg fr* **afterensation** and **image/memory**.

mentalism: *n* 1. the doctrine that there is a distinct group of conscious or mental phenomena not reducible without remainder to physical phenomena ➤*Cp.* **mechanism** (1), which is very nearly the contradictory doctrine Traditionally, all mental phenomena were supposed to be conscious, but many authorities recognize as distinctly mental (i.e., distinguishable from purely physiological processes) a class of phenomena which are not conscious. ¶**Mentalism** in one form or another is a central doctrine of **dualism** and of **emergentism**. 2. attributing mental function to animals below man and to inanimate objects—*Syn* **animism**.—See **psychology/divisions** and **schools of, III.—adj** **mentalist**.

mentality: *n* 1. the quality that characterizes **mind**. 2. the varied manifestations of mind in a single person; almost a synonym for **personality**. 3. the degree of mental activity or of potential activity, esp, the degree of intellectual activity

mental level: 1. the level of intellectual functioning or of ability. ➤In children, it is often measured in **MA** (not in **IQ**) 2. (*C. Jung*) any of the three divisions of the **psyche**: **consciousness**, the **personal** ***unconscious**, the **collective** ***unconscious**.

mentally handicapped: of a person who is socially, vocationally, and academically hampered, but not incapacitated, by his mental limitations ➤The mentally handi-

capped person is distinguished from a **mental defective** by the fact that he does not require a sheltered environment

mental maturity: 1. an adult level of functioning in all important abilities, or in all behavior functions ➤Despite its widespread use, it is practically impossible to render this meaning explicit. 2. the average adult level of ability, esp, the average adult level of intelligence ➤Usage (2) is as much too restricted as usage (1) is too vague to equate intellectual maturity with mental maturity is to claim too much for the former.

mental measurement: see **measurement/mental**.

mental mechanism: an unfortunate synonym for **defense mechanism**.—See **mechanism** (5).

mental organization: 1. the pattern or system of interrelations among the mental operations or the **mental** ***structures** of an individual, esp, 2. the enduring relationships of **dominance**, or of **superordination-subordination**, among behavior tendencies ➤Often used **valuatively**. a high level of *mental organization*

mental phenomena: see **mental**.—*Syn* **psychic** or **psychological phenomena** (*prejd*)

mental philosophy: the study of the ultimate or metaphysical nature of **mind** and its place in nature ➤Because of its primarily deductive character, it is also called **RATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY**. In modern times, efforts to separate it from scientific psychology have been fairly successful

mental process: 1. a progressive action or series of actions having a **mental** character, the living through, and responding to, an event ➤The term implies a more-than-momentary time interval—*Syn* **act, behavior, mental function**. 2. (*structural psychol.*) the streamlike flow in time of that which is experienced, of **mental** ***content**. ➤This usage has been misleading.

mental processes/higher: thinking in all its forms (including constructive imagination), in contrast with **sensation** and **imaging**. ➤Whether **perception** or **fantasy** are to be included with the higher processes is not clear

mental ratio: a proposed substitute for **intelligence quotient**. ➤It has the advantage of being as yet unspoiled by many misinterpretations But **mental** in this context is unfortunate

mental retardation: a genteelism for **mental** ***deficiency**.

mental scale: a device for assigning numerical scores to different levels of mental performance, either in general or (more often) in intelligence.—*Syn* **mental test**.

mental set: see **set/mental**.

mental structure: see **structure/mental**.
mental synthesis: see **mental chemistry viewpoint**.

mental test: 1. any measure of individual differences in behavior.—See **test (3)**. 2. = **intelligence test** (*prefd*)

mental work: see **work/mental**.

mentation: *n* (*obsoles*) a collective term for mental processes as actually going on

menticide: *n*. the murder of mind a metaphorical term for the systematic attempt to break down a person's mental organization, to destroy his standards of values and ideals, and to induce radically different behavior patterns—*Approx syn* **BRAINWASHING**

me/psychological: 1. a set of qualities and attributes associated with the words *me* or *mine*, whatever a person perceives, or believes to be true, about the organism that he calls *me*. 2. a complex object, composed at first of the **BODILY ME**—i.e., the kinesthetic, tactual, and other experiences related *directly* (as experience) to the body—and later greatly enriched by a wide variety of ideational and affective elements associated with this perceptual core (the **EXTENDED ME**, or **ego extension**). ➤The body-oriented experiences, at first not differentiated from external-object experiences, are held to **segregate** in infancy from other experiences and to combine into a new and distinct perceptual unity in the same way as the experiences that constitute the percept of any other object. The **ME-PERCEPT** is not merely a percept of how the body appears (visually or otherwise); it includes such experiences as that of the close conjunction of kinesthesia and the seen motion of the hand (which differs from the seen motion of independent objects), or the complex feeling of effort. It is a body percept, not a percept of the body. The expansion (and sometimes the contraction) of the boundaries of the *me* to include those feelings and ideas that seem peculiarly oriented toward oneself is greatly influenced by physiological, linguistic, and social factors. Successive *me*-experiences have a strong quality of belonging with each other.—*Syn* **SELF-PERCEPT**, **self-concept**, **perceived *self**, **EMPIRICAL ME**—See **self**.

merit ranking: arranging any kind of data in respect to any specified characteristic in an order of magnitude or of more or less ➤The notion of value implied in "merit" is often discarded. e.g., an arrangement of color-sample papers in order of redness is called a **merit ranking**. The steps or intervals between items in a merit ranking may be very unequal.—*Syn* **ORDER OF MERIT RANKING**

merit rating: an appraisal of an individual's work record for a stated period, often in-

cluding evaluatory statements about his personality, his adjustment to the job and to his associates, his capacity for growth, etc.—*Syn* **PROGRESS REPORT**, **EFFICIENCY RATING**, **FITNESS REPORT**, **PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL**, **SERVICE REPORT**, etc.—*Cp* **quality *scale**.

Merkel's law: the hypothesis that equal supraliminal differences between sensations correspond to equal stimulus differences—*Cp* **Weber's law**.

Merrill-Palmer scale: thirty-eight tests of ability, including both performance and verbal tests, suitable for children between 24 and 63 months ➤It is administered as an age scale but scored as a point scale. The directions permit greater discretion in making allowance for **negativism**, special handicaps, etc., than most scales

mesaticephalic (mes"ə-ti-sə-fal'ik) = **mesocephalic**.—*Var* **mesaticephalous** (-sef'-ə-ləs)

mescal (mes kal')· *n* a narcotic drug that produces, among other symptoms, brilliant-colored hallucinations

mesencephalon (mes"en-sef'ə-lon) *n* the midbrain, that part of the brain, developed from the middle portion of the primitive brain, lying beneath and surrounded by the cerebrum. It consists of the corpora quadrigemina, lamina, and cerebral peduncles, and is traversed by the cerebral aqueduct.—*adj* **mesencephalic** (-sə-fal'ik).

mesial = **medial**.

mesmerism (mez'mər-iz-əm, mes-) *n* an early name for **hypnotism**.

mes(o)-: combining form meaning *in the middle, intermediate* in size, place, or degree.

mesocephalic (mes"ō-sə-fal'ik, mē"sō-). *adj* of a head with median relationship between its greatest length and breadth, having a cephalic index between 76 and 80 9—See **cephalic index**.—*Syn*. **MESATICEPHALIC**, **MESATICEPHALOUS**—*n*. **mesocephaly** (-sef'-ə-li)

mesoderm: *n* the middle of the three cellular layers of the embryo, which develops into the bones and muscles—*Contr w*. **ectoderm**, **endoderm**.—See **ectomorphic**.—*adj* **mesodermal**.

mesokurtosis: see **kurtosis**.—*adj* **mesokurtic**.

mesomorphic: see **ectomorphic** and **body build/index of**.

mesopic vision: (mə-sop'ik)· vision intermediate between **photopic** and **scotopic** vision, and consequently attributed to the combined functioning of the rods and cones.

mesosomatic: see **body size/general**.

message: *n* 1. that part of one person's behavior which is perceived by another as having implications or meaning for him ➤It is not necessary that the person emitting the behavior intend it as a message: a

blush conveys a *message*. But the term is usually restricted to cases where the receiver recognizes the perceived behavior as significant 2. (*language*) a sequence of symbols strung together in time according to a pattern and with intent to communicate. 3. (*commun theor*) that part of the output of a communication unit which forms part of the input of another unit, a meaning selected and encoded by a source and decoded by a destination; a signal or event in a channel relating a source to a destination ➤ Where the communication units, or the source and destination units respectively, are persons, these definitions mean exactly the same as (1). Their value is in emphasizing the similarity, and the formal identity, of communication between persons and between physical units such as telephone stations, etc. (But the limits of merely formal similarity must be recognized)

A message may be IMMEDIATE, as in face-to-face communication, or MEDIATE, as in writing, musical recording, art objects

meta-: combining form meaning *between, by means of, over and above, beyond, next to* ➤ This Greek prefix has so many meanings that each combination must be separately considered

metabolic gradient = physiological gradient.

metabolism (mə'tab'ə-liz-əm) *n.* the sum of the processes concerned in building up (ANABOLISM) and breaking down (CATABOLISM) of protoplasm, i.e., of living cells or tissues ➤ The basal metabolic rate (BMR) is the rate of catabolism of an organism when awake but as quiescent as possible—*adj* metabolic (met'ə-bol'ik).

metacarpal: *adj.* pertaining to the five elongated bones between the wrist and fingers The rate of development of these bones, as judged by X ray, is a common index of anatomical development

metagenital: *adj.* (*H. S. Sullivan*) characterizing a sexual situation in which one's own genitals need not be involved, but any other person's are

metagnosis (met'ag-nō'səs) *n.* changing one's mind ➤ METAGNOSIOMETRY is proposed by B. Bass for the measurement of changes in attitudes or preferences, esp. of groups

metalanguage: *n.* 1. that part of any language system which deals with the rules and regulations for the proper use of that language. It includes grammar, syntax, semantics, much of logic, etc. 2. a terminology that rises above the distinguishing features of two or more terminologies; a language that expresses in common terms the concepts that are common to two or more disciplines ➤ E.g., the neologisms of informa-

tion theory are said to provide a common language for certain concepts common to engineering and psychology

metalinguistics = exolinguistics.

metallic color: the color typically evoked by selective reflection from certain metallic and other surfaces which possess the physical feature known as metallic reflection, and which exhibit chromatic high lights similar in hue to the surfaces as a whole

metamers (met'ə-mərz) color stimuli that have different spectrophotometric characteristics but are seen as identical colors under favorable conditions of comparison—*Syn* METAMERIC COLORS (-mer'ik)

metamorphosis (-môr'fə-səs, -môr'fō-) *n.* marked and relatively abrupt change of form, such as the change from tadpole into frog; transformation; metaphorically and loosely, an abrupt change of personality—*v.* metamorphose (-môr'fōz)

metanerg (met'ə-nərg) *n.* (*R. B. Cattell*) a dynamic or *motivational source *trait that results from environmental influences.—*Cp.* erg.—*adj* metanergic (-ner'jik)

metaphrenia (-frē'nīə) *n.* (*G. Staercke*) the mental state of one whose libido has withdrawn—at least temporarily—from emotional participation in the family or group and is directed to practical gainful interests, or to the concerns of politics and the state Metaphrenia is said to be the mental condition of the individual in Western society

metaphysics: *n.* that branch of philosophy concerned with the ultimate nature of existence ➤ In psychology, the term is nearly always one of reproach since the metaphysical has no place in the science of psychology; but there is no imputation that metaphysics as such is not perfectly legitimate and even necessary—*adj* metaphysical, which has also the popular meaning of *abstruse*

metapsychics (-sī'kiks): *n.* 1. = parapsychology. 2. a body of doctrine that accepts the reality of spirits, spiritualistic phenomena, cryptesthesia, etc ➤ Parapsychology is an attempt to apply scientific methods to the study of these "unusual" phenomena, **metapsychics** (2) is a belief not based on scientific method

metapsychoanalysis: *n.* (*O. Rank*) an analysis (3) that goes beyond psychoanalysis.

metapsychology: *n.* 1. a systematic attempt to deal with what lies beyond the empirical facts and laws of psychology: the problems of relation of mind and body, of the place of mind and behavior in the cosmos, etc ➤ Metapsychology is, thus, related to psychology as metaphysics was to physics in Aristotle's system. The problems dealt with are philosophical 2. a systematic

attempt to state the empirical facts and laws of psychology in the language of physiology ➤ This is not so much a branch of philosophy (in contrast with 1) as a psychology dominated by a philosophical thesis 3. a systematic attempt, usually speculative, to state the completely general laws of psychology ➤ Here *meta-* means *going beyond present knowledge*, but does not imply a philosophy—*Syn* nomothetic psychology 4. = **parapsychology** (*prefd*). 5. (*S Freud*) a comprehensive system that treats of every mental process under three aspects its cause-and-effect relations (**MENTAL DYNAMICS**), its position in the total structure of mind—i.e., whether it belongs to superego, ego, or id (**MENTAL TOPOGRAPHY**), and its functional value—the aspects of libido it is designed to satisfy (**MENTAL ECONOMY**) Freud never quite finished his system from this standpoint

metascience: *n.* the scientific study of science, scientific **empiricism**.

metempiric(al) (*met"em·pir'i·kəl*). *adj.* pertaining to concepts or constructs that lie beyond empirical verification, though they are clearly related to experience. ➤ *Distg fr* **metapsychic**, which applies to matters of alleged experience not *explainable* in ordinary scientific terms Most authorities hold that **values**—or rather value claims—are metempirical i.e., we cannot justify the choice of one set of values over another on empirical grounds, though such value claims are developed in individual and social experience

metempsychosis (*mə temp"si·kō'sis*): *n.* the doctrine of transmigration of the soul after death

metencephalon (*met"en·sef'ə·lon*): *n.* that part of the developing nervous system which becomes the **medulla oblongata**.

meter-candle = **lux**.

method: *n.* 1. a systematic way of dealing with facts and concepts ➤ This is the broad usage which includes four different kinds of operation It is suggested that these operations be distinguished by separate terms: (a) **rational principle**, the form of reasoning utilized e.g., **hypothetico-deductive principle**, **inductive principle** (both more often called **methods**), (b) **point of view**, a way of looking at the data, or the intention assumed in an investigation: e.g., the **nomothetic point of view**, the **mechanistic point of view**, (c) **method** in the restricted sense of (2) below; (d) **procedure**, a specific type of operation or order of attack in an investigation, a bringing into relationship of the variables that bear on the problem at hand e.g., the **procedure of limits** (more often called the **method of limits**), the **nondirective** (or **client-centered**) **procedure**. 2. a mode of

attack that orients a science in its investigations and is applicable generally thereon: e.g., the **method of introspection**, the **historical** (or **ahistorical**) **method**, the **method of experiment**, of **case history**, of **testing**. ➤ Specific ways of pursuing an investigation (see *d*), though often called **methods**, are better called **procedures**.—*Cp.* also **techniques**.

method / analytical: see **analytical method**.

methodology: *n.* 1. the systematic and logical study and formulation of the principles and **methods** (1) used in the search for fact or truth **Methodology** may be general or restricted to a particular science, or even to a specific investigation 2. the **procedures** actually used in a particular research the **methodology** of the investigation was sound.

methodology/experimental: see **experimental methodology**.

meticulous: *adj.* characterizing a tendency to rigid and indiscriminating precision, order, neatness, etc.—*n.* **meticulosity**, **meticulousness**.

metrazol (*met'rə·zōl*): *n.* a convulsion-producing drug sometimes used in **shock therapy**.

metric (*met'rik*): *adj.* 1. pertaining to **measurement**. 2. pertaining to the system of measurement based on the meter and the gram—*Cp.* **C.G.S. system**.

-metric: suffix meaning *pertaining to measurement*

metric assumption: an assumption that justifies using a particular measuring operation; or, slightly more generally, one that justifies a particular mathematical and/or statistical operation ➤ Eg., the operation of averaging makes the assumption that the data summed are homogeneous, or all of one kind in respect to the property for which the mean is being computed

metric methods: 1. **psychophysical methods** 2. those methods that involve assigning numbers to represent quantity

metron: *n.* the unit of metrical information It is a measure of the degree of confidence merited by a descriptive statement.—See **information theory**.

metronoscope (*mə·tron'ə·skōp*): *n.* a mechanical device that exposes, for appropriately timed intervals, short bits of print for reading The interval may be varied so that the device can be used either to test or to practice reading speed.

-metry: combining form meaning *measurement*.

M-F index = **masculinity-femininity index**.

mg = milligram: one thousandth of a gram.

μg: = microgram: one millionth of a gram.

MG-age: maximum growth age, age at the

end of the year of maximum growth in standing height

micro- (mī'krō-). combining form meaning *small, very small, diminished*—*Ant.*

macro-, mega-

microcephalic (-sə fāl'ik). *adj* having an abnormally small head ➤ Usually applied only when the smallness is so grave as to be associated with marked mental deficiency, or in an adult when the cranium is of less than 1350 cubic centimeters capacity—*Syn* MICROCEPHALOUS (-səf'ə·lās).

microcosm: *n* a small system that images or reflects the universe, the human being as a mirror of the universe, or **macrocosm**.
microgram: *n.* one millionth of a gram.—Symbol μ g.

micromillimeter: *n* one thousandth of a micron; one millionth of a millimeter.—Symbol μ m.—*Syn* MILLIMICRON.

micron (mī'krōn). *n* a unit of length equal to one-thousandth of a millimeter—Symbol μ .

microphonia: *n* marked weakness of voice.

microphonic/aural: see **aural microphonic**.

micropsia (mī·krop'si·ə) *n.* visual abnormality, either functional or retinal, characterized by decrease in the apparent size of seen objects—*Var.* **micropsy** (mī'krop·si)—*Ant.* **macropsia**—*adj* **microptic**.

microsecond: *n* one-millionth of a second.

microsomatic: see **body size/general**.

microsplanchic (-splank'nik). *adj.* characterizing an individual with small trunk and relatively long limbs.—*Cp.* **asthenic type**.—*Ant.* **macrosplanchic**.

microstructure: *n.* the microscopic texture or grain of the surface of an object, which often affords effective clues to its recognition

microtome (mī'krō·tōm). *n.* an instrument for cutting thin sections of tissue for microscopic examination—*adj* **microtomic** (-tōm'ik)—*n* **microtomy** (mī·krot'ə·mi).

nicturition (nik'chu·rish'ən). *n.* urination—*v* **micturate**.

nidbrain = **mesencephalon**.

niddle ear: the air-filled space containing the three auditory bones (hammer, anvil, and stirrup). It lies between the eardrum and the inner ear, or **labyrinth**.

mid-interval = **median *interval**.

midparent: *adj* of the mean of the measurements (or the weighted measurements) for any given characteristic in both parents: e.g., the averaged height of the parents, with or without a weighting for sex differences. For many characteristics the midparent value is useful in predicting hereditary development

midpoint: *n.* the point halfway between the limits of a given interval or range

midrange value: a crude measure of ***central tendency**, obtained by taking the mean of the highest and lowest values of a series of observations

midscore = **median** (2).

Mignon delusion (min'yōn). the delusion that one's parents are not really one's own and that one is actually the child of some distinguished family

migraine: *n.* a nervous disorder marked chiefly by severe recurrent headaches, usually on one side only, with nausea—*Syn* MEGRIM (*obsoles.*).

milieu (mē·lyō') *n.* the immediate environment, physical or social or both, sometimes including also the internal state of the organism—For related terms, see **situation**.

milieu therapy: the treatment of mental disorder or maladjustment by making definite and (usually) substantial changes in the person's immediate environment or life circumstances—*Syn* SITUATION(AL) THERAPY.

militarism: *n* 1. a highly complex pattern of attitudes that leads a person to approve a national policy of military preparedness and military action as the court of appeal for settlement of international differences 2. a complex of attitudes that exalts military behavior and ideals, and that makes for acceptance and enjoyment of the conditions of service in the Armed Forces ➤ Though there is much overlap, (1) and (2) are not identical.—*Distg fr.* **military psychology**.
military psychology: 1. the form of applied psychology (which see) that treats of the psychological problems of the Armed Forces ➤ It deals with selection, assignment, training, equipment, motivation, and morale, each of which, though having a non-psychological aspect, presents many psychological problems.—*Distg fr.* the psychology of war and peace, and from **militarism**. 2. (*pop.*) the characteristic attitudes and modes of thinking and acting found in military establishments

Miller Analogies Test: see **MAT**.

Mill Hill Tests: vocabulary tests for school-age children (ages 4 to 14) and for adults (age 14 and over). Each test consists of two sets of 44 words arranged in ascending order of difficulty. The subject gives definitions for the words in the first set, and synonyms for those in the second. ➤ Since the standardization is based on British subjects, the order of difficulty for other English-speaking groups must be expected to vary somewhat

milli- (mil'i-) combining form meaning *divided by a thousand*, a thousandth

millilambert: *n.* the most commonly used unit of luminance, equal to one thousandth of a lambert.

millimicron: *n* one thousandth of a micron, or one millionth of a millimeter It is a unit

of length for light waves and similar very short wave lengths—Symbol $\mu\mu$ —*Syn.* MICROMILLIMETER

milliphot (-fot): *n* a unit of illuminance equal to 1/1000 of a lumen per square centimeter, or of a centimeter-candle, or of a phot.

millisecond: one thousandth of a second

Mill's canons: the rational principles that guide the use of induction, consisting of the canons of *agreement, of *differences, of *agreement and difference, of *residues, and of *concomitant variation.

mimetic (mi-met'ik): *adj.* 1. imitative, responding to the perception of another animal's behavior by very similar behavior—*n* mimicry. 2. responding to species-specific behavior with similar behavior and without any previous learning to do so, instinctively imitative—*n* mimesis (mi-me'ses)

mimetic response: imitation; copying the behavior or appearance of other organisms

mimicry: *n* see mimetic (1).

mind: *n* 1. the organized totality or system of all mental processes or psychic activities, usually of an individual organism
 ➤The emphasis is upon the relatedness of the phenomena. Mind in this sense does not commit the user to a metaphysical position about the nature of these processes. Hence, it may be used by those who define psychology in terms of acts or behaviors, but who recognize that acts or behaviors have a quality (mental) that distinguishes them in some fashion from physiological processes. It is, however, more congenial to those who recognize a category of processes, such as feelings and cognitions, which, though related to behavior, are still distinct. In sum, while the term may be, and sometimes is, used by any psychologist except strict behaviorists, it tends to have a mentalistic flavor. 2. the sum total of the enduring structures that are hypothesized to explain behavior or mental processes
 ➤These structures are hypothetical *constructs, having the properties that must be ascribed to them to account for the observed phenomena. No assumption need be made about how these relate to somatic structures. The term is preferred, however, by those who deal with molar phenomena, for which no specific or detailed correlation with anatomical structures is known.
 ¶Thus, many psychologists hold that a sentiment, e.g., is an organismic structure; but since its characteristics are wholly those inferred from behavior, it is called a mental structure (a part of a mind) to distinguish it from those structures open to anatomical observation or inferred from physiologically described process. But this usage, like (1),

tends to incline the scale to the acceptance of mentalism and is generally avoided by those who are committed to the opposite metaphysics of monism. 3. = self, psyche, or soul. ➤Mind as a synonym for any or all of these three is at best not needed, at worst it tends to be misleading. 4. = intellect. ➤Compare the popular or literary contrast of mind and heart. 5. a characteristic way of thinking and feeling: an inquiring mind, the Greek mind.

The term mind has such a battered history that it can hardly be used clearly in technical writing, yet it is almost unavoidable—See mental, mind-body problem, person.

mind blindness = agnosia/visual (*prejd*).
 —*Distg fr* blindness/mental.

mind-body problem: the metaphysical issue concerning the relation of mind, or that which is mental, to the body. ➤The chief theories are. (a) INTERACTIONISM: mind influences body, and body mind; (b) PARALLELISM: mental processes and bodily processes run strictly parallel courses without influencing each other, (c) DOUBLE ASPECT THEORY: mind is body seen from a certain viewpoint, body is mind seen from another; (d) TWO (or DOUBLE) LANGUAGE THEORY: mental terms and bodily terms are but two different "languages" describing the same phenomena, (e) ORGANISMIC RESPONSE THEORY: mental processes are a distinctive kind of response made by an organism in interacting with its environment, (f) EPIPHENOMENALISM: mental processes are a by-product of bodily activity and of no causal (or other?) importance, (g) MATERIALISM: only body is real; (h) IDEALISM: body and bodily processes are manifestations of mind (with many types of suggestion concerning the relation of a particular "mind" to a particular "body")—See also emergentism.

If it be granted that there is in any sense at all a distinctive set of phenomena called mental, there are empirical correlations to be established between these facts and the facts of physiological functioning. This is the broad area of physiological psychology. The mind-body problem seeks to go beyond or behind such correlation to the ultimate relationship. This inquiry is essentially metaphysical and of no greater pertinence to the science of psychology than to the science of physics, except that it uses many of the same terms. But because some of the terms are the same, the metaphysical issues are often unwittingly introduced into the scientific context of psychology. In the view of some philosophers, the whole problem is unreal, the result of starting from false assumptions.

mind/collective: 1. a consensus. 2. the common mental processes in a group which

result in concerted action—*Syn.* group mind. 3. an organized system of behavior tendencies that belongs to a group, over and above the behavior of the individuals therein.—*Syn* group mind, syntality.

mind-deafness = auditory agnosia (*prefd*)

mind dust (or mind stuff) theory: a somewhat derogatory name for monadism.

mind/folk: see folk mind.

mind/group: see group mind.

mind-twist hypothesis: the view that mental disorders are functional rather than organic.—*Contr w* brain-spot hypothesis, which holds that they result from brain lesions.

miniature life situation: a procedure for the study of natural behavior under controlled conditions—*Cp* assessment program.

miniature situation test: one in which the test situation and the test performance are closely similar to their real-life counterparts, concerning which the test is therefore hoped to be more highly predictive

miniature system: a set of interconnected laws and principles designed to explain a few closely related psychological facts e.g., a theory to explain rote learning, a theory to explain the facts of audition.—*Cp* model.

minimal: *adj* pertaining to a minimum (which see)

Minimaländerungen (min'ı·mal·en'dər·ung·ən) · *n. pl* (*Ger*) minimal changes

minimal changes procedure: (*psychophys*) the procedure in which the experimenter varies the stimulus upward and/or downward by very small amounts. The subject reports the apparent relation (greater or less) to a standard or criterion stimulus. From a number of such comparative judgments, a threshold is calculated.—*Cp.* just noticeable differences.

minimal cue: 1. the smallest aspect of a situation that can elicit or modify a response 2. a greatly reduced cue that elicits at least the major portion of the original response. ➤Such a reduced cue is apparently more effective when it is not specifically attended to. The response elicited may be, or may include, a verbal or subverbal interpretation. E.g., a very slight movement of a person's face immediately elicits the interpretation that "he is bored." Attempts to report the cue that led to the interpretation are generally unsuccessful—the analytic attitude is unfavorable to being sensitive to minimal cues

minimal essentials: those items of instruction in a given field or topic which cannot be dispensed with if what is learned is to have any practical or functional value

minimum *n., pl.* minimums, -ma: (*stat*)

1. the lowest value a variable can have.
2. a value that is less than the values imme-

diately preceding and following it in a series, a low point on a curve ➤In this sense a series or curve can have several minimums—*Ant.* maximum.—*adj* minimal, minimum (often interchanged)—*v.* minimize, to reduce a variable to its lowest term

minimum audible field: see minimum audible pressure.

minimum audible pressure: the least pressure at the eardrum that can be heard ➤*Cp* MINIMUM AUDIBLE FIELD, the least pressure of a sound wave that can be heard, measured at the center of the region occupied by the observer's head (after his withdrawal). The two thresholds are not the same

minimum separable: the minimum distance on the retina two images must be to be seen as two—*Cp* two-point threshold (on the skin)

Minnesota Multiphasic Inventory or MMPI: a personality inventory consisting of a series of 550 statements to be asserted or denied of an individual, usually by himself. The patterns of response characteristic of persons having certain personality qualities (esp. of those tending to certain neuroses or psychoses) have been empirically determined. Scoring keys are used to detect presence or absence of these patterns

Minnesota Paper Form Board: a test in which the task is to identify the pictured shapes that will fit into certain pictured outlines ➤It thus parallels on paper the task of the formboard, at least for persons used to working with visual designs

minor: *adj* 1. lesser, smaller; less important—*n* 2. a person below the age of full civil rights and responsibility. 3. a secondary field of study

minority group: see group/minority.

miosis = myosis.

mitotic = myotic.

mirror drawing: drawing while viewing the hand (and usually the design to be copied or traced) only in a mirror ➤A common laboratory task is the tracing of a star seen only in a mirror. The task is a test of skill and is suitable for investigating the displacement of an old sensorimotor coordination by a new one.

mirror perception: see strephosymbolia.

mirror reversal: the symmetrical right-left shift in apparent position perceived when an object is viewed in a mirror; or any parallel change in position e.g., one curve may be a mirror reversal of another. In reading there may be mirror reversal of single letters (*p* for *q*), of the order of letters within a word (*yam* for *may*), or of the order of a whole line

mirror self = self/looking-glass.

mirror tracing: see mirror drawing.

mirror writing or **mirror script**: writing that presents the appearance of ordinary writing when seen in a mirror, i.e., with the left-right relations reversed—*Syn* PALINGRAPHEIA (not *recom*).

misanthropy (mis'an'thrə·pi). *n* hatred of man; aversion to other persons—*Ant*. philanthropy—*adj* **misanthropic** (-throp'ik)—*pers n* **misanthrope** (mis'an·thröp).

miscegenation (mis'ə·jə·nā'shən) *n* the marriage or breeding of two different genetic stocks or varieties, in human beings, the physical union of persons of different racial descent. ➤The term is essentially biological. But racial stocks in humans are defined by a mixture of sociological and biological criteria, hence **miscegenation** has no precise reference. In popular use, the term has taken on a condemnatory implication as if it were essentially a "bad" process—in part because the structure of the word vaguely suggests sex or illicit sex—but it has, properly, no evaluative implication, and empirical evidence does not indicate that the biological effects of racial mixture are bad.

mischievousness: *n* 1. childish behavior that causes annoyance or displeasure to others 2. a tendency to violate rules merely for the sake of violating them, or to tease a person in authority, but without serious antisocial intent or revolutionary design

misdeemeanor: *n* a minor infraction of the law, or of any rule

mis(o)-: combining form meaning *hating, hatred*—*Ant* philo-.

misogamy (mi·sog'ə·mi): *n* hatred of marriage.

misogyny (mi·soj'ə·ni): hatred of women—*adj* **misogynous**.—*pers n* **mysogynist**.

misperception test: a test that requires a subject to report what he perceives when shown relatively unstructured or ambiguous material. ➤The report is taken to reveal the testee's cognitive background or his inner needs or drives. For the latter, **projective test** (though somewhat ambiguous) is an established usage. **Misperception**, however, implies incorrectness, and there is no incorrectness in thinking an inkblot looks like two dancing dinosaurs, even though such a report be rare. **APPERCEPTION TEST** is suggested as better than either **misperception** or **projective test**.

missing-parts test: a test in which the testee must perceive and report what is missing from a picture.

mitosis (mi·tō'səs): *n* the formation of **gametes** by a cell division in which the chromosomes split, half of each going to the daughter cells—*Cp* **reduction division**, in which the chromosomes do not split but segregate, half the number going to each daughter cell

mixed cerebral dominance: see **dominance/mixed cerebral**.

mixed sampling = **sampling/double**.

mixoscopia (miks'ō·skō'pi·ə) *n* association of sex excitement with spectatorship of sexual acts—*adj* **mixoscopic**.

mixture/color: see **color mixture**.

ml. = millilambert.

mm. = millimeter.

mm. = millimicron.

MMPI = **Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory**.

mneme (nē'mē) *n* 1. the enduring basis in a mind or in an organism that accounts for the facts of **memory**—i.e., of **recall** or **recognition**.—*Syn* **memory trace**. 2. (*R. Semon*) the fact that any organism—protista, plant, or animal—is enduringly modified by stimulation ➤The specific effect present when the organism returns to the secondary indifference state is the **ENGRAPHIC EFFECT**, the change effected in the organic substance is the **engram** of the specific experience. Phenomena that result from engrams are called **MNEMIC**—*adj* **mnemic** (nē'mik, nem-): see above, but note that **mnemic** may also mean merely *related to memory*.

mnemonic (ni·mon'ik): *adj*. pertaining to memory, or to the art of memorizing; more specif, pertaining to the art of improving memory—*n*. **mnemonics** (see **mnemotechnics**).

mnemonic trace = **memory trace**.

mnemotechnics (nē'mō·tek'niks) *n* the art of improving memory. ➤The term has dubious connotations reflecting **faculty psychology**, but there are genuine techniques whereby recall can be made more effective—*Syn* **MNEMONICS**.

-mnnesia (-nē'zhə): combining form meaning **memory**: **HYPERMNESIA**, abnormally complete memory, **HYPOMNESIA**, abnormally deficient memory, **AMNESIA**, loss of memory.

Mo = **mode** (1).

mob: *n* a crowd in which the participants' normal control of their actions gives way to highly emotionalized and violent action, often toward an illegal or antisocial end

mobility: *n* 1. capacity for movement or contraction. ➤*Cp* **MOTILITY**, the capacity for those complex coordinated movements which enable the organism to move from place to place or to effect a change in the external world a face is **mobile**, a person **MOTILE** 2. ability to make a relatively rapid change in one's geographic, social, or occupational location or status ➤Unless qualified, **social mobility** means motion upward. Note that in (2) the distinction made in (1) between mobility and motility has been lost.—*adj* **mobile**.

mobility/horizontal: a change from one social position or role to another within the same social stratum or class.

mobility/social: see **social mobility**.

mobility/vertical: movement of persons or groups up or down in social or occupational strata

modal (mō'dəl) *adj* pertaining to a **mode**.

modality or **modality/sense** (mō·dal'ō·tī)· a sense department, more inclusive than **sense quality**, of data that qualitatively resemble each other more than they resemble other sense data ➤The sense data of a modality are generally, but not always, mediated by a single type of receptor The generally accepted list of modalities is vision, hearing, smell, taste, warmth, coolth, pain, and pressure (the classification of the last two being still unsettled). Certain others are problematic

The several qualities of one modality form a continuum (yellow grades into green), whereas a continuum from one modality to another (yellow grading into sour or into pain) seems artificial and contrived.—*Syn* **sense** (1), **SENSE MODE**, **SENSORY MODALITY** (not *recom*), **SENSORY MODE** (not *recom*)

mode: 1. (*stat*) the most common value or class of values in a series, the peak or peaks in a **frequency curve**. ➤When there is more than one peak, the frequency curve is spoken of as **multimodal**, each such peak being a mode 2. = **sense** ***modality**. 3. (*H. A. Murray*) an action pattern whereby a need is regularly satisfied 4. a prevailing fashion. 5. (*music*) an arrangement of tones and intervals within the octave according to one of several fixed patterns of relationship: major *mode*, Dorian *mode*—See **scale/diatonic**.—*adj* **modal**.

mode/apparent = **mode/crude**.

mode/computed = **mode/refined**.

mode/crude: the midpoint of the **class interval** containing the greatest number of observations, the midpoint of the modal class.—*Syn* **APPARENT MODE**, **EMPIRICAL MODE**, **INSPECTIONAL MODE**—*Ant.* **THEORETICAL MODE**, **mode/refined**.

mode/empirical = (*stat*) **mode/crude**.

mode/estimated = **mode/refined**.

mode/inspection = **mode/crude**.

model (mō'dəl)· *n.* 1. a small copy of the real thing 2. that which is to be copied, esp an ideal or perfect form of something.—*Syn.* **pattern**. 3. a physical device that shows how something works (a working model), or that displays the relationships of parts of a whole (eg, a model of the solar system).—*Approx syn* **DISPLAY** 4. a description of a set of data in terms of a system of symbols, and the manipulation of the symbols according to the rules of the system. The resulting transformations are translated back into the language of the data, and the relationships discovered by the manipulations are compared with the empirical facts ➤The model may be a system of relations

and transformations defined by a particular kind of mathematics Or it may consist of the set of relations and operating principles of a given empirical theory which are copied for a different set of data ¶Eg, a preliminary survey indicated that the fibers of the organ of Corti in the ear might resonate like the strings of a harp It was therefore at one time suggested that the theory of resonance as developed in physics might be a model for a theory of hearing If this model were applicable, then the relationships and operations of resonating bodies must apply to the organ of Corti, with certain resultant relationships among auditory data Some of these relations were found not to hold and the model, at least in its simple form, has been abandoned ¶A model is only a very careful analogy, and the logic of models applies also to very simple analogies Models are useful for *discovery* of hypotheses, not for verification of theories

model/conceptual: a diagrammatic representation (usually very complex) of a **concept**.—See **model** (3).

mode/crude (*stat*) the midpoint of the class interval containing the greatest number of instances or cases.—*Syn* **APPARENT MODE**, **EMPIRICAL MODE**, **INSPECTIONAL MODE**—*Contr. w.* **true** ***mode**, **refined** ***mode**, **theoretical** ***mode**.

mode of appearance: *n* (*color*) the characteristic way a light or a color appears, depending on how it is perceived as being a light source, a reflected or surface light or color, a film color, an aperture color, or the like.

mode pleasure: the satisfaction that is independent of attaining a goal and that results purely from the way an activity is performed, the satisfaction attained in play.

mode/refined: (*stat*) an estimate of the value of the **mode** in the universe from which a given sample is drawn.—*Syn* **ESTIMATED MODE**, **COMPUTED MODE**—*Ant.* **crude** ***mode**, **true** ***mode**.

modesty: *n.* 1. unpretentiousness; self-effacement or self-depreciation 2. conformity with convention regarding display of the body. ➤A degree of display permitted on the beach would be highly immodest in a drawing room. 3. conformity with convention in the display of courtship activities and love-making

mode/theoretical: (*stat*) an estimate of the **true** ***mode**; the abscissa corresponding to the maximum ordinate of the theoretical frequency curve fitted to a given set of observations

mode/true: the **mode** in the universe from which a given sample is drawn In any infinite universe, it is necessarily unknown It is estimated by the **theoretical** ***mode**.

modification: *n* 1. any change in structure or behavior 2. (*genet*) variations in the phenotype due to environmental influences. —*v* **modify**.

modulator/visual: (*R Grant*) a hypothesized specific receptor yielding a specific or unique sensation of hue. ➤How many kinds of modulators are in the retina is not determined Brightness is attributed to a different receptor mechanism

megi-: (mō'ī-) combining form meaning *difficult, painful*

mogigraphia (-gia'fī-ə) *n* writer's cramp

mogilalia (-lā'li ə) *n* difficult speech, such as stuttering or stammering—*Syn* MOLILALIA

mogiphonia (-fō'ni-ə) *n* difficulty in speaking because of overuse of the voice or of the effort to speak loudly

molar (mō'lār) *adj* 1. pertaining to a mass or masses 2. pertaining to that which is relatively large and unanalyzed—*See* **molar behavior**.

molar behavior: 1. a large-unit segment of the total behavior stream that possesses essential unity 2. a unit of the behavior stream whose unity and distinctness derive from the ends it serves or the effects it produces in the external world ➤It is not implied that all behaviors leading to the same goal belong in the same unit, the molar unit is a unit of actually occurring behavior, not a class Thus, the varied ways a person behaves in getting to his office—by motoring, walking, or bicycling—are equivalent, but the molar unit consists in the particular way in which he actually did get there 3. a behavior unit considered as an emergent phenomenon, having qualities not statable as a sum of the parts 4. (*E C Tolman*) any behavior that shows docility —i.e., that has been learned and may be further modified by learning 5. behavior described in nonphysiological, psychological constructs

➤To assert that these five definitions refer to the same data is to take a theoretical position, though they undoubtedly do to some extent. ¶Molar behavior is contrasted with **molecular behavior**, a small unit, generally defined in terms of specific movements, or of specific movements elicited by specific stimuli, or in physiological terms As the opposite of (3), **molecular** means the behavior unit reached by **reductive *analysis**. ¶The distinction between molar and molecular is not absolute in practice—it is often difficult to say whether a unit is molar or molecular; probably the distinction is not absolute in theory The terms characterize not so much two classes of behavior as two ways of describing or conceiving the same behavior event. *Going to class* would probably be called molar behavior in all five senses; but the same phenomenon can also

be described as a sequence of molecular units, i.e., as a series of stepping movements or even as a succession of neuromuscular processes (But some writers would characterize the last as not molecular but atomistic)

molarism: *n* a preference for the study of **molar behavior** as the best (or only) subject matter of psychology.—*See* **psychology/divisions and schools of, VII**.

molar stimulus trace = **stimulus trace**.

molecular (mō lek'ū lār) *adj* 1. pertaining to molecules 2. characterizing the relatively small, or that which is the product of detailed analysis—*See* **molecular behavior**. —*Contr* *w* **molar**.

molecular behavior: 1. behavior described in units of isolated muscular movements or glandular activities 2. behavior described as composed of physiological-neurological activities, whether observed or (more often) inferred or postulated 3. behavior described in relatively small units—*Contr. w* **molar behavior**, which see for discussion of both

molecularism: *n* an emphasis upon **molecular behavior** as preferred subject matter in psychology.—*See* **psychology/divisions and schools of, VII**.

molilalia = **mogilalia**.

molimina/premenstrual (mō lim'ə-nə): physiological or psychic symptoms, differing from woman to woman, in the three or four days preceding the menstrual period—*Syn* **PREMENSTRUAL TENSION**.

moment: *n* 1. a minute time interval, an instant 2. (*stat*) the average of the deviations from a mean (or from some other reference point) after each deviation has been raised to a certain power. $\Sigma x^m/N$ wherein x is any deviation, m is the power to which each x is raised, and N is the number of cases ➤The ORDER of the moment is given by the power if the deviations are squared (x^2), we have the **SECOND-ORDER MOMENT** **PRODUCT MOMENTS** are those in which the deviations of two (or more) variables from their respective means are raised to a certain power and multiplied before summation $\Sigma x^m y^n/N$. The Pearson formula for correlation utilizes the second-order product moment

momism: *n.* (*pop*) excessive dependence upon one's mother or mother substitute.

monadism (mon'əd-iz-əm, mō-): *n* Leibnitz's doctrine that reality is composed of ultimate units of being, or **MONADS**, each pursuing its development according to an inward law These units are combined in systems of increasing complexity of organization, each of which is also a monad. Self or soul is a very complex monad, but the material world is also made up of monads. —*See* **psychology/divisions and schools of, IV**.

monaural (mon·ô'rəl)· *adj* uniaural; pertaining to hearing with one ear

mongolism: *n.* a congenital condition characterized by a flat skull, oblique eye slit, stubby fingers and thumbs, and a fissured tongue. Severe mental *deficiency at imbecile or idiot level is an invariable accompaniment.—*Syn* MONGOLIAN IMBECILITY, MONGOLIAN IDIOCY —*pers. n* mongol(ian).

monism: *n* 1. the view that ultimate reality is of only one kind or quality.—*Ant* dualism or (from one point of view) pluralism. 2. the view that the phenomena of psychology are of the same kind as, or are completely reducible to, those of the physical sciences; practically = mechanism (1).—*Ant* mentalism. ➤The assumption that monism is scientific is false, both monism and dualism are metaphysical doctrines concerning which science is neutral. —See psychology/divisions and schools of, IV.

monitor: *v.* to attend to any activity or operation, whether of machine or organism, giving warning when the operation is not proceeding properly ➤Machines can be built to monitor other machines or organisms, and in feedback to monitor themselves. Persons also can monitor.—*n.* monitoring.

mon(o)-: prefix meaning *single, only, alone, one*

monochorionic twins: see twins/monochorionic.

monochromatic vision: an abnormality of vision in which all colors are perceived as matching a single primary color of varying degrees of brightness and saturation.—*Syn* MONOCHROMATISM

monocular: *adj.* pertaining to one eye; or to vision with only one eye.—*Syn* uniocular.

monogamy: *n* the marriage system in which each partner has but a single mate; the durable pairing of two persons of opposite sex —*Cp* polygamy, polygyny, polyandry, promiscuity.—*adj* monogamous.

mono-ideism (mon"ô-î-dē'îz·əm). *n.* obsession with a single idea; inability to think of anything else but one idea The single-ness is seldom quite complete

monomania: *n* obsolete term formerly applied to paranoid conditions

monoplegia (-plē'jî·ə). *n.* paralysis of one limb or other single muscle group.

monorhinic (-rin'ik). *adj.* smelling with one nostril only.

monotic (mon·ô'tik)· *adj.* affecting a single ear; esp as in MONOTIC STIMULUS, one presented to a single ear.

monotone: *n* a person who sings or speaks with very little change of pitch

monotonic: *adj.* 1. of that which has but

one quality or tone. 2. pertaining to two variables so related that, for each value or magnitude of one, there is one and only one value for the other ➤A continuously rising or falling curve can represent two such variables

monotony: *n* 1. speaking or singing upon a single tone, lack of inflection, change of tone, or cadence in speech 2. the continuance of a situation with little or no change; or the repetition of the same response over and over —*adj* monotonous.

monozygotic (mon"ô-zî·got'ik)· *adj.* (*genet*) developed from a single zygote or fertilized ovum, esp as in MONOZYGOTIC TWINS, those developing from a single egg (identical *twins).—*Var* monozygous (-zî'gəs) —*n* monozygosity.

monster: *n* 1. an organism deviating very greatly from the type of the species, generally in an unfavorable or maladaptive direction ➤*Cp* sport, a lesser deviation; and malformation, a deviation confined to an organ or part 2. a person whose antisocial or immoral behavior is so grave that normal persons recoil from him

mood: *n.* 1. a relatively mild emotional state, enduring or recurrent; an echo of an emotional reaction with or without remembrance of the original stimulus —*Cp* temperament. 2. an internal state of readiness for a specific kind of emotional response: excited, joyful, depressed, etc

Mooney Problem Check List: a questionnaire for high school or college students concerning their persisting difficulties or problems

moot: *adj* debatable.

moral: *adj* 1. pertaining to morals or morality. 2. characterizing a person or conduct as being in accord with the individual's own code of morals or with the code of the group with which he identifies himself ➤For the several antonyms, see immoral.

moral code: a set of rules accepted in a given society or large social group as binding upon everyone in the group Violations are punished by strong group disapproval, sometimes also by legal process

morale (môr·al') *n* a prevailing temper or spirit, in the individuals forming a group, which is marked by confidence in the group, self-confidence with respect to one's role in the group, group loyalty, and readiness to strive for group goals ➤GROUP MORALE is the composite of the individuals' morale.—*Syn* group cohesiveness.

moral imbecility or insanity: obsolescent term denoting inability to understand moral principles and values and to act accordingly, though in some cases no other mental deficiency is discoverable

morality: *n* 1. that quality of conduct which

makes it right or wrong 2. = **morals**.
 ➤Standards of right and wrong may be worked out by the individual or (more often) may result from social evolution. In either case, morality accepted by the individual is **INTERNAL MORALITY**, that imposed by coercive sanctions is **EXTERNAL MORALITY**. But issues of right and wrong are regarded as having a special urgency, a peculiar sanctity—See **morals**, **mores**, **ethics**.—*adj* **moral**.

moral realism: (*J Piaget*) an attitude found in small children (occasionally in others) that rightness and wrongness inhere in certain conducts and are *objectively* perceptible and self-evident ➤The child is apt to believe that anyone can *perceive* the badness—not merely judge it—when someone takes what does not belong to him. The badness is considered to be as objectively real as the speed with which the act is performed

morals: *n* *pl* 1. an individual's personal standards of conduct as right or wrong; or, more often, the standards of the group with which he identifies himself 2. actual conduct in reference to standards of right and wrong. ➤**Morality** is the abstract character of behavior as right or wrong; **morals** are the concrete standards or the concrete behavior. To ask about morality is to raise a question of whether the conduct is of such nature that it is to be judged right or wrong, to ask about morals is to raise the question of how well the moral standards are observed, or of what they are. The distinction, however, is not always observed.—*Cp.* also **ethics**, **mores**.—*adj* **moral**.

morbid, morbidity: see **pathology**.

mores (*môr'ez*) *n* *pl*, *s* (*rare*) **mos** (*môs*) those customs of a social group that are regarded as having a peculiar sanction o that violation brings condemnation upon the offender ➤The term is much used to emphasize the social origin of **morals**, in contrast to a divine injunction or a rational ethical design—*adj* **moretic** (*môr-ē'tik*) (*rare*)

Morgan's canon or principle: a maxim formulated by Lloyd Morgan in 1894: "In no case may we interpret an action as the outcome of the exercise of a higher psychical faculty if it can be interpreted as the outcome of one which stands lower in the psychological scale" ➤Thus, an act should not be described as **thinking** if it can be described as **memory**; or as **memory** if it can be described as **reflex**. The maxim is often misquoted and made the basis for inferences it cannot bear. It is related to the principle of ***parsimony** (which see)

moron: *n* a person with the least degree of mental "deficiency" that is recognized

definitely as such. ➤The popular or newspaper usage of **moron** for a sex offender of low intelligence is without warrant—*adj* **moronic**.

Moro reflex: a response of the newborn infant, elicited by a forcible blow to the surface on which he is lying, which consists of general clutching movements of the arms and legs. The response gradually evolves into a fine quick body jerk.

morpheme: *n* the smallest linguistic unit with a meaning of its own ➤It is composed of one or more **phonemes**. *Hat* is a morpheme with only one phoneme. *Hats*, a morpheme because of its distinctive meaning, is made up of two phonemes, *hat* and *s*. The morpheme may mean a thing (**LEXICAL MORPHEME**), or a relation (**RELATIONAL MORPHEME**).

morphogenesis: *n* the origin and development of form or structure in an organism.

morphological index: a combination of various measures of bodily proportions which yields a single figure to describe a person's physique—See **body build**.

morphology: *n* the biological science that deals with bodily forms and structures.—*Syn.* **anatomy**.

mortality: *n* 1. the proportion of deaths to a population or to a specific population group; the death rate. 2. metaphorically, the proportion of those who fail to meet some prescribed test: e.g., academic **mortality**, the proportion dismissed or resigning from school or college

mortido (*môr-tē'dō*): *n* the death instinct.

mosaic: *n* a design made of many small pieces, separately perceptible upon close examination; any combination of parts resembling such a design.

mosaic hypothesis = **bundle hypothesis**.

mosaic test: a projective test in which the task is to "make anything you like out of the pieces," the pieces being 465 small wooden bits of different colors and shapes.—*Syn.* **LOWENFELD TEST**.

mother complex = **Oedipus complex**.

mother figure: the analogue of **father figure**.—See also **figure** (5).

mother right: see **father right**.

mother surrogate: see **surrogate**.

motif (*mō-tēf'*): *n* a dominating feature or theme

motile: *n* a person whose preferred sensory imagery is of his own movements.—*Distg.* *fr.* **motile**, the adjective of **motility**.

motility: *n* 1. see **mobility**. 2. the style and speed with which a person moves—*adj* **motile**.

motion: *n* any displacement of a mass. ➤*Cp.* **movement**, which is motion by an organism or one of its parts

motion/apparent or movement/apparent:

an illusion of motion elicited by certain patterns of nonmoving stimuli (or of stimuli not moving in the manner perceived) ➤ In vision, several kinds of apparent motion studied tachistoscopically have received distinctive names the ALPHA MOVEMENT, in which otherwise similar objects of different size are rapidly presented and the viewer sees one object as shrinking or expanding, the BETA MOVEMENT, in which there is a similar shift in position, the GAMMA MOVEMENT, in which a single object presented successively seems to expand or shrink if the illumination is altered from one presentation to the next, the DELTA MOVEMENT, in which the objective position is the same but seems to shift with change in illumination, the BOW MOVEMENT, in which under certain conditions the perceived motion is curved, the SPLIT MOVEMENT, in which an object (generally a line) seems to divide—one part moving in one direction, the other in another—to form a new figure which is that of a second exposed object *Cp phi phenomenon*. Motion pictures are a familiar form of apparent motion ¶ In all these terms, **motion** would be a better word than **movement** (see **movement**), but the latter is more frequently used—*Syn phi phenomenon*, best reserved for another meaning; *ILLUSORY MOTION (ambig)*; *PHENOMENAL MOTION*

motion/phenomenal = **motion/apparent**.

motion study: systematic observation of the repetitive movements involved in a certain task in order to discover the most efficient sequence of each element of the cycle.

motivate: *v.* 1. to rouse an organism to action by activating a **motivation** (2); to provide an **incentive**. 2. (of an object) to serve as an incentive or goal

motivation: *n.* 1. the nonstimulus variables controlling behavior, the general name for the fact that an organism's acts are partly determined in direction and strength by its own nature (or enduring structure) and/or internal state ➤ When the term is thus used, it contrasts with two other determinants of action: **ability**, and the **stimulus or situation**. But since the stimulus is conceived as touching off the motivation, it is sometimes half included under that term. 2. a specific hypothesized process that energizes differentially certain responses, thus making them dominant over other possible responses to the same situation, a specific hypothesized personal or organismic determiner of the direction and/or strength of action or of a line of action: his *motivation* was easily inferred—*Syn. motive* (which see) *Cp drive*, often used as a synonym Hull's momentary effective excitatory potential attempts to give a

quantitative statement of this concept—*v. to be motivated*. 3. an activity by a second person designed to arouse motivation (in sense 2) in the first person the teacher's *motivation* of the pupils was efficient, so that their *motivation* to study was high—See **extrinsic motivation**, **incentive**.—*v. motivate*. ➤ It is interesting that only this meaning of **motivation** has found its way into general dictionaries, despite the fact that professional usage has emphasized sense (2) for at least thirty years

An extraordinary number of terms name various aspects or classes of motivation The following list (each term is defined in its proper place) is undoubtedly incomplete **ambition**, **appet**, **appetite**, **attitude**, **complex**, **craving**, **desire**, **determining tendency**, **disposition**, **drive**, **emotion**, **end**, **goal**, **habit**, **homeostasis**, **hormone**, **impulse**, **incentive**, **instinct**, **interest**, **libido**, **motive**, **need**, **preference**, **purpose**, **sentiment**, **set**, **temperament**, **tendency to action**, **urge**, **valence**, **value**, **want**, **wish**.

While many authors carefully define some terms relating to motivation, there is much loose usage. Two anchor points are **need** and **goal**. **Need** refers to a lack in the organism or person, a deficiency There may or may not be awareness of the need, and it may or may not be defined in terms of physiological process or tissue state The **goal** is an end result, a state or condition which, when attained, brings to an end a directed course of behavior or action ¶ Between the need and the goal lies the behavior leading to the goal, but most psychologists hypothesize also a **personal** or **organic** determiner of the behavior that is not wholly a function of the need For this need-instigated, goal-oriented determiner, **motivation** (2) or **motive** (3) are the most general terms. **Drive**, while often given very specific definition, is frequently used interchangeably with motivation, as are **desire**, **wish**, **urge**, **craving**, and even **purpose**. But **need** itself, without postulating an intervening motive, is considered by many to be directly determinant of action; hence, **need** takes its place less as a synonymous term than as a substitute *construct* for **motive** (3). (But those who thus stress need may use **motive** in sense 1 or 2 of that term)

Somewhat similarly, while a goal does not unambiguously identify the motive, the relation is close; hence, goal and motive are often equated or even used interchangeably.

motivation/conjunctive: (*H. S. Sullivan*) striving for a real or permanent satisfaction of needs—*Ant motivation/disjunctive*.

motivation/disjunctive: (*H S Sullivan*) a motivation displaced from satisfaction of a real need toward a substitute that offers some measure of immediate, but not long-run, satisfaction—*Cp* **motivation/conjunctive**.

motivation/extrinsic: see **extrinsic motivation**.

motivation/goal-directed: **motivation** (2) directed toward a specific outside object
 ➤The term is a condensed expression for "that behavior of the animal on a number of occasions which leads to the inference of a specific characteristic determining whether and how the animal seeks or avoids a certain goal"

motivation/internal: one derived from changes within the organism. e.g., sleep, hunger, thirst—*Cp* **need**, **appetite**.

motivation/intrinsic or **motive/intrinsic:** a motivation in which the satisfaction or incentive conditions are obtained within the activity itself ➤*Distg fr.* **EXTRINSIC MOTIVATION**, in which the satisfaction is artificially related to the activity, e.g., by giving a prize The distinction is by no means as absolute as it sounds Any complex situation affords both extrinsic and intrinsic motivational elements Moreover, a motivation, at first extrinsic, may come to be intrinsic i.e., an activity at first engaged in for outside satisfactions becomes itself satisfying

motivation/primary: 1. motivation that seeks to meet a need without being directed toward a specific outside object: e.g., a hunger motive not directed toward a particular food ➤It is almost a synonym for **internal *motivation**. 2. an unlearned motivation—*Syn* **primary *drive**, **primary *need**.

motivation research: (*advertising*) a study of consumer motivation; the attempt to discover motives, esp. hidden motives, that may be appealed to in order to induce persons to buy, or motives that must be circumvented lest they refuse to buy ➤There is no attempt to relate goods to real needs but only to relate sales appeal to favorable attitudes and motives Psychoanalytic concepts are extensively employed e.g., a certain appeal is rejected because it is supposed to meet resistance generated by the Oedipus complex

motivation/secondary: a learned motivation; one that is not directly related to the satisfaction of a **primary *need**.—*Cp.* **primary *motivation** (2).

motivation/unconscious: a motivation inferred from the person's prevailing pattern of behavior but of which he himself is not aware

motive: *n.* 1. that which one consciously assigns as the basis of his behavior 2. the

consciously sought goal which is considered to determine behavior 3. a specific personal or organismic factor controlling behavior, any state or event within the organism that (under appropriate circumstances) initiates or regulates behavior in relation to a goal, = **motivation** (2).
 ➤Originally, **motive** strongly carried the meaning of a **conscious** factor, something of which one was aware The psychoanalytic schools preserve the distinction but postulate **conscious** and **unconscious** motives. Currently, **motive** tends to lose all connotation of that which can be known by the actor: it is much employed even in animal experimentation and by behaviorists, competing with **motivation** (2) as the most general term Partial synonyms, often used interchangeably, are **drive**, **want**, **need**, **incentive**, each of which has specific meanings

motive/avoidance: see **avoidance motive**.

motive/extrinsic or **/intrinsic:** see **motivation/intrinsic**.

motive/physiological: a motive based on a demonstrable body need, as for food or water.—*Syn* **ORGANIC MOTIVE**.—*Contr w.* **social motive**.

motoneuron: *n.* a nerve cell in direct connection with an effector.

motor: *adj.* pertaining to muscular movement (or by extension, to muscular movement and/or glandular activity), or to that which causes movement, pertaining to the executive aspect of organismic activity

motor aphasia: see **aphasia**.

motor apraxia = **ideokinetic *apraxia**.

motor area: that portion of the brain wherein pointlike electrical stimulation produces contraction of specific circumscribed muscles It includes the ascending pre-Rolandic convolution and certain neighboring areas. In general, the motor area coincides with the **motor *cortex** and with the **motorium**.

motor cell = **motor nerve**.

motor cortex: see **cortex/motor**.

motor diffusion: the tendency, found in the early developmental stages, to make widespread and nonspecific responses

motor equivalence: the fact that a single result is brought about by any of a number of different muscular movements e.g., a child can spell his own name orally or can print or write it; or a rat can depress the escape lever with his paw or with his teeth

motor functions: 1. a general term for any movement classified according to what it accomplishes; = **distal response** (see **distal vs. proximal variables**) 2. a general term for efferent neural processes and the end-organ activities excited thereby

motor habit: a habit defined specifically in terms of the movements made, rather than

in terms of the sensory discriminations made (sometimes called SENSORY HABITS), or of the end adjustment which the response secures ➤The distinction is only a loose one.

motor incoordination = incoordination (2).

motorium (mō-tôr'i-əm) *n* the brain centers directly involved in the innervation of skeletal muscles—*Syn* motor area.

motor learning: learning in which the task is described in motor terms ➤*Contr w* ideational *learning, in which the task is to understand certain ideas or relations The distinction is not basic; motor learning generally involves ideational elements, and vice versa.

motor nerve: an efferent nerve terminating in a muscle, by extension, an efferent nerve terminating in a muscle or gland.

motor point: the junction of a motor nerve with muscles.

motor primacy theory: the hypothesis *that the bodily mechanisms for movement develop before the sensory mechanisms are fully ready for functioning

motor reaction type: see reaction type.

motor sense: a sense dependent upon proprioceptors; kinesthesia.

motor theory of consciousness: the theory that consciousness is the subjective correlate of motor activity ➤The theory displaces emphasis upon the sensory or afferent with emphasis upon the efferent; or perhaps it may be said to emphasize that an entire neural circuit from stimulation to motor response is necessary to consciousness More specifically, it holds that the particular quality of consciousness is due to the motor response: that how one perceives an object depends on how one reacts to it muscularly, either overtly or in muscular set.

motor theory of meaning: see meaning/context theory of (3).

motor unit: (*anat.*) the nerve cell, its axon, and the muscle fibers supplied by it

mouches volantes (mush vō-lant'): *n pl.* (*Fr, flyng flies*) flylike specks, in the transparent substances of the eye, which are occasionally seen to dance in the field of vision They are always present but are normally unobserved—*Syn* MUSCÆ VOLTANTES.

movement: *n* 1. any motion. ➤This usage is to be discouraged in psychology 2. a change in position of an organism or of one or more of its parts ➤When the change results from the organism's own muscular contraction, it is called ACTIVE MOVEMENT, when from external force, it is PASSIVE MOVEMENT. (But note that passive movement almost always involves some muscular activity.)

movement/apparent: see motion/apparent.

movement/ballistic: a movement in which a bodily member (hand, leg, eyeball, head) is "thrown" in a certain direction by a muscular contraction that ceases before the excursion is completed, the full excursion being completed by momentum ➤Ballistic movement is necessarily rapid. *Cp* movement/tension.

movement determinant: see determinant/Rorschach.

movement/freedom of: see freedom of movement.

movement/illusion of: the illusion that one's body or some bodily part is in motion although it is not ➤*Distg fr* apparent *motion, in which some part of the external world is falsely perceived to be in motion.

movement image: see imagination (2).

movement/involuntary: see involuntary.

movement/phi: see phi phenomenon.

movement/random: see random activity.

movement response or *M*: (*Ror*) a response imputing human movement, or movement of an animal acting like a human, to the inkblot pattern ➤*M* is an important Rorschach *determinant.—*Cp. m*, a motion response.

movements/associated: see associated movements.

movement/tension: slow movement of a bodily part (arm, foot, head) in which the agonist and antagonist muscles are in continuous opposition to each other. ➤Two kinds are distinguished In FIXATION MOVEMENT, the motion may be practically null. this is the movement of holding still, with the opposed muscles pulling equally. In MOVING FIXATION, the tension is maintained, but one set of muscles pulls more strongly on the bodily part *Cp* movement/ballistic.

movement/voluntary: 1. a movement made as a result of intent or volition. 2. (*anat.*) a movement controlled by the cerebrospinal nervous system, in contrast to one controlled by the autonomic nervous system.—See nervous system. ➤This meaning represents a confused mixture of anatomic considerations with an obsolescent psychology.

moving average: see moving total.

moving fixation: see movement/tension.

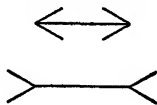
moving total: a method of smoothing a succession of items by replacing each item by the sum of that item and a fixed number of adjacent items E.g., a three-month moving total would enter for Feb the sum of data for Jan, Feb, and Mar.; for Mar. the sum of Feb, Mar., and Apr; etc For a MOVING AVERAGE, successive totals are divided by *N*—*Syn.* MOVING SUM

ms., msec. = millisecond: 001 second.

μ -test (mū-): *n* a test of the unusualness of the size of a mean or other sampling statistic

MU = the equal mental units of growth postulated by Heinis—See **Heinis constant**.

Müller-Lyer illusion (mY'lar-lr") the distorted perception of length when a line has arrowheads, or reversed arrowheads or "feathers," as in the figure. The former



looks shorter, the latter longer, than an unadorned straight line.

Müller-Schumann law: When any two items, A and B, have been associated, it is more difficult to form an association between either and a third item, K.

Müller-Urban method: (*psychophys*) a procedure, for treating data from the constant stimulus method, that assumes that the best measure of the threshold is the median of the best-fitting ogive curve for the observed distribution.

Müller-Urban weighting: (*psychophys*) a procedure in fitting observations to the normal curve for determining the best value of *h*, the measure of precision. At *p* = .50, the weight is a maximum of 1.00; at *p* = .01 or .99 the weights are at a minimum.

multi-: Latin prefix meaning *many* or *various*; *multilateral*, many-sided. ➤ For words of Greek origin, *poly-* should be used.

multicellular: *adj.* composed of many cells.

multidimensional scaling: a method for ascertaining the number of factors required to describe a large set of judgments of the form "*i* is more like *j* than it is like *k*," repeating this form of judgment for all possible triplets of the items of the classes represented by *i*, *j*, *k*.

multigroup method: (*R. B. Cattell*) a factor analysis that extracts all factors simultaneously instead of successively—Also called **multiple-group method**, which however may extract fewer than all factors.

multimodal: *adj.* of a distribution that has at least two modes or peaks—*Cp* bimodal, having two modes.

multimodal theory of intelligence: the theory that intelligence is a composite of a very large number of specific abilities.

multiorbital terms: terms that can represent several levels of abstraction, depending on the context in which they are used: e.g., *hate* of *hate* is different from *hate*.

multiphasic test: see **Minnesota Multiphasic Inventory**.

multiple birth: the bearing and delivery of

more than one offspring in a single pregnancy. ➤ The offspring—twins, triplets, etc.—may be fraternal or identical or any combination thereof.

multiple-choice experiment: a type of test for perceptual discrimination or for learning ➤ In the Verkes **MULTIPLE-CHOICE** box, the person or animal obtains a reward if he opens the correct door of several. The correct door is shifted from trial to trial but is identified either by a perceptual cue, such as a certain color, or by its position in a temporal series, e.g., successively the second, fourth, sixth doors.

multiple-choice test: see **test/selective answer**.

multiple correlation: see **correlation/multiple**.

multiple determination/coefficient of or R^2 : in multiple *correlation, that percentage of the correlation between two variables which can be accounted for by the effects of other variables when it is assumed that all the factors in the independent variables are included within the determining factors of the dependent variable. It is the square of the multiple *R*. The COEFFICIENT OF MULTIPLE NONDETERMINATION is $1 - R^2$ or K^2 .

multiple-discriminant technique: (*stat*) a generalization of Fisher's discriminant function technique in a design where a score is used to assign an individual to more than one classification—*Syn* **MULTIPLE-REGRESSION PATTERN ANALYSIS**.

multiple-factor: an adjective phrase applied especially to a theory or to an analytic method that postulates the possibility of more than one common factor in a battery of tests—See **factor analysis**.

multiple-factor inheritance: control of the genetic portion of variability of a trait by the combined action of several pairs of genes: e.g., in man, many genes control body size or skin color.

multiple-group method: a factor analysis that extracts several factors simultaneously instead of successively—See also **multigroup method**.

multiple personality: see **personality/multiple**.

multiple R = correlation/multiple.

multiple-regression equation: see **regression equation/multiple**.

multiple response/principle of: An animal reacts to a novel situation with a varied repertory of plausible responses—*Syn* **PRINCIPLE OF VARIED REACTION**.

multiple-response test: see **test/multiple-response**.

multiple sclerosis: a diseased condition characterized by hardening of many spots in the brain and cord, with resulting impairment of behavior.

multiple scoring = **scoring/differential**.

multiplicity: *n* the quality of being made up of many components

multipolar nerve cell: one having many prolongations from the cell body

multitrait measurement: measurement using a scale that is sensitive to the joint effect of many traits ➤ All measurements to some extent reflect the functioning of several traits or of the whole individual. In multitrait measurement, no attempt is made to single out the variation of a single trait. Instead, full effect is allowed to the interaction of traits upon each other.—See **causation/principle of multiple**.

multivariate: *adj* characterizing a measure that reflects several variables.

multivariate test: a statistical test for detecting differences between groups, not in respect to each variable taken separately, but in respect to all available variables

mumbled speech or mumbling: indistinct and sluggish articulation of speech, regardless of origin.—*Syn.* ASAPHOLALIA

Mundugumor: *n* a primitive people of New Guinea studied by M. Mead and widely cited as typical of a society dominated by competitive aggression ➤ This is an oversimplification deplored by Mead.

Munsell color system (mun-sel') an atlas of about 1000 standard surface *color samples by means of which to specify the hue, color value, and chroma of any other surface color. The standard colors of the atlas are arranged in what purport to be equal visual intervals along each of the three dimensions, and each sample is specified by a letter-number notation. A comparison color can be specified by assigning it the notation of the standard color it most resembles or by interpolation between two standards ➤ The MUNSSELL BOOK NOTATION refers to the original *Book of Color* (1929); MUNSSELL RENOTATION refers to a revised notation giving different scale values to the standard color samples

muscae volitantes (mus'sē vol'ī-tan'tēz): *n. pl.* (*L.*, flying flies) = *mouches volantes*.

muscle: *n* a bundle of many fibers of contractile tissue ➤ Each muscle has been given a name. In addition, they are classified as antagonistic muscles, skeletal or striate *muscles, smooth or unstriated *muscles.

muscle action potential: see **action potential**.

muscle/antagonistic: see **antagonistic muscles**.

muscle balance: (*ophthal*) the tendency to maintain a position of fixation with either eye when fusion is prevented.—See **im-balance/muscular**.

muscle reading: the interpretation, usually through contact, of slight involuntary move-

ments and the "reading" thereby of a person's mind, i.e., of the direction of his thoughts.

muscle sensation: 1. the particular quality of pressure felt when the sense organs in the muscles are stimulated 2. awareness of such quality, loosely, awareness of a muscular movement, i.e., movement perceiving.—*Syn.* (for 2) **kinesthesia**.

muscle sense: see **kinesthesia**.

muscle/skeletal: see **muscle/striate**.

muscle/smooth: see **muscle/striate**.

muscle spindle: see **spindle/muscle**.

muscle/striate or /striped: a muscle having a striped appearance under the microscope ➤ **SKELETAL MUSCLE** (attached to a part of the skeleton) is used as a synonym, although technically the heart (which is not so attached) is also a striate muscle.—*Contr. w.* **UNSTRIPED** or **SMOOTH MUSCLES**, which present a smooth appearance under the microscope, and which line the walls of the gastrointestinal tract and of the blood vessels. The anatomical division corresponds roughly with function: the skeletal muscles move the organism in its environment, the smooth muscles chiefly promote internal adjustment. The former are innervated by the somatic section of the central nervous system, and most of them can be brought under voluntary control. The latter are innervated by the **autonomic nervous system** and are involuntary.

muscle tonus = **tonus**.

muscle twitch: a derogatory term for the ultimate analytic unit of response as conceived by behaviorists. ➤ The term is inaccurate. A twitch is a larger complex than the single-fiber contraction of behaviorist theory, and neither the convulsiveness nor the suddenness of the true twitch is applicable. Muscle twitch was chosen by opponents because for some subtle reason it sounded ridiculous.

muscle/unstriated: see **muscle/striate**.

muscle/voluntary: see **voluntary muscle**.

muscular type: see **reaction type**.

musculature (mus'kü-lə-chor) *n* collective term for all the muscles, often, = **SKELETAL MUSCULATURE**, all the skeletal muscles.

mussitation: *n* 1. = **mumbling**. 2. speechless moving of the lips

mutation: *n* an abrupt change in the nature of a gene so that it thenceforth reproduces itself in a new form. It may or may not be immediately observable as a change in **phenotype**.—*adj* **mutant**, **mutating**.

mute: see **mutism**.

muteness: see **mutism**.

mutism (mū'tiz-əm): *n*. 1. lack of speech development resulting from congenital or early deafness, deaf-mutism. 2. inhibition, voluntary or involuntary, of speech; re-

fusal to speak—*Syn* MUTITAS, DUMBNESS.
—*adj* and *pers* *n* **mute**.—*abstr* *n*. **muteness**, the quality of being mute.

mutitas (mū'ti-təs) *n* (*obs*) = **mutism**.

mutual: *adj* 1. of two things having the same relationship each with the other 2. shared alike and reciprocally by each member of a (pair or) group

m.v. = mean variation = mean ⁴deviation.

μv. = microvolt.

myasthenia (mī'as-thē'nī-ə) *n* muscular weakness resulting from disease

mydriasis (mī'drī-ə-səs) *n* extreme or abnormal dilation of the pupil of the eye—

Ant **myosis**.—*adj* **mydriatic** (mīd'ri-at'ik)

myelencephalon (mī'ə-len-sef'ə-lon) *n* (*neuro*) the lower part of the embryonic hindbrain, which develops into the **medulla oblongata**.—*adj*. **myelencephalic** (-sef'al'ik)

myelin (mī'ə-lon) *n* the white fatty material that surrounds the **medullated** nerve fibers, forming the **MYELIN SHEATH** (= **medullary sheath**).

myelination (mī'ə-lin-ə-zā'shən) *n* the formation of the **myelin sheath** ➤A much-used but indirect index of the nerve's readiness to function.—*Var* **myelination**.

myelinogenetic law: the principle that a nerve is usually not ready to function until the **myelin sheath** has developed

myelitis (mī'ə-lī'təs) *n* inflammation of the spinal cord

myelon (mī'ə-lon): *n* the **spinal cord**.

my(o)- (mī'ō-). prefix meaning *muscle* or *muscular*

myoclonus (-klō'nəs) *n* muscular spasms of alternating rigidity and relaxation

myoesthesis (-es-thē'ss) *n* the sensation of muscle activity.—*Syn* **kinesthesia**.

myogenic: *adj* originating in muscle tissue.

myograph: *n*. an instrument for measuring the vigor of muscular movement ➤The **ISOTONIC MYOGRAPH** measures contraction against a negligible constant external resistance The **ISOMETRIC MYOGRAPH** measures contraction against a strong resistance so that only a small change in muscle length can be made

myokinetic: *adj* pertaining to muscular movement

myokinetic test: (*Mira-y-Lopes*) one in which the subject copies previously-seen simple line drawings with both hands simultaneously and without vision The kinds of deviations from the original drawings are taken as indices of personality tendencies

myoneural junction = **neuromuscular junction**.

myopia (mī'ō-pī-ə) *n*. a condition of the eye in which, with relaxed accommodation, the light rays come to a focus in front of the retina instead of directly upon it ➤It is popularly called **NEARSIGHTEDNESS** be-

cause near objects can be approximately properly focused by accommodation, hence, the loss of visual acuity is chiefly apparent with distant objects—*Ant* **hyperopia**, or farsightedness—*adj* **myopic**.—*pers.* *n* **myope**.

myosis (mī'ō'səs) *n* extreme or abnormal contraction of the pupil of the eye—*Var* **miosis**.—*Ant*. **mydriasis**.—*adj* **myotic**, **miotic**.

myotactic reflex: contraction of a muscle produced by suddenly stretching it longitudinally ➤It is believed to be effected by a two-neuron arc, afferent neurons in the muscle connecting directly with the motor neurons

myotonia: *n*. muscle rigidity or spasm—*adj* **myotonic**.

mysophobia (mī'sō-fō'bī-ə) *n* morbid fear of dirt or contamination Its most usual symptom is overfrequent or compulsive hand washing.

mysticism: *n* the doctrine that there is a kind of knowledge in addition to that received through the senses or by thinking.

➤The mystic revelation seems, for the experienter, to have a peculiar and compelling value It is unstatable in words—that would be to receive knowledge through the eyes or ears **Mystic** should not be used as a synonym for *mysterious*, *occult*, or *supernatural*. "Visions" (as of heaven and hell) are usually not mystical since one *sees* and *hears* the glory one reports—these are **hallucinations** or revelations, whether **veridical** or not Nor should **mystic** be used for judgments arrived at by processes which the subject cannot state—these are **intuitive**. **Mystic** as a term of reproach is usually applied to a scientist using nonscientific method, or flourishing a resounding phrase or label without being able to state what it really means This metaphoric usage is not recommended ¶The mystic trance is evidently very similar to **feeling** (3): one may question whether it is not merely a strongly emotional state that almost entirely lacks, somehow, awareness of any objects or tendency to any kind of external activity—*adj*. **mystic(al)**.—*pers* *n* **mystic**.

myth: *n* 1. a story that has sacred or folklore associations, but lacks actual historical basis ➤*Distg* *fr* **legend**, which has some historical basis and less (or no) religious association 2. a false but persistent idea or theory that is widely accepted.—*adj*. **mythical**.

mythology: *n* the body of **myths** current in a given culture—*Cp* **folklore**.

mythomania: *n* a tendency to report extraordinary imaginary adventures as if true.

myxedema (mīk'sə-dē'mə) *n* a disorder of adults and older children in which there is reduced thyroid secretion, low basal metabolism, apathy, and lethargy

N

N: 1. (*stat*) the number of instances of whatever sort in the total population; the number of cases or of observations 2. (*C. Hull*) the number of reinforcements. 3. code symbol for a need attributed to one of the characters of TAT. 4. (not *ital*) = **number factor** (see **abilities/primary mental**).

N': the total number of cases or observations in a second group

n: 1. (*stat*) the number of items in a limited portion (e.g., in a class or centile) of a total group 2. the number of variables 3. the number of unreinforced elicitations of a response required to produce experimental extinction. 4. (often not *ital*) = **need**, or amount of need

nadir (nā'dər) *n* the lowest point in a distribution, or (more properly) in a system of phenomena—*Ant* ZENITH, the highest point.

naevus = **nevus**.

nail biting: a nervous habit of biting the fingernails down to the quick It develops in childhood or adolescence but often persists into adulthood—*Syn* (for those who must have it in Greek) ONYCHOPHAGIA

naive, naïve (nā'ēv') *adj* 1. unsophisticated, inexperienced in the complexities of a wider society than that of home and neighborhood 2. characterized by a fresh approach to scientific problems → Frequently used derogatively for an approach that ignores the history of the problem. 3. in experiments, of subjects inexperienced in anything deemed helpful to performance of the experimental task—*n* **naiveness, naïveté** (nā'ēv-tā')

Nancy school: a group of psychiatrists, under the leadership of H. Bernheim, who utilized hypnosis, which they held to be a normal phenomenon of suggestion.

nanism (nā'niz-əm, nan-) = **dwarfism**—*adj* **nanoid**.

narcism = **narcissism**.

narcissism (nar-sis'iz-əm): *n* 1. self-love, → The term is applied to high valuation of one's own bodily qualities and, by extension, of one's deeds and personal qualities It is sometimes erroneously used for **autoerotism**. In psychoanalysis, **narcissism** is said to be an early stage in human development, or a neurotically arrested stage.—See **primary *narcissism**. 2. (*K. Horney*) identification with the idealized *image of self, and loving the unrealistically glorified attributes of self seen therein. It is a comprehensive solution for basic *conflict. → The variant **narcism** (nar'siz-əm) is etymologically incorrect but now accepted.

—*adj* **narcissistic** (nar'sə-sis'tik)—*pers. n* **narcissist**.

narcissism/negative: underestimation of oneself

narcissism/primary or **/primal:** (*psychoan*) the early stage when the infant's libido is turned toward his own body. → The partial persistence of this stage, or return thereto, is a major factor in some neuroses The use of **autoerotism** for this stage lessens the usefulness of that term for a more specific meaning.

narcissism/secondary: (*psychoan.*) the withdrawing of libido from objects and investing it in the ego; esp., investing it in the image of one's ego built up in childhood by identification with parents—See **ego ideal/narcissistic**.

narcissistic object choice: (*psychoan*) the taking of the self, rather than the mother, as a love object, the investment of libido in objects similar to oneself.—*Cp.* **anacletic object choice**.

narco-: combining form meaning *torpor, stupor, numbness*.

narcoanalysis: *n* treatment of behavior adjustment while the individual is in a stage of sleeplike torpor or relaxation induced by a drug. → Treatment may be by suggestion (NARCOSUGGESTION) or by talking out problems (NARCOCATHARSIS) while under the effect of the drug. NARCOSYNTHESIS utilizes the material, obtained while the patient is drugged, for later interpretation of the difficulty. The drugs used have been dubbed "truth serums," but they cannot be used to extract truth from an unwilling respondent.

narcodiagnosis: *n* diagnosis of mental disorder while the patient is under narcosis.

narcolepsy: *n* excessive inclination to sleep, manifested in periodic attacks.

narcomania: *n* a morbid desire for relief from bodily pain, generally by means of narcotics

narcosis: *n* a condition in which automatic activities and normal responsiveness to stimuli are greatly reduced as a result of narcotic drugs—*adj* **narcotic**.

narcosynthesis: see **narcoanalysis**.

narcotherapy: *n.* the use of narcosis in the treatment of mental disorder

narcotic: *n.* a drug, usually of opium or its derivatives, that produces deep sleep or stupor—*adj.* **narcotic**.—*pers. n* **narcotic**. **narcotism** (nār'kə-tiz-əm) *n* 1. state of being under the influence of a narcotic. 2. addiction to narcotic drugs.

nares (nā'rēz) *n. pl.* the nasal passages—*Syn* NOSTRILS.

narrative method: a procedure in which

the subject is encouraged to relate facts in his own way without interruption or suggestions.

nascent (nas'ənt; nā'-) *adj.* pertaining to birth or beginning, characterizing the earliest phase of development—*Syn* **incipient**, which implies at least the possibility that the development will be checked

national character: the relatively enduring personality characteristics most frequently found in a given nation, esp. the most frequent values

native: *adj.* inborn; hereditary—See **heredity**.

native behavior: behavior determined by factors present from the beginning of the organism—See **heredity**.

native trait: an inherited structure of the organism; or the behavior pattern which the structure makes possible.

nativism (nā'tiv·iz·əm): *n.* 1. the doctrine that stresses the influence of **heredity**, in contrast with that of experience, in the development of the structures or functions of an organism. 2. the doctrine that the capacity to perceive space and time is inborn and can function without having been developed by prior stimulation or experience. ➤According to this view, a person born blind and later restored to sight would be able to perceive objects as localized in space.—*Cp.* **empiricism** (1).—See **psychology/divisions and schools of**, VI.—*adj.* **nativistic**.

natural: *adj.* 1. pertaining to **nature**. 2. subject to **natural law**. ➤The adjective shares with the noun **nature** its variety of meanings. The **natural** may be opposed to the acquired, the reflective, the constrained, the artificial, the affected, the humane, the divine, the spiritual, the revealed, the regenerated, the supernatural, the surprising, the monstrous (both biological and moral), the legitimate, and to that which would exist without man

naturalism: 1. the philosophic point of view that considers mental phenomena, and particularly moral values, as **natural** phenomena, to be interpreted in the same way as the phenomena of **natural science**. 2. the educational point of view that stresses, as the goal of education, the development and expansion of what is natural in man, as opposed to **discipline** and the cultivation of an imposed set of standards and values ➤The point of view is expressed in many specific doctrines from Rousseau to Dewey The general philosophic position of (1) is **rationalistic** and **positivistic**; the educational point of view is **romantic**. Yet the two are often held together.

naturalistic observation: observation of events as they occur in nature, without ex-

perimental control of the behavior: e.g., nest building, children at play, the voting behavior of congressmen

natural law: 1. a general statement of the uniformities and regularities discovered in the sequence of events, or of a coherent set of events of a particular sort e.g., *the law of falling bodies*—*Syn* **LAW OF NATURE**. 2. a regulation of human behavior based on long-established custom or divine sanction rather than on legislation ➤The two kinds of natural law are quite different, but the prestige of (1) has often been invoked to support (2), and vice versa It is suggested that (1) be called **SCIENTIFIC LAW**, and that (2) be called either **CUSTOMARY LAW** (or **mores**) or **DIVINE LAW**

natural sciences: those dealing with natural objects, generally taken to include physics, chemistry, and biology and to exclude mathematics, philosophy, and the social sciences. ➤The question of whether psychology is a natural science is essentially terminological. Because of its uncertain boundaries, the term is of doubtful value. *Cp.* the series *physical sciences, biological sciences, social sciences*, in which psychology bridges the gap between biological and social, though belonging primarily (according to most authorities) with the former —*Contr.* *w.* **normative sciences, social sciences**.

natural selection: the theory that the inheritance of certain structures is explained by their utility to the organism in the struggle for survival.

nature: *n.* The varied meanings of this word may be best understood in terms of their evolution The word is derived from the Latin root meaning *birth* Hence, 1. the innate or hereditary characters of a person or organism ➤This meaning often carries the implication of the impulsive or instinctual, as contrasted with the reasoned or rational, which cannot be conceived as inborn Here belongs the phrase, *a child of nature* **ORIGINAL NATURE** emphasizes the hereditary, referring both to innate capacities and innate dispositions to act (the instincts). 2. the peculiar qualities that mark off one individual (or one species) from another. ➤At first, these peculiar qualities were conceived as inborn; later the connotation was broadened to include any distinguishing character: *every man has his own nature*. By still further extension, the notion of the inborn gives way to that of the intrinsic or essential, so that it is possible to speak of *the nature* (or essential properties) of inanimate objects 3. that which regulates one's behavior: one can act only *according to one's nature* ➤Here belongs, however, the notion that under exceptional circumstances one may act *un-*

naturally, i.e., contrary to one's nature. The contrast is with the artificial, the constrained, or the abnormal. The phrase **HUMAN NATURE** also belongs in this meaning, it refers to that which is possible, normal, or befitting man as opposed to other beings (beasts or gods), or to that which man can be expected to do under ordinary circumstances. (But here the notion of the inborn enters once more; human nature is generally conceived as determined or fixed by heredity *you can't change human nature*. This conception is challenged in the dictum. *It is human nature to change*.) 4. the established order of events that which happens according to law, in contrast with the supernatural. 5. that which is, the state of the environment, even of the whole universe. ➤ In this meaning, nature is often personified. *Nature's wonders to extol* 6. that in the external world which is not due to man or man's intelligence: *the beauties of nature*.

Thus, by a paradoxical development the same word means what a person is, in contrast to the forces acting on him, yet it also means those very forces. So too we have the paradox that one may act "unnaturally," yet strictly in accord with one's nature. ¶ **Nature and natural**, having gained the connotation of something good or at least excusable, are often used as a cover for a writer's favorite whimsies and partialities, or as a bulwark of whatever is.

nature/law of = **natural law** (1).

nature-nurture problem: the problem of the relative influence of heredity and of environment in the development of organisms.

nature/second: 1. the habitual, behavior that takes place promptly, without premeditation or intent. 2. (*psychoan*) the superego.

nausea (nô'shâ) · *n* a complex and unpleasant sensory and motor state characterized by gastric contractions, a tendency to vomit, salivation, sweating, dizziness, dull pain in throat and gullet—*adj* nauseous. —*v.* **nauseate**.

Neanderthal man (ni-an'dər-tal) · a species of extinct human that flourished in middle Paleolithic times in Europe.

near effect: (*K Goldstein*) 1. = **LOCAL NEAR EFFECT**, the degree of excitation of a neural component as a function of its distance from the point where the stimulus is applied. 2. = **FUNCTIONAL NEAR EFFECT**, the degree of excitation as a function of the greater or less appropriateness of the stimulus for the neural component in question.

near point (of accommodation): the nearest point to the eye at which an object can be seen clearly. This varies according to the accommodation power of the individual eye —*Cp* far point.

near point (of convergence): the nearest point at which the two eyes can simultaneously look directly and still maintain fusion. An object brought closer is seen as double—*Distg fr* near point (of accommodation).

nearsightedness = **myopia**.

necessary: *adj* 1. of that part of the antecedent state of affairs without which a certain event does not take place, or of an event considered as depending on certain antecedents. 2. of a judgment or conclusion that is logical, or of the kind of thinking process forced upon a person by logical principles—*Ant* contingent. 3. of something forced upon a person by compelling considerations, esp by moral considerations, morally necessary.

necessity: *n* 1. that which is unavoidable. 2. a powerful need. 3. = moral necessity —*See* necessary (3).

Necker cube: an ambiguous *figure that consists of a line drawing of a cube showing all twelve edges as if the cube were transparent.

necro-: combining form meaning *dead*.

necrophilia: *n* sexual attraction to corpses.

—*Var* **necrophilism** (nə·krôf'ə·lîz·əm) —*adj* **necrophilic**. —*pers. n* **necrophile**.

necrosis (nē·krô'sēs) *n* the disintegration of cells that are in contact with other still-living cells—*adj* **necrotic** (-krô'tik).

need: *n* 1. the lack of something which, if present, would tend to further the welfare of the organism or of the species, or to facilitate its usual behavior; or the thing, activity, or condition (internal or external) that is lacking—*Syn* (with special implication) **motive**. 2. a tension induced in the organism by such a lack, either internal or external—*Syn.* **drive** (*prefd*). 3. an unsatisfied motive 4. = **felt need**. 5. (*exper*) a tissue deficiency defined in terms of controllable deprivations: e.g., a need for food as defined by a 24-hour deprivation, on the assumption that deprivation and tissue deficiency are closely correlated.

➤ When need in sense (1) is equated with **motive**, it is implied (or should be) that the need or lack in question directly evokes action—a conception that renders the construct of **drive** unnecessary. The usage of (2), on the other hand, so far from dispensing with the drive construct, equates need with drive, giving us two terms for the latter construct and leaving no good term for the lack. In many cases, however, writers use **need**, **drive**, **motive**, and **motivation** synonymously, when it is desired to make a distinction, it is recommended that **need** be used as in (1). ¶ The concept of need runs through the terms want, craving, desire, and wish, but each has specific connotations.

For the several specific needs, see the qualifying expression. e.g. **blamavoidance need**. For qualification of need in general, see the terms following. e.g. **need/basic**, **need/manifest**.

need/affiliative: see **affiliative need**.

need/basic: one from which other needs are derived, a **primary *need**.

need cathexis: *n* the attachment of a need to a specific object, or class of objects, as a means to its satisfaction. ➤ **Cp canalization (2)**. This is a modification of the psychoanalytic use of **cathexis**, one that substitutes **tissue *needs** for **libido**.

need/conscious: one of which the person is explicitly aware — **Syn felt need**.

need/derived: a need growing out of the operation of **primary *needs** but constituting a distinct motive in its own right. ➤ This term is noncommittal as to whether the need thus derived becomes autonomous (see **autonomy/functional**) or must be periodically strengthened — **Approx syn acquired *drive**.

need-drive-incentive pattern: a hypothesis about motivation which asserts that physiological needs are created by deprivation, that these give rise to **drives** which stir to, and may guide, activity until a related goal object (**incentive**) is attained, and that the response to the goal object (**consummatory response**) reduces the drive.

need/external: the lack of some object or condition in the environment that would, if present, promote the biological or psychological efficiency of the organism ➤ Only if the lack in the environment creates a lack in the organism does it become a genuine need. But the term is convenient to designate a condition clearly correlated with an **internal *need**.

need/felt: see **felt need**.

need gratification: 1. making good a deficit; supplying a lack; satisfying a need 2. reducing a condition of **tension**; reducing a motivational condition

need-integrate: *n* (*H. A. Murray*) a representation of movements, pathways, agencies, or goal objects which may be analyzed thematically to reveal the needs of the individual

need/internal: a need that arises from changes within the organism, relatively independently of direct external stimulation — **Syn SOMAGENIC or SOMATOGENIC NEED**, **need/tissue**. — **Ant need/external**.

need/manifest: 1. a need that is easily inferrible from behavior 2. a need that has erupted into overt behavior.

need/neurotic: (*K. Horney*) an **anxiety-driven** or **compulsive** desire or demand for a certain behavior on the part of others ➤ The behavior desired from others varies

according to the kind of **neurotic *solution** adopted e.g. if the solution is **self-effacement**, the neurotic requires a person who will accept his affection

need pattern: the total organization of a person's needs

need/press: see **press-need (pattern)**.

need/primary: 1. an **internal *need**. — **Ant external *need**. 2. a need determined by genetic factors, an **innate need** — **Ant. DERIVED, SECONDARY, or ACQUIRED NEED**.

➤ The contrast between an **innate** and an **acquired need** is usually made in terms of the external objects needed, but it may also be made in terms of internal needs

need reduction: anything that lessens the deficiency constituting a need, satisfaction of a need, complete or partial.

need/somagenic or **/somatogenic = need/internal**.

needs/pupil: the conditions necessary for the optimal development of the pupil — intellectually, physically, socially ➤ Such needs are determined both by the pupil's present state and by the probable future demands that will be made upon him. The latter qualification is often ignored Meeting pupil needs is generally considered the goal of education

need state: the condition of an organism as the result of some deprivation ➤ What the word **state** adds to **need** is not apparent, but the phrase is common. — **Distig. fr drive state**.

need tension: a tension that develops within the organism when a need is not relieved

need/tissue: an **internal *need** with special emphasis upon a physiochemical lack in a specific tissue ➤ The term is often restricted to needs originating in the viscera, but this is arbitrary Any kind of tissue may lack something

neencephalon (nē'en·sef'ə-lon) · *n* the "new brain," i.e., the cortex and parts of the brain developed in close relation to it. — **Ant. PALEENCEPHALON**, the old brain, which is all the rest

negation: *n* 1. denial, dispute, or disproof of a statement 2. refusal of a suggestion; objection to a suggested action — **Syn.** (for 2) **negativism** (*prej'd*) 3. (*Ror*) rejection by a subject of an inkblot response immediately after he has made it

negation/delusion of: the denial that obvious conditions or objects exist

negative: *adj.* 1. of a quantity less than zero 2. of a direction defined by change from more to less, or of a reversed direction 3. pertaining to denial, dispute, objection, repulsion, or hostility. 4. characterizing an attitude that tends toward **negation** or **negativism**. 5. of an interpersonal relation characterized by dislike or hostility.

➤ **Negative** is much used indiscriminat-

ingly to characterize anything disliked or disapproved by the writer ¶For most terms beginning with **negative**, see the noun thus qualified

negative/false or **/valid**: see **false negative**.

negative-negative conflict = **avoidance-avoidance conflict**.

negative phase or stage: 1. a short period preceding adolescence during which children in Western culture commonly (but not universally) tend to withdraw from social companionship, to daydream, to mope, and to be disorderly and disobedient. 2. a period marked by **negativism** (*prefd*).

negative retroaction = **inhibition/retroactive**.

negative self-feeling: see **self-feeling/positive** and **/negative**.

negative sensation: (*G. Fechner*) a sensation below the threshold.

negative transference: (*psychoan*) the development of a hostile attitude toward the analyst ➤The term is unfortunate; it refers to the transference of a negative attitude, not to a transference in a negative direction—See **transference**.

negativism: *n.* the tendency to resist suggestions from another person; persistent refusal, without apparent or objective reason, to do as suggested. ➤The resistance to suggestion is often accompanied by characteristic expressions of stubbornness: scowling, head shaking, verbal refusal, etc. **ACTIVE NEGATISM** is doing the opposite of what is suggested or commanded **PASSIVE** or **INTERNAL NEGATIVISM** is not doing the usual, normal, or expected: e.g., the patient does not eat unless prompted In mild form, negativism is found in many otherwise normal persons It is often found in children at ages 2 to 4, and as a symptom in catatonia. —*Syn.* **contrasuggestibility**, **CONTRARI-NESS**, **resistance** (4).—*adj.* **negativistic**.

ne(o)-: combining form meaning *new*, *recent*, *latest*.

neo-analyst: *n.* a psychoanalyst who rejects the instinctual or biological emphasis of orthodox psychoanalysis and finds the source of neuroses in conflicts having a social origin

neobehaviorism: *n.* a general point of view that emphasizes the central position of response in the definition of psychology. ➤Neobehaviorism is not a close-knit school with well-defined doctrines. In contrast with the older **behaviorism**, there is less antipathy to traditional terms (though attempt to avoid the dualism those terms seem to imply is usual), and **self-report** is guardedly used. There is much use of ***molar constructs**, and some neobehaviorists utilize **purposive** and **gestalt** concepts A position essentially like that of contempo-

rary **neobehaviorism** was explicitly announced (by W. McDougall and by W. B. Pillsbury) before the birth of behaviorism as such, and a very large part of scientific psychology has always been response-oriented. Almost any psychology that turns from analysis of consciousness to investigation of what organisms do, and to the conditions under which they perform effectively, may be called **neobehavioristic** —*Near syn.* **behavior theory**, which tends to be closer to behaviorism as originally set forth.—See **psychology/divisions and schools of**, **III**.

neocerebellum: *n.* the portion of the cerebellum lying between the prepyramidal fissure and the fissura prima. It is that portion of the cerebellum which has shown the greatest expansion in the phylogenetic series.

neo-Freudian: *n.* a follower of Freud who departs in material ways from the latter's doctrines ➤The term is not used for those psychoanalysts who early broke away from Freud and formed schools of their own, e.g., Adler, Jung. But very many contemporary psychoanalysts consider their position to be a considerable modification of the orthodox Freudian position —*Cp.* **neo-analyst**, which is slightly more comprehensive.—See **psychology/divisions and schools of**, **III**.

neolalia (-lā'lī-ə)· *n.* speech containing many words devised by the speaker, a tendency to **neologism**.

neologism (nē-ol'ə-jiz-əm): *n.* 1. a newly coined word, or, an old word used in a new and different sense. 2. the behavior or act of coining words.—*Syn.* (for 2) **NEOLOGY**. ➤Coining new and bizarre words is a common symptom among psychotics, but in only slightly different form it infects scientists and scholars. One should particularly be wary of Greek neologisms when they bear the gifts of apparent—but only apparent—precision. (See **adiadochokinesis** and **phobia**.) Such neologisms are too often merely manifestations of **bogus erudition**.

Forcing a new meaning upon an established word, and joining words to form a phrase with a highly special meaning not suggested by the words themselves, are equally neologistic and may be equally monstrous Outright manufactured terms, such as **watt** or **troland**, are much to be preferred to a clumsy Teutonic piling of one word on another—as in “discriminal process continuum.” ¶[Neither elegance nor etymological purity, however, is the main criterion. **Photon** is bad Greek (a third declension noun is given a second declension ending). Nevertheless, it is good solid English We get **photon** by easy analogy with **ergon**, a term already established. Some

grammarians may wince, but they have more important work to do than to struggle vainly against a term which, however literally barbarous, is a soundly conceived neologism. It immediately suggests by associative analogy part of the meaning it is to carry, and it does not suggest the wrong meaning.

A new object or a new idea requires a new term, i.e., a neologism. Any such neologism should, however, be challenged (above all by its parents) to show that it is legitimate, i.e., necessary and convenient.—See **rational coinage**, **arbitrary definition**.

neonate: *n.* a newborn infant.—See **development/levels of**.—*Syn.* NEONATUS—*adj.* neonatal.

neopallium (-pal'i-əm). *n.* the cortex cerebri exclusive of the olfactory pallium.—*adj.* neopallial.

neophenomenology: *n.* (D. Snygg and A. Combs) a psychological school whose basic postulate is that behavior is continuously determined by the behavior's **phenomenological** (or **phenomenal**) *field at each instant of action. >The field is organized and tends to as little change as external events impinging on it permit. The perceived self is a major part of the field. A major advantage claimed for this point of view is that it becomes theoretically possible to predict which of the potential stimuli will actually affect an individual's behavior, whereas stimulus-response systems, interpreted strictly, cannot.—See **psychology/divisions and schools of**, III, VII.

neoplasm/brain: a brain tumor

neopschoanalysis: *n.* any of several departures from the strict doctrines of Freud which nonetheless remain within the general framework.—*Syn.* neo-Freudianism.

nerve: *adj.* pertaining to a bundle of neurons (a nerve) and, by extension, to organs made up of neuron bundles.—See **nerve tissue**. >By preference, **nerve** is an anatomical term. NEURAL, in contrast, is primarily a functional or physiological term referring to the activities of nerves. NERVOUS refers to pathological conditions. But these distinctions are not consistently adhered to. NERVOUS is entrenched in the expressions **nervous system** and **nervous arc**, where nerve would be preferable, **nerve impulse** and **nervous impulse** (the latter clearly ambiguous) are used where **neural impulse** would be better. Moreover, largely for euphony, **neural** tends also to displace **nerve**. The confusion is probably too firmly entrenched to be remedied and seldom leads to error. For compound terms beginning with one of the three, therefore, search may be made under either of the others.

nerve: *n.* a bundle of neurons, generally with a sheath.—*Syn.* **nerve fiber** (more precise). >The several nerves, if defined in this dictionary, are listed under the distinguishing adjectival element: e.g., **trochlear nerve**.

nerve block: local and temporary inability, produced by anesthesia or similar means, of a nerve to transmit excitation.

nerve cell: 1. a neuron considered as a complete cell.—*Syn.* **neuron** (*prejd*). 2. the central portion of a neuron, including the nucleus, and exclusive of the **axon** and **dendrite** prolongations.—*Syn.* **cell body**, NERVE CELL BODY (*prejd*).

nerve center: see **center/nerve**.

nerve/centrifugal = **efferent nerve**.

nerve/centripetal = **afferent nerve**.

nerve current: see **neural current**.

nerve ending: the end of a neuron fiber elsewhere than in a **synapse**—i.e., in an effector organ such as a muscle or gland.

nerve excitation: see **excitation**.

nerve/facial: see **facial nerve**.

nerve fiber: 1. a threadlike bundle of neurons enclosed in a white covering or sheath.—*Syn.* **nerve**. 2. a hairlike projection from the more compact portion of a neuron. an **axon** or **dendrite**.—See **neuron**.

nerve impulse = **neural impulse**.

nervelessness: *n.* 1. lack of vigor or spirit. 2. a condition characterized by lack of firm muscular tone and consequent weakness of voluntary control of movement.

nerve/motor: see **motor nerve**.

nerve-muscle preparation: a muscle, and the nerves attached to it, surgically removed from the body of an experimental animal and used in physiological investigation. >It was formerly believed to reveal the nature of the local neuromuscular function, but this is now known to be an oversimplification.

nerve pathway: the route followed by the nerve impulse in a particular **stimulus-response** sequence.

nerve pattern: the relationships, either in space or functionally, of the nerve cells involved in a given bit or kind of behavior. >The pattern is nearly always a part of the **conceptual nervous system** (which see).—*Syn.* NEURAL PATTERN.

nerve plexus: a netlike grouping of nerves, esp. of nerve cell bodies with relatively short axons and dendrites. Such a plexus permits complex interconnections.

nerve process: see **neural process**.

nerve root: a group of axons connected directly with the brain or spinal cord.

nerve tissue: the totality of those cells, the neurons, having a common developmental history and the specialized functions (a) of

eing affected by certain forms of physical ergy or stimuli (RECEPTIVE or SENSORY UNCTION), (b) of transmitting the energy ansformation to other parts of the body TRANSMISSIVE and INTEGRATIVE FUNCTION), nd (c) of thus exciting changes in the in- rnal or external relations of the body rough muscular and glandular activity EXCITATORY FUNCTION) ➤These functions ay be regarded as a development of the rritability characteristic of all living cells his is the basic definition to which are elated, directly or indirectly, all terms em- loying **nerve**, **nervous**, **neural**, and **neu- on**.—*Syn* NERVOUS TISSUE

rve trunk: a relatively large bundle of epiphral axons (see **neuron**), excluding heir terminations or nerve endings

rivism: *n* the hypothesis that all functions f the body are controlled by the nervous ystem ➤The term is Pavlov's new name or an old idea

rvious: *adj* 1. pertaining to a **nerve** or erves, or to their activity ➤See **nerve adj**) for distinctions of **nerve**, **nervous**, nd **neural**. For phrases beginning with **nervous**, see also entries under **nerve** and **neural**. 2. of a person easily excited emo- onally and exhibiting twitchy and unsus- ained activity. 3. pertaining to diseased onditions of the nervous system.

rvious arc or circuit: the path taken by **neural impulse** from a **receptor**, through ne or more connector neurons, to an **ffector** or executive organ; the anatomical- unctional unit of behavior.—*Syn.* (*prefd.* ut less common) **NERVE ARC**, **NEURAL ARC**, **effex arc** (not *recom*).

rvious breakdown or prostration: see **reakdown/nervous**.

rvious disease or disorder: properly, an **rganic disorder of the nervous system**; ften, loosely, any relatively mild mental isorder, including the **neuroses**.

rvious energy: (*pop*) vigorous, but often nsustained, activity ➤The frequent im- dication is that of uneconomical activity

rvious habit: a tendency to make rela- tively useless but fairly well-coordinated ovements that indicate **tension**, restless- less, or **nervousness**: bodily twisting, rub- ing of hands on other body surfaces, rap- ing, strained postures, pursing of lips, anneristic vocalizings, etc

rviousness: *n* 1. restless, impulsive, or urposeless activity 2. a state in which one esponds readily to **affective** stimulation nd with excessive or nonadaptive emotional esponses, esp of fear 3. mental ill-health.

layman's diagnosis that may mean any- ing.—See **neurosis**.

rvious system or N.S. or n.s.: all the rgans in the body that are composed of erve tissue The nervous system is sub-

divided according to either a **structural** or a **functional** scheme

I. Structural or anatomic scheme

A **CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM** or **CNS**: the brain and spinal cord

B **PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM**. all outlying neve structures (The word *peripheral* means outer, or **distal**, to the central nervous system, not necessarily to the body as a whole, hence, the peripheral system supplies organs inside the body also.)

II. Functional scheme

A **AUTONOMIC DIVISION** the nerve sup- ply of the viscera in the broad sense, including esp **smooth *muscles**, **exocrine glands**, and some **endo- crine glands**.

1 Structural subdivision of the autonomic

a **CRANIOSACRAL** division

b **THORACOLUMBAR** division

2. Functional subdivision.

a **PARASYMPATHETIC**

b. **SYMPATHETIC**

B **SOMATIC DIVISION** all the nerve structures not in the autonomic, in- cluding esp the general and special sensory nerves and the nerve supply of skeletal muscles

Somatic does not clearly describe the denotation of **SOMATIC DIVISION**, but no ac- ceptable term is current The distinction between **AUTONOMIC** and **SOMATIC** is pri- marily for the **PERIPHERAL** subdivision (I, B), but distinct central connections for the two are recognized Such brain structures as the **thalamus**, however, have both au- tonomic and somatic functions

A number of confusions and overlappings in terminology represent chiefly the residual effect of older thinking about the nervous system **SYMPATHETIC** is still occasionally used as a synonym for the whole **AUTO- NOMIC** Often also the function description, **SYMPATHETIC**, is substituted for the ana- tomical, **THORACOLUMBAR** The two are nearly but not quite the same (Parasympa- thetic and craniosacral are similarly equated) —See **autonomic nervous system**.

The term **CEREBROSPINAL NERVOUS SYS- TEM** is sometimes used for the brain, cord, and the afferent and efferent nerves, exclu- ding the autonomic This represents an out- of-date classification made when the au- tonomic was regarded as far more independent of the brain than is now supposed **CENTRAL DIVISION** sometimes means the brain only, sometimes brain and cord **PERIPHERAL DI- VISION** (I, B) is sometimes equated with the **SOMATIC** subdivision (II, B) instead of including also the autonomic peripheral nerves (as in current usage) **SKELETAL NERVES** are those serving skeletal *muscles.

The close relation between psychological phenomena (however conceived) and the nervous system is recognized by practically everyone (see **mind-body problem**, **person**). But many theoretical explanations of behavior are in terms of the **conceptual nervous system** (which see) rather than of the actual nervous system.

nervous system/conceptual: see **conceptual nervous system**.

nervous tissue = **nerve tissue**.

net table = **abac**.

network/social: a set of relationships between persons such that one of them can influence others with whom he is in contact only through those that are intermediate in the net

neural: 1. pertaining to the function of nerves 2. pertaining to nerve structure
 ➤See **nerve** (*adj*) for distinction between **nerve**, **nervous**, **neural**. Compound terms beginning with **neural** may sometimes be found under **nerve** or **nervous**.

neural arc = **nervous arc**.

neural bond: a hypothetical relation between the hypothetical elements in the **conceptual nervous system**. ➤*Distg fr.* **synapse**, an observable structure uniting neurons. Certain behaviors are regularly associated, hence a sort of physical bond is inferred between the portions of the **conceptual nervous system** that underlie these behaviors. Practically no actual observations of neural functions give any substance to this harmless but empty hypothesis—*Syn.* **associative bond**, **habit**, **STIMULUS-RESPONSE SEQUENCE**, all preferred as being stated in terms of the data

neural circuit: 1. = **nervous arc**. 2. the passage of a **neural impulse** from a receptor to an effector, or from one center to another.

neural conduction: transmission of excitation or **neural impulse** along nerve fibers and from neuron to neuron

neural crest: see **neural plate**.

neural current: energy change that passes from one neuron to another ➤The name is metaphoric, the exact nature of the change being unknown. Much evidence that it is electrochemical has accumulated—*Syn.* **NEURAL IMPULSE**

neural discharge: the propagated excitation or disturbance in a nerve ➤The emphasis is upon the passage from one neuron into others, or into an **effector**, so that the first element returns to an unexcited state unless re-excited—*Syn.* **FIRING** (OF A NEURON)

neural equivalence: the capacity of one part of the nervous system to perform the function of another part—See **equipotentiality**.

neural excitation = **excitation** (2).

neural facilitation = **facilitation** (3).

neural fold: see **neural plate**.

neuralgia: *n* a nervous disorder, usually sharply localized, giving rise to a sharp, intermittent, localized pain.

neural groove: see **neural plate**.

neural impulse: 1. = **neural current**. 2. a single pulsation along a neuron

neural irritability: the property of nerve tissue of being affected by specific environmental changes, and of responding by a change in itself which may be transmitted to other tissues, neural or otherwise

neural linkage: a change, of unknown character but probably taking place largely at the **synapse**, whereby two or more neurons are connected

neural pattern = **nerve pattern**.

neural plate: (*neurol*) in vertebrate embryos, a thickening of ectodermal cells along the dorsal midline, from which the central nervous system later develops. The cells develop into a pair of folds (**NEURAL FOLDS**) which grow up and around the **NEURAL GROOVE**, finally coming together at the top to make up the embryonic **NEURAL TUBE**. The walls of this tube develop into the brain and spinal cord. The ridge-like **NEURAL CREST** on the dorsal aspect gives rise to the spinal ganglia and the sympathetic nervous system (see **nervous system**)

neural process: 1. any change in nerve tissue. 2. any slender terminal branch of a neuron; a terminal fibril ➤The first should be called a **neural process**, the second a **nerve process**, but actual usage is confused

neural reverberation: (*D. O. Hebb*) the brief continuation of brain activity after a stimulus has ceased ➤The phenomena of the **memory afterimage** are believed to correlate with it, and many other phenomena give indirect evidence of it.

neural rivalry: state when two or more opposed **neural impulses** are simultaneously active ➤Apparently it is the muscular or glandular responses which are set against each other. **RESPONSE RIVALRY** would be more descriptive

neural transit: **neural discharge** from receptor to effector.

neural tube: see **neural plate**.

neurasthenia (nu'rəs-thē'ni ə) *n* a functional disorder characterized by feelings of weakness and a general lowering of bodily and mental tone ➤The term is passing out of technical use. But the adjective *neurasthenic* is still applied to a **neurotic** general fatigability. It is a misnomer, since the disorder is neither an organic weakness nor a deficiency of the nerves.—*adj* and *pers n.* **neurasthenic** (-thē'nĭk, -thē'nĭk).

neuraxis (nū-rak'səs) *n* the brain and spinal cord—*Syn.* **CEREBROSPINAL AXIS**

neurilemma (-ri·lem'ə): *n* (*neurol*) the thin membranous outer covering of a nerve fiber. In medullated fibers it surrounds the medullary sheath.

neurin: *n* 1. an extract of nerve tissue. 2. (*W. McDougall*) the specific energy involved in nerve excitation and conduction.—*Var.* neurine.

neurite = axon (see *neuron*).

neuritis: *n* a painful inflammation of a peripheral nerve—*adj.* neuritic.

neuroanatomy: *n.* the anatomy of the nervous system.

neurobiotaxis/law of: (*A Kappers*) Dendrites of developing nerve cells are stimulated to grow toward the axons of neighboring and simultaneously active neurons, probably because of electrical influences

neuroblast: *n* an embryonic nerve cell

neurocyte: *n* 1. = neuron. 2. = nerve cell body

neurofibril or **neurofibrilla** = fibril.

neurogenic: *adj.* 1. forming nerve tissue; giving rise to neural impulse. 2. originating in a neural or nervous condition.—*Syn.* NEUROGENETIC.

neuroglia (nu·rog'lī·ə): *n* tissue, composed of a special type of cell, that acts as supporting tissue for the cerebrospinal axis.—*Syn.* GLIA.

neurogram: *n.* 1. the hypothesized alteration in the brain as a result of experience.—*Cp.* engram. 2. a schematic representation of activity of the nervous system and its parts

neurohumors: *n. pl.* collectively, the chemical agents that mediate the activity induced by stimulation of nerves—*adj.* neurohumoral.

neurolinguistic: *adj.* (*general semantics*) characterizing the fact that human beings react not simply to events, but to events as they have been named and talked about in our language systems.

neurological examination: an examination of sensory and motor responses, esp. of the reflexes, to ascertain whether there are localized impairments of the nervous system.

neurologist: *n.* 1. a professional student of neurology. 2. a physician specializing in organic diseases of the nervous system

neurology: *n.* the science of the structure and function, normal and abnormal, of the nervous system—*Cp.* neuropsychiatry.

neuromuscular: *adj.* pertaining to both nerve and muscle.

neuromuscular junction: the surface where a motor nerve comes into contact with the muscle it innervates.—*Syn.* MYONEURAL JUNCTION, motor point.

neuromuscular spindle = spindle/muscle.

neuron (nú·ron) *n.* the single cell which is the fundamental unit of structure of nerve

tissue. ➤Each neuron consists of a central portion, the CELL BODY, from which extend two fibers, the DENDRITE and the AXON (x) or NEURITE. The dendrite is usually very short and ends in a complicated branching effect, the END BRUSH. Axons are usually longer, often have branches called COLLATERALS, and end in a much smaller end brush. Excitation starts with the end brush of the dendrite and is transmitted to the ends of the axon. The latter may act directly on muscle or gland—an effector—or may transmit the excitation to the dendrite of another neuron. The meeting area of axon and dendrite is the synapse (which see).

Neurons are classified as SENSORY NEURONS, those which are in contact with a receptor or which initiate the neural impulse at the dendrite end; CONNECTING, or COMMISSURAL, NEURONS; and MOTOR NEURONS, those which terminate in an effector organ. According to the NEURON THEORY, the neuron is the histologic and metabolic unit of nervous tissue; but modern thinking holds that the functional unit is not the neuron but the nervous arc or circuit.—*Var.* neurone (-rôn).

neuronic: *adj.* pertaining to a neuron—*Distg.* fr. neurotic.

neuropathic: *adj.* 1. characterizing an organic disease of the nervous system. 2. pertaining to, or similar to, functional nervous disease. ➤Since neurotic is available as synonym for (2), usage now tends to restrict neuropathic to (1).—*n.* neuropathy (nú·rop'ə·thī).—*pers.* *n.* neuropath.

neuropathology: *n* 1. the science that deals with diseases of the nervous system—*Distg.* fr. psychiatry.—*pers.* *n.* neuropathologist. 2. the presence of disease affecting any part of the nervous system.

neurophrenia: *n.* (*rare*) a general term for behavior disorder attributed to central nervous system impairment

neurophysiology: *n.* the branch of physiology dealing with the activities of nerve tissue.

neuropil(e) (-pīl; -pīl)· *n.* a network of delicate nonmedullated nerve fibrils found anywhere in the nervous system; esp., such fibrils found at the junction point, or synapse, between two or more neurons.—*Var.* neuropilem (-pī'ləm)

neuroplexus: *n.* a network of peripheral nerve fibers—*Syn.* plexus.

neuropsychiatry: *n.* a combination specialty in medicine that deals with both organic and functional nervous and mental disorders—*adj.* neuropsychiatric.

neurosis (nú·rō'səs) *n., pl.* neuroses (-sēz): 1. obsolescent term for the activity of the nervous system or of some of its specific parts. 2. a mental disorder ill-defined in character but milder than psychosis.

➤ **Functional disorder** is usually meant, though **somatic** conditions play a part in neuroses both as factors in the cause and as symptoms. The term is no longer used for a specific, local, organic nerve disorder, which is called **neuropathy**. (But see **actual *neurosis**, in which some of the older meaning lingers) ¶The widely held theory that neurosis is always derived from **anxiety** should not be incorporated in the definition.

The manifestations of neurosis are varied: **hysteria**, **obsessions**, **fugues**, **phobias**, **anxiety**, and many minor behavior symptoms. Professional treatment is needed, institutionalization is seldom indicated—*Syn* **psychoneurosis**, **nervousness**, **nervous *breakdown** (the last two being lay terms of indefinite meaning)—*adj* and *pers n* **neurotic**.

neurosis/actual: a neurosis in which the personality is disordered as a consequence of an **organic** difficulty. ➤E.g., a person with rapid heart beat or angina may become extremely anxious and the whole personality may be overwhelmed by the fear induced by the organic disease—*Syn*. **pathoneurosis**.

neurosis/analytic: *n* a neurosis induced by a too-prolonged **analysis**: the patient loses his natural attitude toward life and becomes permanently dependent upon analysts.

neurosis/anxiety: see **anxiety neurosis**.

neurosis/arrangement of the: (*A. Adler*) the unconscious **schema**—the pattern of character traits, sentiments, and neurotic symptoms—which serves to hold the patient within the limits of a **life plan** set by early experience and by the striving for superiority.

neurosis/benign: (*E. J. Kempf*) a serious disturbance of personality in which the individual accepts the source within himself of the wishes or cravings that cause the distress, and thus is likely to recover.

neurosis/biological: a neurosis resulting directly from some failure of the brain to function in the normal physiological manner.

neurosis/combat: the traumatic ***neurosis** of front-line troops, popularly called **shell shock** in World War I, sometimes euphemistically called **combat fatigue** in World War II.

neurosis/compensation: 1. (*E. J. Kempf*) excessive and neurotic striving for status or achievement, initiated by fear of impotence or fear of losing control over asocial cravings.—*Cp* **compensation**. 2. a traumatic ***neurosis** in which desire for monetary compensation (or its equivalent, e.g., discharge from military service) plays a part.

neurosis/compulsion = **obsessive-compulsive reaction**.

neurosis/compulsive-obsessive = **obses-**

sive-compulsive reaction.

neurosis/experimental: compulsive, stereotyped, and chaotic behavior or inhibition of behavior, induced when an experimental animal is compelled by severe punishment to attempt discriminative responses that are too difficult ➤E.g., in conditioning experiments, the animal is presented with two very similar stimuli, reaction to one of which avoids severe punishment, failing to discriminate between the two, the animal sometimes "goes to pieces," makes wild, random responses, or reduces all its observable responses to a state of near-coma. The equating of this behavior in experimental animals with **neurosis** in man has been questioned.

neurosis/mixed: a combination of symptoms of the hysterical and **obsessive-compulsive** types.

neurosis/narcissistic: (*psychoan*) one in which the libido regresses to a pregenital phase, failing to become properly invested in an object or person ➤Some analysts use the term for all neuroses of functional character, with the implication that all neurosis is a failure to cope with **narcissism**.—*Cp*. **transference *neurosis**.

neurosis/obsessional: a neurosis characterized by many **obsessive** ideas and actions ➤It is now common to join this syndrome with that of **compulsive** actions and to speak of an **obsessive-compulsive reaction**.

neurosis/pension: neurotic behavior induced or exaggerated by an intense desire to obtain a pension or compensation.

neurosis/transference: (*psychoan*) 1. a neurosis in which the **libido** is invested in highly inappropriate or socially handicapping ways e.g., in **anxiety hysteria**. 2. an artificial neurosis, occurring at a certain stage of **analysis**, when the analysand begins to regard the analyst as if he were one or both of his parents in the **Oedipus** situation, and re-enacts the old attitudes.

neurosis/traumatic: a neurosis precipitated by a severe accident, injury, or fright ➤The individual presents physical signs that are related emotionally to the traumatic episode.—*Cp* **conversion hysteria**.

neurosis/vegetative: (*psychoan*) the effect of unconscious conflict in disturbance of the **vegetative** functions ➤*Distg fr.* **conversion hysteria**, which affects the sensorimotor functions. Hypertension and duodenal ulcer are believed to be often symptoms of vegetative neurosis. The disturbed vegetative function is not conceived as the **expression** of a conflict but as a response of the body to the persistent or recurring conflict.

neurosyphilis: *n* syphilis that attacks the nervous system. Its two chief syndromes are locomotor ataxia and paresis.

neurotic: *adj* 1. pertaining to, or affected by, **neurosis**. 2. characterizing behavior that resembles that of **neurosis**, erratic and excessively emotional behavior 3. tending toward **neurosis**—*pers n neurotic*.

neurotic character: 1. the basic quality, or complex of qualities or traits, that leads to the overt manifestations of **neurosis**. ➤The neurotic character may be conceived as a matter of degree 2. a person having the kind of personality likely to develop into **neurosis**, a person predisposed to **neuroticism**. 3. a person manifesting a **neurosis**, a **neurotic**. ➤Confusion between the three meanings seems inevitable

neurotic inventory: a series of questions about a person, designed to reveal any tendency toward **neurosis**.

neuroticism: *n* 1. the abstract quality characterizing **neuroses**. ➤In contrast, the **neurosis** is the actual disorder or the concrete state of the afflicted person. 2. a mild condition of **neurosis**

neurotic process: (*K. Horney*) the characteristic activities, conscious and unconscious, by which the neurotic identifies with his idealized *self, is alienated from his real *self, and hates his actual *self, but thereby avoids an intolerable amount of inner conflict

neurot(o)-: combining form meaning **neurosis**, **neurotic** e.g., **NEUROTOGENIC**, producing or favoring **neurosis**

neurovegetative system: that portion of the nervous system involved in the control of vegetative processes It is chiefly the autonomic nervous system.

neutral: *adj* not belonging to either of two classes or categories; in between, lying between positive and negative sides at the zero point, or in a zone closely surrounding the zero

neutral color = achromatic color.

neutral environment: (*S R Slavson*) a physical and social environment (including the therapist) that is designed to impose no specific or rigid limitations on the persons undergoing **group therapy**, so that each member can take from the environment whatever he needs

neutralizer: *n* (*S R Slavson*) in **group therapy**, a member who counteracts the aggressions and destructive behaviors of other members

neutral stimulus: see **stimulus/neutral**.

nevus (nē'vəs) *n., pl nevi* (-vī). a pigmented birthmark—*Var naevus*.

newborn: *n* an infant of age less than one month.—*Syn neonate*.—See **development/levels of**.

nexus (nek'səs): *n.* 1. a connection or link between members of a group or items in a series 2. = **CAUSAL NEXUS**, that element in a complex whole which makes two things or

events mutually dependent the causal **nexus** was their desire to cooperate

night blindness: see **blindness/night**.

night fantasy: (*psychoan*) **fantasies** experienced in sleep, differing from those of dreams in not being subject to **dream work**.

nightmare: *n* a dream full of fear and anxiety, depicting fearful events

night terrors: a nightmare from which the dreamer (usually a child) awakes but the terror continues. Often the dream is not recalled and the cause of the terror is not known—*Syn PAVOR NOCTURNUS*

night vision: seeing under sharply reduced illumination, or the degree of vision of which an organism is capable under reduced illumination

nihil ex nihilo fit: (*L, nothing comes from nothing*) a Scholastic statement of the law of universal causation

nihilistic delusion: (nī'i-lis'tik) · a delusion that the existing order of things has disappeared

nirvana (nir·va'nə) · *n* 1. the goal of life, according to Buddhist teaching, in which all desires are extinguished and individuality is merged with the cosmos ➤Psychoanalysts equate the **NIRVANA PRINCIPLE**, based on the loss of individuality, with Freud's death instinct. 2. a blissful state of existence in which all needs are satisfied

nirvanism (nir·va'niz·əm) *n* the feeling of loss of personality or of loss of desire

Nissl bodies: large granules found in the dendrites and nerve cell body

nisus (nī'səs) · *n* Leibnitz's term for drive. **NIT** = National Intelligence Test.

nociceptor (nō'si·sep'tər). *n* a receptor for hurtful stimuli, a pain receptor—

Contr w. beneceptor.—*adj nociceptive*.

noctambulation (nok·tam'bū-lā'shan) *n.* sleepwalking at night—*Syn somnambulism*.—*adj noctambulant*.—*pers. n noctambulist*.

nocturnal: *adj.* pertaining to or occurring at night

nocturnal emission: loss of semen during sleep

nodal: *adj* having the nature of a node.

nodal behavior: in **group therapy**, a peak period of great activity, generally aggressive or disorderly It is followed by a period of quietude called the **ANTINODE**

nodal point: (*optics*) either of two points located on the axis of a lens system so that a ray passing through one point emerges from the other on a parallel course ➤The two points in the human eye are close together and about 7 millimeters behind the cornea. From every point in the visual field a ray of light may be conceived to pass through the nodal points to the points on the retina where the stimulus takes effect.

no data: a tabulating category used when

no answer is given or when the data returned cannot be tabulated under any accepted heading.

node: *n* 1. the point in a wave where it has zero amplitude.—*Ant* crest. 2. a point in a psychological field around which the field is organized 3. (*anat*) a protuberance or knotty swelling

noegenetic (nō'ē-jə-net'ik) *adj* (*C. Spearman*) pertaining to the creation or generation of new items of knowledge on the basis of sentence.—*Cp* education.—*n.* noegenesis.

noesis (nō-ē'sēs): *n* 1. a cognitive or intellectual process 2. (*C. Spearman*) the property of yielding or being knowledge — *adj.* **noetic** (-et'ik).

noise: *n* 1. the sensory effect of irregular (aperiodic) sound waves, a sound that lacks tone, that is composed of conflicting pitches ➤Such conflict is only relative—the gradation from pure tone to noise is a continuum 2. undesired sound e.g., a beautiful song may be mere noise if it interferes with a task 3. (*commun theory*) anything that introduces extraneous variability into a communication process, or that raises the entropy (3) or reduces the information —i.e., difference between input and output generated by random error in the communication system itself ➤Although based upon a proper analogy with (2), this usage can be confusing unless the author makes clear that he is using the word in an unusual or extended sense A confounding of the data of audition with the data of vision would be condemned by all, should we then adopt a terminology that confounds auditory with visual? The prime purpose of names is to show differences, not similarities It is suggested that the word clutter would create fewer confusions.—*Cp* noise/white.—See rational coinage. 4. in radar readings, a lighted area on the tube face that does not represent reflecting objects in space ➤This is a specialization of meaning (3).

noise/white: random fluctuation noise; the noise that is heard when very many sound waves of different lengths are combined so that they reinforce or cancel one another in haphazard fashion. ➤The phrasing of this term (unlike noise 3) clearly indicates its analogical nature, hence no confusion results But the analogy with white light must not be pressed too far, there are many differences

nomadism (nō'mad·iz·əm; nom'əd-): *n.* (*psychopathol*) a pathological tendency to change residence frequently.

Nomenclature/Standard (Psychiatric): see Standard (Psychiatric) Nomenclature.

nominal: *adj* 1. of, consisting of, or pertaining to, a name or names; or to a noun or

nouns; pertaining to distinctions based on words, not on factual differences, hence, 2. not of great importance a nominal expense.

nominal aphasia: see aphasia/nominal.

nominalism: *n* 1. (*phalos*) the doctrine that holds that concepts, abstractions, or universals are but words, and that only concrete particulars are real 2. a tendency to be overimpressed with verbal formulations, to believe that what is named must be real ➤Paradoxically, modern believers in nominalism (1) (who call themselves, not by that name, but rather empiricists or positivists) now use nominalism (2) as a derogatory term.

nominal weight = weight (2).

nominating technique: a rating technique in which the rater selects or names the person in a small population who seems best (or least) to conform to a certain criterion e.g., *the most popular in the group, my best friend in the group, the one I'd least like to live with, etc* ➤The combination of many such ratings is used to characterize both the group structure and the personality of the individuals

nomogram: *n* a chart to facilitate the finding of the value of a third variable when the respective values of two correlative variables are given ➤It consists typically of three parallel lines representing the values of the three related variables in such a way that a straight line through points on the first two will intercept the third line at a point representing the related value E.g., let one line represent the values of Pearsonian *r*, a second the number of cases; the third line can be read to show the value of the standard error of any value of *r* for any given number of cases.—*Var.* **nomograph.** —*Distg* **nomograph** fr *monograph*

nomological: *adj* pertaining to the formulation of general scientific laws.—*Prejd* to its *syn* **nomothetic.**—See **psychology/divisions and schools of, VII, IX.—n.** **nomology.**

nomothetic: (-thet'ik) *adj.* characterizing procedures and methods designed to discover general laws. ➤*Contr. w.* **ideographic**, which pertains to the attempt to understand a particular event or individual. (The spellings *nomathetic* and *ideographic* are erroneous).—*Syn* **nomological** (*prejd.* as having a noun form)

non-: prefix meaning *not, lacking, without.* ➤*Syn* **un-**, **in-** or **im-**, **a-** or **an-**, **anti-**. *Un-* is more appropriate for Germanic roots, *in-* or *im-* for Latin roots *Non-* and *anti-*, although Latin prefixes, and *a-*, although Greek, are used for words of any origin (But, for all the above, etymology is often violated) *In-* and *anti-* tend to be stronger than *un-* or *non-* Compare, for example,

nonmoral with *unmoral* and *immoral*, *nonsocial* with *antisocial*.

nonacademic: *adj.* 1. pertaining to school subjects that do not, or do not seem to, involve much verbal ability athletics, music, arts, crafts, etc 2. pertaining to abilities such as are needed in working directly with things or with people, or to ability shown otherwise than in school-work or related tasks

nonadditive: *adj.* 1. characterizing a gestalt, i.e., a whole having properties that cannot be derived by adding the properties of the several parts. 2. of an aggregate whose components are too heterogeneous to permit of adding. potatoes, triangles, and the Declaration of Independence make a nonadditive aggregate ➤Note that meanings (1) and (2) are strikingly contrary

nonadjustive behavior: action that does not help the individual to meet the practical requirements of his life but may, at least temporarily, bring satisfaction or release from tension **PERSISTENT NONADJUSTIVE BEHAVIOR**, though temporarily satisfactory, leads to increasing tension.—*Cp* **adjustment, maladjustment**.

non compos mentis (non kom'pəs men'təs): *adj.* mentally incapable of regulating one's affairs in normal fashion; mentally defective or deranged.

nonconscious: *adj.* of that which does not display any degree of consciousness, esp., of lifeless substance ➤*Distg* *fr.* **unconscious**, which refers to a special condition or activity of a living organism

noncontinuity learning theory = **discontinuity theory of learning**.

noncontradiction/law of = **contradiction/law of**.

nondetermination/coefficient of: the proportion of the variance in the dependent ***variable** which is not accounted for by the independent ***variable** or variables. It is the complement of **coefficient of *determination**.—*Distg* *fr.* **coefficient of multiple nondetermination**, for which see **multiple determination/coefficient of**.

nondirective procedure: a procedure in psychotherapy or counseling in which the therapist (or counselor), after establishing an atmosphere of **acceptance** of the client (or counselee), carefully refrains from directing the communication of the client. (Hence the adjective *nondirective*.) Instead, he attempts to reflect back to the client what the latter has said, sometimes restating the client's remarks (see **clarification remark**), but never attempting to correlate them with facts or other statements and trying never to evaluate them. Responsibility for discovering the nature of his problem and planning its solution rests with the client.—*Syn.* **therapeutic *coun-**

seling, client-centered *therapy, the latter preferred when both the underlying doctrine and the procedure are meant For **nondirective interviewing**, see **open-ended question**.

nondirective therapy = **therapy/client-centered**.

noneducable: *adj.* a term applied loosely to persons who do not, in a given time and with given effort, learn enough to be worth the effort.

nonlinear: *adj.* 1. not capable of being represented by a straight line. 2. = **curvilinear**. (A poor but common usage.)

nonliterate: *adj.* pertaining to a culture or a people who lack written language a *nonliterate* society ➤*Prej'd* to **primitive** and **PRELITERATE**, since it does not imply a position on a ladder of progress—*Distg* *fr.* **illiterate**.

nonmetric: *adj.* 1. pertaining to that which lacks quantity or magnitude ➤It is a fundamental postulate of science that all *actual* things have quantity, but there are concepts, or at least words put forward as concepts, which do not have quantity 2. pertaining to that which is described in non-quantitative terms, nonmetricized ➤It is not implied that it *cannot* be quantified

nonmoral: *adj.* characterizing that to which moral considerations do not apply ➤*Distg* *fr.* **immoral**, contravening or violating moral injunctions; **amoral**, characterizing a person indifferent to morality or pretending to be above moral considerations, **unmoral**, lacking moral perceptions (but also used as synonym for **nonmoral**).

nonparametric: *adj.* of a method or test used in analyzing data that do not assume any particular **parameter**; specif., of methods that do not assume that the true distribution is **normal**.—*Syn* **distribution-free**.

nonparametric statistics: see **statistics/nonparametric**.

nonrational: *adj.* characterizing that to which reasoning and rational considerations do not apply ➤*Distg* *fr.* **irrational**, contrary to reasoning or **rationality** or lacking rationality where it could be expected or hoped for

nonreader: *n.* a person who, after extended instruction, is unable to read well enough to be able to use the skill ➤It is implied, not that the failure is incurable, but that it will not be remedied by ordinary instruction.

nonresponse: *n.* a category, in tabulating data, in which are recorded all failures to respond to a particular item. Various statistical methods of handling such a category are in use, but all assume that **nonresponse** is significant

nonsense figure: a figure that neither

closely resembles any familiar thing nor conforms exactly to any simple geometric or regular form

nonsense syllable: a pronounceable combination of letters, used chiefly in memory experiments, that has no meaning in the language of the person using it

non sequitur (sek'wi-tər): a conclusion that does not logically follow from the premises, by extension, the argument that leads to such a conclusion

nonsocial: *adj.* 1. lying outside the social sphere; not pertaining to a plurality of individuals or to groups 2. of a person who is indifferent to the group, does not consciously identify with it, or concern himself with its welfare—*Distg. fr* **unsocial** or **unsociable**, lacking social qualities; and from **antisocial**, working against society or its rules—*Syn* **asocial**, which has a stronger connotation of turning away from society.

nonspecific response: one that cannot be attributed to a given stimulus—*Syn.* **emitted response** (see **emission** 2), **spontaneous response** (see **spontaneous behavior**).

nonverbal test: see **test/nonverbal**.

nonvoluntary: see **involuntary**.

Nordic race: one of the three hypothetical races from which modern Europeans are said to be descended. ➤The Nordics were tall, blond, and dolicocephalic: they are best represented in Scandinavia. The ALPINES were of medium stature, semibrunet or colorless blond, and brachycephalic. The MEDITERRANEANS were short, brunet, and dolicocephalic. All European nations today are composite in respect to these three racial stocks, and others (Mongolian, Semitic, Negro) are also represented. Individuals may correspond to the theoretical physical types; large groups do not.

norm: *n.* 1. (*stat.*) a single **value**, or a **range** of values, constituting the usual performance of a given group; any measure of **central tendency**, or a range of values on each side of that measure ➤The range to be included in the norm is arbitrary but is usually no greater than twice the standard deviation—*Distg. fr* **standard**. 2. the usual in quality, form, size, or function ➤In a term such as **SOCIAL NORM**, it is often impossible to tell whether meaning (1), (2), or (3) is intended 3. = **standard**. ➤This usage is unfortunate, since it deprives **norm** of its quantitative reference merely to provide **standard** with an unnecessary synonym 4. that which functions in accord with its design; the biologically typical. ➤This meaning is seldom overtly accepted, but it probably infects all but the most severely quantitative usage—*Ant.* **non-normal**

normal: *adj.* 1. conforming to, or not deviating from, the usual or the average or the

type or the **norm**; hence, 2. neither **abnormal** nor **subnormal**; not suffering from **mental disorder** or **mental deficiency**.

—See **abnormality**. 3. (*stat*) characterizing a distribution that may be represented by a **mesokurtic** bell-shaped curve ➤This was called the **normal frequency** because it was formerly believed to be the "usual," but it is now known that the conditions for such a distribution are far from universally fulfilled—See **frequency**. 4. not caused by, or influenced by, special conditions or treatment—*Syn* **regular**. 5. constituting a standard worthy of emulation and possible of attainment for most persons—*Cp* **ideal**. —*Syn.* **standard** (*prejd*). 6. forming a right angle; perpendicular (of a line); esp (*optics*), of a perpendicular to the surface at the point where a ray of light strikes it.

normal curve, normal distribution, normal equation, normal frequency: see **frequency curve/normal** and **frequency**. **normality:** *n.* the state or quality of being **normal** in any of the meanings given, esp, the state of being free from **mental disorder**.

normalize: *v.* 1. to adjust a set of measures so that they conform to a **normal frequency**. 2. to alter something in such a way as to make it **normal**, or in accord with an accepted **norm**.

normal law of error: (*K Gauss, P. Laplace*) the generalization that errors of measurement are distributed in a **normal frequency**.

normal probability: see **frequency curve/normal** and **frequency**.

normative: *adj.* pertaining to **norms**, **standards**, or **values**. ➤A **NORMATIVE SCIENCE** is a discipline that systematically studies man's attempts to determine what is correct, valuable, good, or beautiful: **logic**, **ethics**, **aesthetics**.—*Ant* **EMPIRICAL SCIENCE**. There are many **normative** elements in psychology (*cp* **mental hygiene**), and a full-blown **NORMATIVE PSYCHOLOGY**, based in part on **empirical scientific psychology**, is emerging—*Distg.* **NORMATIVE SCIENCE fr** **NORMATIVE STUDY** or **INVESTIGATION**, which usually refers to an attempt to set up statistical **norms**

norm/composite: a **norm** (1) for the distribution obtained when scores from two or more measurements are combined. The scores must be reduced to a common basis (*cp.* **derived *score**) and appropriately weighted

norm/developmental = **age norm**.

norm/grade: see **grade norm**.

norm/group: 1. the **norm** (1) representing the achievement of a given group. 2. = **social *norm** (*prejd*).

norm line: a **smoothed *curve** drawn to

represent the mean or median scores of successive age or grade groups.

norm/local: the norm determined by the performance of the population of a given locality. ➤ *Contr. w.* NATIONAL NORM, STATE-WIDE NORM, the norm determined by the performance of such specified larger populations. A local norm is valueless unless based on a sufficient number of cases.

norm/national: a norm (1) based on a nationwide sampling.

norm/occupational: the representative range of scores on a particular variable made by successful workers in a given occupation.

norm/percentile: a point on a scale defined by the percentage of scores in the population that lie below this point. It is merely a percentile score of a standard population.

norm/social: 1. any socially sanctioned mode of behavior. 2. social behavior occurring sufficiently often to be accepted without criticism or special notice. ➤ Since the latter tends to become the former, the two meanings are not always distinguished; and neither is distinguished from 3. a frame of reference or a standard by which behavior is judged in a given social group—*Syn* GROUP NORM (not *recom*).

nos(o)-: combining form meaning *disease*.

nosology (nō-sol'ə-jī) *n.* the classification of diseases, the branch of medicine that treats of the classification of diseases, and of distinctions between them—*adj.* nosological.—*pers n* nosologist.

nosophobia (nos'ō-fō'bi-ə) *n.* morbid fear of disease, or of a specific disease.

nostalgia: *n* homesickness.—*adj.* nostalgic.

notation: *n* the representation of any system by a system of symbols—*Syn* CODIFICATION, CODE. ➤ The most familiar notations are the alphabet and the number system.

notation/color: see Munsell color system.

notice: *v* to observe attentively enough to be able to report.

noticeable: *adj.* characterizing something that can be perceived; specif., of a stimulus intense enough, or a stimulus difference of any sort great enough, to be perceived and reported—See just noticeable differences/method of.

notion: *n* an idea, esp., a vague idea, or one not well supported by fact or reasoning.

notochord (nō'tə-kōrd): *n* the embryonic forerunner of the brain and spinal cord.

nous (nous, nus) *n* (*Gk.*, *mind*) in philosophy, the reason (generally conceived as a faculty).

novice: *n.* a person with practically no training or experience in a particular trade or profession. ➤ *Cp.* the trade hierarchy.

novice, apprentice, journeyman, expert.

noxa (nok'sə) *n*, *pl.* noxae (nok'sē):

anything, physical or mental, that is injurious to health.—*Cp.* trauma.—*adj.* noxal.

noxious (nok'shəs) *adj.* injurious, harmful.

NP: *abbr.* for neuropsychiatry.

N.S. or n.s. = nervous system.

nuclear: *adj.* pertaining to a nucleus.

nuclear complex = nuclear problem.

nuclear family: see family.

nuclear layer = mantle layer.

nuclear problem: a core or central problem, a central conflict, which has its roots in infancy, and plays a part in the entire development of the personality, esp. of later conflicts and complexes ➤ For A. Adler, the nuclear problem is the feeling of inferiority, for Freudians it is the Oedipus situation, for neopsychoanalysts any early conflict may become for a particular person the nuclear problem—*Contr. w.* conflict/actual.—*Syn* ROOT CONFLICT, NUCLEAR CONFLICT, NUCLEAR COMPLEX.

nucleus *n*, *pl.* nuclei, nucleuses: 1. a central mass or point about which matter is gathered, a focal point. 2. the most important portion of every living cell, having a definite structure separated from the rest of the cell, or cytoplasm. 3. a cluster of cells within the cerebrum—*adj.* nuclear. **nucleus/amygdaloid**: see amygdaloid nucleus.

nucleus/red: either of two large oval nuclei situated in the mesencephalon, one on each side of the middle line.

nuisance/attractive: see attractive nuisance.

null hypothesis: the logical contradictory of the hypothesis that one seeks to test ➤ If the null hypothesis can be proved false, its contradictory is thereby proved true (See opposition 1) Since one exception can overthrow a generalization, it is usually easier to disprove the null than to prove the original hypothesis directly. Hence, a common research design calls for a testing to see whether the null hypothesis can be denied or disproved. There are two cautions only the strictest logical contradictory can be used as a null hypothesis (a contrary hypothesis does not serve), and, failure to disprove the null hypothesis does not permit of any inference. ¶ In a typical experimental design, the hypothesis is that two variables show a greater-than-chance difference. The null hypothesis is that there is no difference greater than could be expected by chance; this is tested by appropriate examination of obtained differences.

nulliplex inheritance: inheritance determined by a recessive factor from each parent.

number blindness = sensory acalculia.

number combination = number fact.

number completion test: one in which the task is to complete a series of numbers that

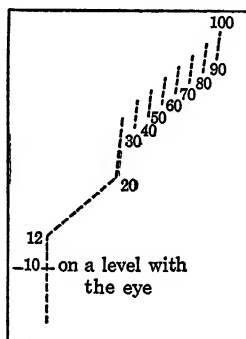
are arranged according to some plan or pattern: e.g., 3, 6, 12, —, —.

number concept: 1. the idea one has about the number system 2. (*educ*) the correctness and extent of a pupil's grasp of the idea of number and of the number system.

number fact or combination: an arithmetic statement of the result of computation between two numbers. $2 + 6 = 8$, $4 \times 3 = 12$, $9 \div 3 = 3$ are number facts. The BASIC FUNDAMENTAL NUMBER FACTS are those employing in the computation only the numbers 1 to 9.

number factor or N: a factor, found in the analysis of many ability tests, manifested in facility for manipulation of numbers and for closely related operations.—See *abilities/primary mental*.

number form: an imaginal representation of the number series in which the person "sees" each number as having a position in



(After F. Galton)

space ➤ Often a vivid image of such spatial representation is evoked when hearing or seeing numerals. A fairly common form has the numbers from 0 to 9 on one line, those from 10 to 19 on a line at an angle to it, etc. to 100.—See *synesthesia*.

number/rational: a number expressible as the quotient of two whole numbers or integers. An **IRRATIONAL NUMBER** is a perfectly definite number, but it cannot be expressed as a quotient between two integers: e.g., π , the ratio between circumference and diameter of a circle, the square root of 2.

numerical value = absolute *value.

nurturance: *n.* the tendency that leads one to provide nurture—i.e., food, shelter, and other care—to the young or to the weak and incapable.

nurture: *n.* 1. the environmental factors collectively—whether those of education and training, or those directly influencing physical growth and metabolism—that affect an individual from conception onward 2. those environmental factors provided by parents and by social agency, rearing; upbringing.—*Contr w nature* (1).

nutriance need: (*H. A. Murray*) the need to seek food and drink.

nutrient: *n.* a substance taken into the body and transformed into living tissue or stored.

nyctalopia (nik'ta·lō'pi·ə) *n.* 1. = *day *blindness*. 2. = *night *blindness*. ➤ The term is too ambiguous for any use.

nyctophobia: *n.* morbid fear of the dark.

nymphomania: *n.* abnormally strong sex desire in females.—*Syn ANDROMANIA*—*Ant. frigidity*.—*Cp satyriasis*, abnormal sex desire in males, *erotomania*, the general term.

nystagmus (nis·tag'məs) *n.* a quick, jerky movement of the eyes, followed by a slower return ➤ In most cases the movement is lateral; but **ROTATORY NYSTAGMUS**, in which the eye moves about the visual axis, and **VERTICAL NYSTAGMUS**, in which the eye moves up and down, also occur. It is a normal phenomenon in pursuit movements of the eye (e.g., watching the landscape from a moving vehicle), but may also be symptomatic of visual defect or of brain lesion. Its presence or absence under varied stimulation (**caloric *nystagmus**, **rotational *nystagmus**, **galvanic *nystagmus**) is used in neurological diagnosis.—*adj. nystagmic*.

nystagmus/caloric: induction of nystagmus by irrigation of one or both ears with hot or cold water.

nystagmus/galvanic: nystagmus induced by passing an electric current through the auditory labyrinth.

nystagmus/rotational: nystagmus induced by rapid rotation of the body, the quick phase of the eye movement being in the direction of rotation, the slower drift in the opposite direction. In **POSTROTATIONAL NYSTAGMUS**, the directions of the nystagmic movement are reversed.

O

O: 1. = *observer*. (*pl. Os*. Usually *ital*) 2. = *organism*. ➤ In either (1) or (2), **O** can be used for the individual experimented on.—*Syn. S* (1). 3. = (*Ror*) *original response*. 4. = *oscillation*.

sO_R = (*C. Hull*) *behavioral *oscillation*.—*Distg fr. S-O-R*, stimulus➔organism➔response.

obedience: *n.* conformity to rules and commands ➤ As compared with *compliance*,

there is often an implication that obedience is unwilling or unpleasant

object: *n.* 1. anything whatever. 2. that of which a subject or a person may be aware, toward which he takes any sort of attitude, or to which he responds, any phase, aspect, or part of the environment in the widest sense a unit of the situation which has a relatively constant meaning for a person. ➤ Objects may be material (more accurately, physical), social, or abstract (i.e., conceptual)—*Cp* perspective (2). In terms of inclusiveness we have a series stimulus, object, situation, field. 3. that which one seeks or strives for, aim, purpose, objective (*n*) 4. the conscious *content, in contrast both to the act or process of knowing or being aware, and to the actual environment or stimulus. 5. that which, presented to our perception, has a fixed and stable character, independent of the desires or opinions of the perceiver 6. that which has an existence independent of any subject or knower. 7. = object of *instinct. ➤ These meanings are often confounded so that two or more are implied in any given usage. In this dictionary, usage (2) is nearly always intended.

object assembly test: 1. a test requiring the subject to put together simple objects that have been disassembled 2. a jigsaw puzzle used as a test.

object assimilation: the tendency of the memory *image of a particular object to be altered toward a type form, to become with time more and more typical of the class to which it belongs: e.g., the memory of a particular ear of corn more and more approaches the image of the typical ear. ➤ The object may logically be classifiable into several classes; the memory image assimilates to the type image of that class most functional for the individual

object attitude: (*structural psychol.*) the attitude in which the observer is set to attend to the meaning or context of an experience ➤ It contrasts both with the stimulus attitude (2) and with the process attitude.

object/behavior: an object toward which there is a socially standardized kind of behavior: e.g., a fountain pen, a chair, chopsticks ➤ A given individual may not know, or may elect to ignore, the socially recognized behavior.

object blindness: a disorder in which, though able to see, the person cannot recognize objects as such.—*Syn* agnosia/visual.

object cathexis: (*psychoan.*) 1. diversion of the libido from its primary sexual aim and its investment in an object not directly sexual. 2. more generally, investment of libido in an object.—*Syn* (for 2) object choice.

object choice: (*psychoan.*) selection of an object or person as the love object.—*Syn.*

object cathexis. ➤ The choice may be narcissistic or anaclitic, the object may be real or merely imaginary

object color: color seen as belonging to an object ➤ This includes surface and volume *colors to the extent that surfaces and volumes are perceived as objects or parts of objects. Object colors are relatively insensitive to changes in viewing conditions, i.e., they exhibit the phenomenon of constancy.

object constancy: see constancy/object.

object finding: (*psychoan.*) the process of transferring libido from erogenous zones to objects in the environment.—*Cp.* object libido, object cathexis.

objectification: see sublimation.

objectify: *v* to make a phenomenon apparent to the senses; to make objective.

objectifying attitude: (*K. Goldstein*) an attitude wherein the subject is reacting to the properties of an external object, disregarding his personal reactions to it ➤ Objectivity, or objectivity attitude, are more suitable for this meaning.

objectifying function: the process by which the *Gestaltqualität* is created

object/instinctual or object of instinct: see instinct/object of.

objectivation: *n* (*psychoan.*) that special form of defensive projection in which one's own feelings are ascribed to another who, as it happens, actually has them ➤ E.g., an unsympathetic person covers up by a sensitive detection of the lack of sympathy manifested by others When the projection is to an inanimate object, the actual possession of corresponding feelings can only be symbolic. For the latter, defensive empathy (1) seems a better term.

objective: *adj.* 1. (*philos* prior to Kant) existing in idea; of that which is the object of a subject's awareness ➤ This meaning is almost the direct opposite of 2. (*philos*) existing in fact in the world, not merely in idea; not subjective. 3. = physical; open to observation by physical instruments 4. not dependent upon the judgment or accuracy of the individual observer; free from personal and emotional bias; hence, 5. open to observation by any competent observer 6. localized by the observer outside his own body visual data are localized as objective, whereas kinesthetic data are not 7. pertaining to an object.

➤ Meanings (2), (3), (4), (5) are often not clearly distinguished; OBJECTIVE DATA, e.g., may imply any of them.—See objective psychology, test/objective.

objective: *n* that at which one aims.—*Syn.* goal, purpose, aim.

objective psychology: a point of view or school of psychology which restricts itself to that which is open to observation by any competent observer, i.e., to data subject to

measurement in physical terms ➤In a broad sense, virtually all contemporary psychology is objective; its data are the data of response or performance. But objective psychology, as so named, rejects introspective data and introspective interpretations of data.—*Contr. w* phenomenology, subjective psychology, content psychology.—*Approx. syn.* behaviorism, objectivism.

objective type: see subjective type.

objectivism: *n* 1. = objective psychology. 2. (*educ*) a point of view that stresses impersonal standards in education

objectivity: *n* freedom from bias, impersonality, judgment unaffected by feeling ➤The OBJECTIVITY OF A TEST applies to the test form and to its scoring, not to the attitude of the testee

object libido: (*psychoan*) libido bestowed upon persons, objects, causes, etc., external to the self. It is said to be the work of the ego.—*Contr. w.* ego libido.—*Syn* OBJECT LOVE

object loss: (*psychoan*) loss of the love coming to one from a certain person

object love = object libido.

object of instinct: see instinct/object of.

object size: the size of an object as determined from measurement at its surface ➤When size constancy holds, a person perceives a not too distant object as near its object size

oblique: *adj* of a line or a plane meeting another line or plane at some angle other than 90°

oblique (axes) solution: (*factor anal*) a solution wherein the axes representing factors are not at right angles, i.e., they are OBLIQUE FACTORS ➤Such factors are correlated with each other, the matrix of the correlations between factors (FACTOR MATRIX) can be factored to yield second-order *factors.—*Contr w* orthogonal solution.

oblique muscles: a pair of eye muscles (which see).

obliviscence (ob"li-vis'ens): *n* 1. forgetfulness 2. the tendency of material that has been learned to disappear or to become unrecalable. ➤*Contr w* reminiscence, the tendency of material learned to recur later

oblongata = medulla oblongata.

obnubilation: *n* clouding of consciousness; partial stupor.

obscenity: *n* gestures, language, or pictures that violate the established conventions of what may properly be expressed under certain conditions in respect to sex and the excretory functions ➤Obscenity obviously varies with the circumstances and with the culture; the effort to define it by legislation meets grave difficulties.—*Distg. fr.* indecency.—*adj* obscene.

obscurantism (ob'skyūr'ən-tiz-əm): *n* 1. deliberate attempt to keep others from un-

derstanding. 2. opposition to public enlightenment, to science and education.—*adj.* obscurant.

observation: *n.* 1. directed or intentional awareness or scrutiny of particulars or facts. ➤It is sometimes opposed to experiment; more commonly the latter is taken to be a particular form of observation 2. a numerical value or score by which an observed fact is represented 3. remarks, esp informal remarks, stating what has been observed

observational methods: techniques and procedures for assisting the observer to make more complete and accurate observation ➤Included are mechanical aids to observation, charts and check lists for prompt and inclusive records, motion picture photography and sound recording, special training of the observer

observation/error of: see error of observation.

observation/naturalistic: see naturalistic observation.

observation/random: see random observation.

observer or O: *n* 1. one who attends closely to an object or event with a view to noting and reporting about it. 2. one who makes introspective observations; = subject (3) (which see) —*Contr. w* experimenter.

observer/participant: a person who observes a social process while himself taking part in it

obsession: *n* an idea that haunts one and cannot be shaken off. It is usually associated with dread or anxiety.—See obsessive-compulsive reaction.—*adj.* and *pers n.* obsessive.

obsessional neurosis: see neurosis/obsessional.

obsession/masked: (*psychoan*) an obsession that manifests itself in a disguised form, esp in the form of a psychogenic alleged pain ➤The pain is said either to be the means whereby a pleasurable obsessive idea is kept from consciousness, or to be the representative in consciousness of the repressed idea.

obsession/somatic: one that centers upon a bodily feature: e.g., Cyrano's *obsession* with his nose

obsessive-compulsive reaction: (*Stan. Psychiat.*) a psychoneurotic behavior in which anxiety is associated with preoccupation with unwanted ideas (OBSESSION) and with persistent impulses to repeat certain acts over and over (COMPULSION): e.g., the compulsion to count every step, to touch every tree one passes in walking, to wash the hands constantly, etc. ➤OBSESSIONS and COMPULSIONS were formerly distinguished, but it is now recognized that they form only a single syndrome or behavior pattern. See compulsiveness. The

obsessive-compulsive reaction is classified as a psychoneurosis, and compulsive personality as a personality disorder, but the overlap is great—*Syn* COMPULSION NEUROSIS, OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE NEUROSIS. The simple term **compulsiveness** is often used for the whole syndrome

obstacle sense: the ability, often found in the blind and in some others, to avoid obstacles without visual warning—*Cp.* facial vision.

obstruction method or technique: a means of measuring the relative strength of an animal's motivation by determining to what extent it will endure a negatively rewarding stimulus in order to reach a goal ➤ In the COLUMBIA OBSTRUCTION BOX the animal is separated from the goal or incentive by an electrically charged grid. The strength of the motivation to seek the goal provided—food, mate, offspring—is measured by the number of approaches, contacts, or crossings in a given period.

obtained score = raw *score.

Occam's razor (ok'əmz) a general canon of thinking stated in the form that "entities" (= explanatory principles) should not be needlessly multiplied. ➤ See **parsimony/principle of.** The application of Occam's razor to the concepts, constructs, and terms of psychology would have made this dictionary a smaller book.

occasionalism: *n* (*philos*) a form of parallelism holding that God directly causes the bodily processes that correspond to or are parallel to psychic processes (or vice versa) on the occasion of a change in either

occipital lobe (ok'sip'ə·təl) a major division of either cerebral hemisphere: in man it is situated in the dorsal portion.

occlusion: *n.* a closing, a stopping of a passageway—*v.* occlude.

occultism: *n* the attempt to control natural processes by secret and magical procedures; or belief in the possibility of such control—*adj.* occult.

occupation: *n* 1. an activity in which a person regularly engages for pay 2. whatever one is doing.

occupational ability pattern: the average test scores on a variety of tests made by workers in the several occupations

occupational family: a group of occupations that require similar ability and training.

occupational field: a broad area of occupations that require, for their successful pursuit, similar abilities, aptitudes, and vocational-interest patterns—*Cp.* **occupational family**, which is somewhat narrower

occupational hierarchy: 1. the ordering of occupations according to the severity of requirements, or of a particular requirement, for competence: e.g., the ordering of jobs according to the average intelligence found

necessary. 2. the ordering or rating of occupational groups according to the social esteem in which they are held ➤ The rating depends upon a variety of ill-defined criteria and differs according to the phrasing of the inquiry

occupational interest inventory: an inquiry form listing a considerable number of interests that have been found to correlate with the interests manifested by persons of demonstrated success in a variety of occupations.

occupational level: see **level/occupational.**

occupational prestige: see **occupational hierarchy.**

occupational test: a test of ability in a given vocation—*Distg. fr* vocational aptitude test.—*Cp* trade *test.

occupational therapy: treatment of disorders by giving the patient purposeful work to do. In certain surgical cases, the work is designed to exercise certain muscles, but the more usual purpose is to induce a healthier "frame of mind"

ochlophobia (ok'lə·fō'bī·ə). *n.* morbid fear of crowds

octave: *n* a pitch interval between two tones, one of which has twice the vibration frequency of the other; or the higher of the two tones so related

ocular: *adj* having to do with the eye—*Syn.* ophthalmic.—*Distg fr* optic (which see).

ocular dominance: see **dominance** (5).

oculo- (ok'ū·lō-). combining form meaning *the eye* or *pertaining to the eye.*

oculogyral illusion or movement (-jī'rəl): the apparent movement of a very faint light in a darkened room which occurs as a result of rotational *nystagmus.

oculomotor: *adj* pertaining to eye movements of three sorts of the extrinsic muscles which turn the eyeball (**eye-muscle** movements); of **accommodation**, chiefly effecting changes in the lens, of the iris, effecting change in the pupil

oculomotoric (-mō·tôr'ik): *adj* properly, pertaining to the neuromuscular system that moves the eyeballs ➤ It is often employed as a fancy term for oculomotor, i.e., as pertaining to eye movements.

oculomotor nerve: (*neurol*) the IIIrd cranial nerve, which innervates all the extrinsic eye muscles except the external rectus and superior oblique.

odd-even technique: see **correlation/chance-halves.**

odor: *n* that which is smelled ➤ Odor may refer either to the stimulus or to the mental *content.—*Syn.* smell, scent—*adj.* odorous.

odorimetry (ō'dər·im'ə·tri): *n.* the measurement of odors

odor prism: (*H Henning*) a schematic rep-

resentation of relations between the supposed basic six classes of odors and of the transitional or mixed odors

oe-: for words beginning with oe- see e- (Exception, *Oedipus*)

Oedipus (ed'i-pəs, ē'di-): *n.* a mythical character best known as the hero of two of Sophocles' tragedies. Unwittingly he killed his father and married his mother. ➤According to Freud, this myth represents a universal infantile experience which is later repressed. See **Oedipus complex**.—*Var.* **Edipus**.—*adj.* **Oedipal**.

Oedipus/complete: (*psychoan*) the simultaneous presence of a tendency to display **object love** for the mother and identification with the father, and of a tendency to display object love for the father and identification with the mother. ➤The strength of the respective loves of mother and of father is determined chiefly by experience and may vary from person to person.

Oedipus (or Edipus) complex: (*psychoan*) the repressed desire of a person for sex relations with the parent of opposite sex. ➤The Oedipus complex specifically refers to the desire of the boy for his mother; but in theoretical discussions it is broadened to include the analogous desire of the girl for her father, specifically called the **Electra complex**. The Oedipus complex is held by psychoanalysts to be practically universal. The repression is effected very early and its manifestations are extremely numerous and varied. In early childhood, the repression is relatively weak and the complex manifests itself in less disguised forms as hostility toward the like-sex parent and as rivalry for the affection of the opposite-sex parent. In adult life the manifestations are subtly disguised. The Oedipus complex is the **nuclear complex** of all neuroses. ¶Oedipus alone is often used for Oedipus complex.—*Syn* **MOTHER COMPLEX**.—*adj.* **Oedipal**, **Edipal** (also without capitals)

Oedipus/inverted: see **inverted Oedipus**.
oesophagus: see **esophagus**.

oestrogen: see **estrogen**.

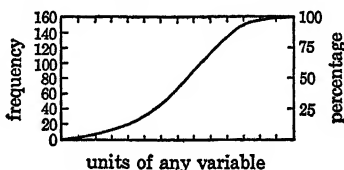
oestrus, **oestrus** or **oestrous cycle** = **estrus**.

offense: *n.* 1. action contrary to law, morals, or social convention. 2. a hostile act, one designed to damage an enemy.—*Var.* **offence**.—*adj.* **offensive**.—*v.* **offend**.

Office of Strategic Services or **OSS**: an organization of the U.S. Government during World War II that obtained military information in enemy countries and carried on various forms of psychological warfare. The OSS developed a number of psychological procedures for the assessment of personality.

official optimism: the denial of "negative things" in the self

ogive (ō'jiv; ō·jiv'): *n.* 1. a curve with a double bend, as in the letter S. 2. (*stat*) a graphic representation of a cumulative frequency distribution. ➤This curve is a special form of **ogive** (1); it has a double



An ogive curve representing cumulative frequency

bend (roughly like an S tilted forward) but rises continuously. The cumulative frequencies may be plotted so that each ordinate of the ogive expresses either the percentage or the number of observations that are "more than" the corresponding abscissa.—*Syn* **CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY GRAPH**.—*adj.* **ogival** (ō·jiv'vəl)

ohm (ōm) *n.* the unit of electrical resistance

Ohm's law: (*audition*) a generalization that the hearer perceives a complex tone not as a single sound but as a compound of the simple tones of which it is composed, so that with careful attention (and some training) the separate components can be distinguished. ➤It is thought that the analysis takes place in the ear itself by a physical separation of the complex acoustic wave. The irregular wave forms that give rise to noises are not so analyzed, but nearly all noises incorporate some tones which can also be analyzed out.—*Distg fr* **Fourier's** analysis of the complex physical wave into a series of simple (sinusoidal) wave forms. Since Ohm's law deals with the perceived sounds, not with the stimulus, it is improperly (though usually) called Ohm's **acoustic law**.—*Syn* **OHM'S AUDITORY LAW** (*prefd*)

-oid: suffix meaning *similar, like, or apparently like*

old age: see **development/levels of**.

olfactie (ol fak'tē): *n.* a unit of intensity of smell

olfaction (ol-fak'shən): *n.* the sense of smell.—*adj.* **olfactory**, pertaining to smelling or to the sense of smell, or characterizing a stimulus as belonging to that sense; **olfactible**, of intensity great enough to be smelled; **olfactive** (*rare*), creating a smell.
olfactometer (ol'fak·tōm'ē·tər): *n.* an instrument that regulates the amount and intensity of a smell stimulus

olfactory: see **olfaction**.

olfactory brain = **rhinencephalon**.

olfactory bulb: either of two oval masses of gray matter lying on the floor of the

cranium just above the nasal cavity, one on each side. The bulbs are an extension of the cerebrum and are centers for smell.—*Syn* OLFACTORY LOBE, RHINENCEPHALON (somewhat more inclusive)

olfactory lobe = olfactory bulb.

oligergasia (ol'ī-gar-gā'zha) *n* (*A Meyer*) any of the more or less static disorders that comprise all types of mental *deficiency.

olig(o)-: combining form meaning *few, little, scanty*.

oligencephaly = mental *deficiency that is constitutional in origin

oligologia (ol'ī-gō-lō'jī-ə) *n* fewness of words, lack of terms wherewith to make fine distinctions ➤ This disorder is most uncommon in several of the subfields covered by this dictionary.—*Syn* OLIGOPHASIA, OLIGOLALIA, OLIGOGRAPIA.

oligophrenia (-frē'nī-ə) = mental *deficiency.—*adj* oligophrenic (-fren'ik), of feeble intellect.

oligophrenic detail or *Do*: (*Ror*) a kind of response to the inkblot that is judged to be impoverished and indicative of low mental level

omnibus test: see test/omnibus.

omnipotence/infantile: (*psychoan*) the implicit expectation or expectancy of the very young child that his wishes fulfill themselves. No conscious generalization is involved.—See **omnipotence of the id**, **omnipotence of thought**.

omnipotence of the id: (*psychoan*) a figurative expression for the view that the id, not being restricted by reality, can always find satisfaction through wish fulfillment. For the id, an image of something is as good as the thing itself—i.e., it is immediately satisfying.

omnipotence of thought: acting as if mere wishes or thoughts were realities, or as if they must have results in the external world. It is a sort of magic belief. whatever you think, happens

omnipotency/theory of: the hypothesis that in late infancy and early childhood the individual literally regards himself as able to control all the persons around him. **Negativism** results when he is disabused of this idea.

onanism (ō'nən-iz-əm): *n*. 1. properly, COITUS INTERRUPTUS (withdrawal before ejaculation). 2. = **masturbation**. ➤ This usage is common but incorrect

oneiric (ō-nī'rik). *adj* pertaining to, or resembling, a dream; of a dreamlike waking state

oneir(o)-: combining form meaning *a dream*.

one-tailed test: see two-tailed test.

one-trial learning: 1. (*E. R Guthrie*) the acquisition by a stimulus pattern of its full associative strength on the first occasion of

its pairing with a response 2. (*B F Skinner*) the increase to a maximum of the probability that a given R will follow a given S as the result of one rewarded pairing ➤ *Cp* the continuity theory, which postulates that an increment of stimulus-response strength is accumulated at each rewarded pairing until a maximum is reached

one-way screen: a screen or window permitting vision through it in only one direction, so that from one side an observer can watch unobserved.

onliness: *n* the state of being an only child.

onomatopoetic (on'ə-mat'ə pō et'ik) *adj*. of words that imitate the sounds of nature. e.g., crack, meow ➤ The ONOMATOPOETIC THEORY (sometimes called the DING-DONG THEORY) attributes the origin of language to the imitation of natural sounds. **Neologisms** which thus mimic natural sounds are a common symptom in schizophrenia.—*Var.* **onomatopoeic** (-pē'ik)—*n* **onomatopoeia**, -poesis.

onset: *n* 1. the moment when a stimulus reaches threshold value, or the period from first application of a stimulus of given strength until a threshold value of sensory response is reached. 2. the beginning of a disease or disorder.

onto-: combining form that denotes *being, existence*, specif (*biol*), *an individual living being*

ontogenesis or ontogeny (on'tō-jen'ə-səs; on toj'ə-nī) *n* the origin, or origin and development, of an individual organism or of one of its organs or functions ➤ *Contr. w.* **PHYLOGENESIS**, **PHYLOGENY**, the origin, or origin and development, of a biological group (a variety, species, or phylum) or, metaphorically, of a group taken as analogous to a species. **Ontogeny** denotes the abstract general problem of origin and development within the organism's life history e.g., the problem of the adequacy of ontogeny to explain individual differences. **Ontogenesis** deals with the particular: e.g., the ontogenesis of John Doe's particular skillfulness. A similar distinction holds for **PHYLOGENY** and **PHYLOGENESIS**.—*adj* **ontogenetic**.

ontogeny: see **ontogenesis**.

ontology: the metaphysical study of the ultimate nature of being.

open-class society: one in which **social mobility** up and down the scale is possible.—*Contr w* **fixed-class society**.

open-cue situation: a learning task in which all the means necessary to reach a desired goal are visible to the animal. The task is to grasp the relations of these means to each other and to the goal.—*Cp* **hidden-cue situation**.

open-ended question: a question that defines the general topic inquired about but

leaves to the option of the person replying both the form and the substance of the reply. The answer may be a gesture, a single word, or an extended comment. ➤ An **OPEN-ENDED** or **NONDIRECTIVE INTERVIEW** asks several questions related to a general topic, questions that are broadly phrased and leave much scope to the interviewee to determine what shall be talked about. e.g., "How goes it with you?", "Are things better or worse than they used to be?"—*Cp.* **client-centered** (or **nondirective**) ***therapy**, which uses such questioning—*Syn.* **FREE-ANSWER QUESTION**, esp. for academic examination questions—*Contr.* **w. fixed-alternative question**.

open group: one to which new members can be added ➤ Said especially of a **therapy group**.

open-mindedness: *n.* readiness to consider different points of view; the attitude with which we greet ideas that conform to our prejudices.

openness/figural: (*Gestalt*) the degree to which the total area of a shape is not enclosed within the figure. ➤ Shapes are usually experienced as "possessing" an area around them approximately equal to the area of the circle within which the shape could be inscribed. Of this total area, part is open (without a boundary line) to the surrounding space, the rest is enclosed by the boundary lines of the figure. Thus, a Maltese cross includes in its area the space between the arms; this space is open. A circle is generally experienced as completely enclosing all the area that "belongs" to that figure, hence has zero figural openness.

open question = **open-ended question**.

operant (op'ər-ənt) *adj.* characterizing, or pertaining to, a response or a behavior that is identified by its consequences in the environment ➤ Usually there is no known specific stimulus, though the behavior takes place in a definable situation: e.g., an animal in a puzzle box emits operant behavior that is certainly relevant to the whole situation but not at first to any identifiable aspect or cue—the essential fact is that the animal opens the door. Some authors include in their definition the lack of identifiable stimulus, but it is undesirable to make ignorance a criterion of meaning if it can be avoided.—*See* **respondent**.—*Cp.* also **instrumental behavior**, **vacuum response**.

operant conditioning = **instrumental conditioning** (see **conditioning 2**).

operant learning: the form of learning wherein the organism becomes progressively more likely to respond in a given situation with that response which, in previous similar situations, has brought about a rewarding or satisfying state of affairs; or wherein a stimulus, having evoked a re-

sponse that brings into view a rewarding stimulus or that prevents or removes an obnoxious stimulus, thereafter is more likely to evoke that response—*Syn.* **OPERANT CONDITIONING**, **INSTRUMENTAL CONDITIONING**, **TYPE-R CONDITIONING**, **REINFORCEMENT CONDITIONING**—*See* **conditioning (2)** and **discussion**.

operant level: 1. the rate of occurrence of an operant response before the response has been experimentally reinforced. 2. the rate of such occurrence after the response has been extinguished. ➤ It is not known whether (1) and (2) are identical within the limits of error.

operant reserve = **reflex reserve**.

operate: *v.* to do work, to act; to produce an effect ➤ Properly, **operate** is distinguished from **function**, which means to operate in a context or system, or to serve an end or purpose; but the two are often interchangeable.

operating characteristic: 1. a quantitative statement of the effects to be expected when using a procedure or object. 2. (of a test of significance) the probability of accepting the null hypothesis for each possible, statistically defined, situation—*Cp.* **power function** of a test, **item operating characteristic**.

operation: *n.* a doing, a performing; or what is done or performed ➤ An **EMPIRICAL OPERATION** alters the nature or relations among facts; a **LOGICAL** or **MATHEMATICAL OPERATION** changes the relations between symbols according to the rules of logic or mathematics.

operational: *adj.* pertaining to an operation or procedure. ➤ The word has acquired a halo of profundity of which it should be divested. Esp., **operational** does not imply truth, correctness, or scientific validity, but simply that one is talking about a procedure.—*Distg. fr.* **operational analysis** or **research**.—*See* **operationalism**, **operational definition**.

operational analysis: (*commun. theory*) the determination of the relation between **input** and **output** in a transmission system ➤ Under certain conditions the animal organism may be treated as a transmission system. Both input and output must be measured in units that can be added.

operational definition: defining a term by stating the operations or procedures employed in distinguishing the object referred to from others.

➤ According to the doctrine of **operationalism** all the meaning of any term rests ultimately upon facts of direct observation, but it may be several degrees removed from the observation. The meaning of **IQ** is the division of mental age by chronological age, neither of which is an observed fact; but

each of the latter two terms reaches back to direct observations. Sometimes, however, the linkage with empirical fact is lacking and the definition lacks meaningful reference.

The duty of the editor of a dictionary is not to decide whether a term has operational meaning, though when one is current it is given. For dictionary purposes it is enough that we find ordinarily used words that can regularly be substituted for the term defined. Thus, **pyrophobia** is defined as a "morbid fear of fire"; many doubt that either *fear* or *morbid* can be operationally defined. When we do have an operational definition, it does not guarantee the actual existence of the object or event named, but only that it has meaning.

operationalism: *n* the doctrine that terms, propositions, concepts, constructs, and theories are given all their meaning—in the last analysis—by the methods of observation or investigation used to arrive at them, that they have no other meaning than is yielded by the procedures or operations by which the things or processes to which they refer are known. ➤ Thus, a given **mental *age** means merely that under certain standard conditions the child can perform such tasks as counting backward, fitting blocks into appropriate slots, reproducing a design from memory. A **threshold** means just that the individual has made certain judgments when certain prescribed psychophysical procedures have been followed. It follows that a threshold obtained by one psychophysical procedure does not mean the same as one obtained by another procedure, unless the equivalence is proved by other procedures. In the same way **classical and instrumental *conditioning**, being defined by distinct operations, must be considered distinct concepts until linked (as some think they have been) by common operations.

On the other hand, many terms that are given apparently different verbal definitions turn out to have reference to the same operations—in which case there is only one concept.

Operationalism is related to but distinguishable from **physicalism** and from **positivism**.—*Cp* **operational definition**.—*Syn* **OPERATIONISM**.—See **psychology/divisions and schools of**, VIII.

operational research: a fact-finding procedure for the control of any system in operation. ➤ It includes a clear statement of the results to be aimed at, identification of the relevant **variables** and their statement in quantitative terms, measurement of their fluctuations in the given situation, and discovery of how these variables interact. The system may be a machine, a social organization, or a combination of machine

and person. The aim of operational research is to discover how, under the necessary over-all conditions, rules, and limits, the system can best accomplish what it is designed or expected to do.—*Cp* **action research**.—*Syn* **OPERATIONS RESEARCH**. **operationism** = **operationalism**.

operator: *n* (*math*) a symbol indicating an operation to be performed upon other symbols. E.g., in the expression X^2 , the 2 is an operator.

ophthalmia (of·thal'mī·ə) *n* an inflammation of the outer tissues of the eye, especially of the conjunctiva. **OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM** is a contagious inflammation of the eye contracted during birth.

ophthalmic (of·thal'mīk) *adj* pertaining to the eye.—*Syn* **ocular**.—*Distg fr* **optic**. **ophthalm(o)-** (of·thal'mō-) combining form meaning *eye* or *eyes*.

ophthalmology: *n* that branch of medicine which treats of the eye. It includes surgery, medication, and the prescription of glasses.—*pers n* **ophthalmologist** or **oculist**, a physician or surgeon specializing in this field.

ophthalmometer (-mom'ə·tər) 1. an instrument to measure the curvature of the front surface of the **cornea**. 2. any **ophthalmic** instrument.—*adj* **ophthalmometric**.—*n* **ophthalmometry**.

ophthalmoscope: *n* an instrument permitting inspection of the inside of the eye, esp. of the **retina**.

ophthalmotrope (-mə·trōp) *n* an instrument for demonstrating the movements of the eyeball by means of a model of the six pairs of **extrinsic eye muscles**.

-opia, -opy: combining forms meaning *defect of sight*.

opiate (ō'pī it, -āt) *n* 1. any drug containing opium or a derivative. 2. anything tending to quiet or soothe a person: his speech was an *opiate*.—*adj* **opiate** (-at'ik).

opinion: *n* 1. a belief that one holds to be without emotional commitment or desire, and to be open to reevaluation since the evidence is not affirmed to be convincing. It is capable of verbal expression under appropriate circumstances, at least to oneself. ➤ The presumed objectivity of opinion distinguishes it from other attitudes, even though the objectivity may be self-deception (most opinions being, in fact, truer expressions of desire and of personality structure than the holder supposes). But even though influenced thus by motive or desire, **opinion** is addressed to a matter involving some knowledge and a measurable amount of factual evidence. Otherwise it would be pure fancy. 2. that which is thus believed, stated in words for oneself. ➤ **Public statements** may or may not represent

the "true" opinion **Opinion-poll** takers record public (i.e., overt) statements under conditions as favorable as possible to correspondence between the overt statement and the covert (inner) statement. If the belief cannot be verbalized, *set* is a more suitable term. 3. = **attitude**. ➤ Since verbal statements of opinion are often sought as a revelation of attitude, *opinion* and *attitude* are often used interchangeably. This blurs a useful distinction between the ostensibly intellectual *opinion* and the ostensibly evaluative *attitude*.—See **attitude**.

opinionaire: *n* a questionnaire seeking opinions on a wide variety of topics.

opinion poll: a survey of opinions arrived at by questioning on specific issues.—See **opinion/public**.

opinion/public: the general trend of opinion, attitude, sentiment, or judgment that is held by a large social group or public (2). ➤ In this phrase, distinctions between attitude, opinion, and sentiment are usually ignored. Unanimity is not implied, but some sort of consensus is. ¶ A PUBLIC OPINION POLL or SURVEY appraises feeling-action readiness (attitude or sentiment) by collecting, from a representative sample of a large social group or public, overt expressions of opinion, of interest, of approval-disapproval or other dimension of feeling, concerning a particular issue. Appraisals may be made by interview or by written questionnaire.—See **opinion** (2).

opium: *n* a narcotic drug, produced from one species of poppy, which depresses the higher nerve centers and creates a feeling of euphoria.—*adj.* opiate (which see).

opportunistic: *adj.* 1. of behavior dependent upon circumstances for direction and satisfaction ➤ It is contrasted by G. Allport with **proprie** (which see). Since satisfactions frequently experienced come to be preferred, the opportunist finds satisfaction in what is common in the environment. 2. adapting to the circumstances of the moment, often to the neglect of principle; hence, expedient.

opportunity class: a class for pupils of any age or grade who do not adapt readily to ordinary school procedures or in an ordinary class grade ➤ Theoretically, such a class is not primarily for the mentally deficient, and its members are expected to return as soon as possible to regular classes. But the term is often a euphemism for vocational and prevocational training of those deemed unsuited for further academic study. The term should (and sometimes does) include classes for pupils making extra progress as well as for those who are retarded.—*Cp* **special class**.

opposite/reversal into: (*psychoan*) a defense procedure by means of which grati-

fication is obtained by inverting the instinctual aim, when the direct aim is blocked. E.g., a child whose instinctual aim is to beat somebody is said to find gratification in being naughty and thus being himself beaten.

opposites test: a test in which the task is to give the opposite or contrary of a given word.

opposition: *n* 1. (*logic*) a relation between concepts or propositions such that the truth of one implies a limitation on the truth of the other. Two important principles of opposition are the PRINCIPLE OF CONTRADICTION (to be distinguished from the fundamental law of thought sometimes called the law of *contradiction) and the PRINCIPLE OF CONTRARIETY. If the falsity of one proposition implies the truth of the other, and vice versa, they are mutually CONTRADICTORY. (See **null hypothesis**, based on this principle.) If the truth of one proposition implies the falsity of the other, but the falsity of one does not imply the truth of the other, they are CONTRARY. 2. resistance to ideas or efforts of another person or group, not necessarily accompanied by anger or wish to injure ➤ *Cp* **conflict**, which usually implies anger and desire to hurt. At the verbal level, opposition may be thought of as impersonal, conflict as personal, but the distinction is probably only relative and not great.

optic(al): *adj* 1. pertaining to the science of optics. 2. pertaining to the eye, or to vision ➤ For this meaning **ocular** or **visual** (respectively) are more accurate, but a given phenomenon may be **optic(al)** (1), **ocular**, and **visual**. Moreover, **optic** occurs in many neurological expressions: e.g., **optic nerve**.

optical axis: the central line of vision; the straight line through the centers of curvature of both lens and cornea.

optical illusion: an illusion, whether physical or psychological, that affects vision.

optic disc: the area in the retina where the fibers of the optic nerve are gathered before leaving the retina. The area, nearly but not wholly insensitive to light, is also known as the **blind spot**.

optician: *n* one who makes lenses.—*Distg. fr* **optometrist**, **oculist**, **ophthalmologist**.

optic lobe: either of the superior pair of the **corpora quadrigemina**.

optic nerve: the IInd cranial nerve, which connects the retina with the visual centers.

optic representation: the spatial relations of an object as these are presented to the retina, not as they are perceived ➤ A photograph is an optic representation, but it is generally subjected to a sort of object *constancy of perception.

optics: *n* the branch of physics that studies light or radiant energy

optic thalamus: *obsoles.* for **thalamus**.

optimal stimulation principle: (*C Leuba*) the postulate that the organism tends to learn those reactions that produce an optimal level of total stimulation or excitation. ➤According to this view, either drive reduction or drive arousal may lead to an *optimal* level of stimulation

optimism: *n* a highly general attitude or personality trait that sees good in most objects and events and expects outcomes to be favorable.

optimize: *v* to cause a variable to be at the best level for the purpose in hand

optimum: *n* the best value in a given series for the purpose in hand ➤It need not be the greatest or the least: the optimal illumination is that at which one sees best, even though one can still see at vastly higher or lower levels of illumination—*adj* optimal or optimum.

optional transmission: (*Lorente de Nó*) the hypothesis that the firing or excitation of a given neuron by another given neuron depends not only on their immediate connection, but also on other events in the cell assembly or larger system.

opto-: combining form denoting *vision*, or *the eye* in relation to vision

optogram: *n.* an image of a light-reflecting object formed on the retina

optokinetic reactions: movements of the eye caused by visual stimulation; sometimes, the perceived motion in the visual field that results—See **autokinetic**.

optometry (op·tom'ə·tri): *n.* 1. the measurement of the eye and of visual functions. 2. the art and practice of increasing the efficiency of visual perception ➤The optometrist may prescribe visual training, corrective exercises, and spectacles, but he may not use surgery or medication
Optometry (2) is a profession overlapping with, but distinct from, the medical specialty ophthalmology.—*adj* optometrical.—*pers n* optometrist.

-opy: see -opia.

oral: *adj* 1. pertaining to the mouth or analogous opening. 2. pertaining to speaking, or to the spoken word—*Syn* verbal, which is ambiguous—*Distg.* fr **aural**.

oral-aggressive: *adj.* (*psychoan*) pertaining to character traits that represent sublimation of the oral biting phase: aggressiveness, envy, ambition, exploiting others

oral anxiety: (*psychoan.*) anxiety aroused in the oral (**libido**) stage. ➤It is said to be represented later by fantasies of an immense object in small pieces inside the body

oral cavity: the cavity extending from the lips to the **pharynx**.

oral character: (*psychoan*) 1. a characteristic of a person that reflects his experience during the oral (**libido**) stage. ➤E.g., optimism is said to result from a largely pleasurable experience in suckling 2. a personality that is unduly influenced by oral **erotism**; a person who has regressed or been arrested at the level of a slightly transformed oral erotism—*Syn* ORAL PERSONALITY.

oral dependence: (*psychoan.*) the desire to recover the security felt when safe in the mother's arms with the mouth anchored to the nipple as a source of intense gratification

oral drive: a drive leading to oral satisfactions, i.e., to those resulting from stimulation of the inner membranes of the mouth, as in sucking and mouthing

oral erotism: a tendency to derive pleasure or satisfaction from stimulation of the lips and inner membranes of the mouth, as in sucking or mouthing objects ➤In psychoanalysis, this tendency marks one of the pregenital stages of development, the oral (**libido**) stage. Persons who show an overdeveloped oral erotism have regressed to, or been arrested at, this stage.—See **erotism** and oral (**libido**) stage.—*Distg.* fr. sexual anomalies such as **cunnilinctus** or **fellatio**.—*Var* oral eroticism.—*adj* oral-erotic.

oral-incorporative: *adj* (*psychoan.*) of tendencies to possessiveness, voracity, greed, and envy that are rooted in the early infantile effort to incorporate part of the mother (finger, nipple, etc.) into oneself They are said to represent the ultimate in the effort to maintain the security of closeness to the mother. An ORAL-INCORPORATIVE PHASE (better, STAGE) is said by some psychoanalysts to be found in early infancy.

orality: *n.* 1. = oral erotism. 2. the oral component in a variety of neurotic disorders—*Cp.* oral character (1).

oral (libido) stage: (*psychoan*) the infantile period in which desire has not been differentiated into desire for nourishment and desire for sexual activity, and, hence, taking food has something of a sexual nature. ➤In later sexual anomalies concerned with the mouth, this primitive sexual character of oral activity is developed at the expense of normal genital satisfactions

oral method: the employment by the deaf of oral speech and of speech reading (also called lip reading or visual hearing) as the chief way of communicating with other persons, whether deaf or hearing—*Contr.* w. manual method.

oral neurosis: (*I. Coriat*) term used to imply the theory that the functional speech disorders such as stuttering (generally held

to be **neurotic**) are specific disorders of the **oral libido**.

oral optimism: (*psychoan*) a tendency to optimism attributed to the infant's having been easily and abundantly satisfied in suckling

oral-passive character = **receptive character**.

oral personality = **oral character**.

oral primacy: (*psychoan*) the concentration of libido mainly on the oral zone so that satisfaction is chiefly derived from mouth contacts ➤ In earliest infancy oral primacy is normal, and mouth contacts therefore play a major part in building up the child's knowledge of reality. **Fixation** on, or **regression** to, the **ORAL PRIMACY STAGE** are hypothesized as causing neurotic symptoms

oral reading habit: moving the lips and tongue when engaged in "silent" reading

oral regression: (*psychoan*) a tendency to return to the earlier stage of development in which oral erotism was dominant, or to manifest anomalous behaviors which symbolically represent that stage.

oral sadism: (*psychoan*) the unconscious desire to bite, to injure or destroy by biting.

oral stage = **oral (libido) stage**.

oral test: see **test/oral**.

orangutan (ə-rang'ū-tan''): *n.* one of the **anthropoid** apes, the other two being the gorilla and the chimpanzee.—*Syn* ORANG (ō-rang).

orbital (or-bit-əl) *adj.* of any orbit; esp., of the bony cavity surrounding the eye.

orchido-: combining form meaning *testis*

order: *n.* 1. a temporal or spatial arrangement of things 2. (*scientific method*) any system of relations such that one can pass from one item to another according to definite rules or in definite directions without missing any. ➤ In a **LINEAR ORDER** all the items are strung out as if on a line; to proceed from the 1st to the 6th, e.g., it is necessary to traverse the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th in that sequence. 3. a command; a rule issued by authority. 4. (*biol*) a category for classification a group of organisms above the family, below the biological class. 5. an approximate place in an **order of magnitude**. ➤ This meaning was originally mathematical. The *second* or *third order* means the squared or cubed degree of the original magnitude. But the term is often loosely used to place a datum approximately; it is of the *order* of the tens, the thousands, the billions; or it is of the *order* of a light year, meaning a *very* long time—*v.* 6. to put things or ideas in order; to arrange data or objects systematically, to put a particular datum in its determinate place in a certain system 7. to command; to manage persons by directions which they are con-

strained to obey—*adj.* **orderly**, in order, each item in place, **ordinal**, pertaining to order or indicating succession. an *ordinal* number

order/cyclic: an arrangement whereby a certain pattern or sequence of items regularly recurs e.g., the order of the symbols *adxadxadx*

order/linear: see **order (2)**.

order of a matrix: (*stat*) the size of a **matrix** stated as the number of rows and columns it contains It is written: a *matrix of the order of m by n*.

order of magnitude: the arrangement of objects or data in a sequence so that, for each item in the sequence, the preceding item is always less and the following is always more

order of merit (ranking): see **merit ranking**.

ordinal: *adj.* indicating order or succession, esp., as in **ORDINAL NUMBERS** first, second, etc.—*Distg fr* **cardinal** numbers

ordinal position: one indicating place in a succession: ➤ Ordinal position is usually indicated by the number series first, second, third, etc.

ordinate: (ōr'din-ət): *n.* (*math.*) 1. the vertical reference axis of a two-dimensional chart—*Syn* **Y AXIS**. 2. the shortest distance from a point *P* along a line parallel with the *Y* axis to the horizontal or *X* axis of a two-dimensional chart.—See **axis**.—*Syn* **Y DISTANCE**, **Y VALUE**.—*Ant.* **abscissa**.

orectic: see **orexis**.

Orestes complex (ō-res'tēz). (*psychoan*) the repressed desire of a son to kill his mother. ➤ *Cp.* **Oedipus complex**, of which the Orestes complex is said to be an outgrowth

orexis (ō-rek'səs): *n.* the affective and conative aspect of an act, in contrast with the **cognitive**.—*adj.* **orectic** (ō-rek'tik)

organ: *n.* a structural part of an organism adapted for the performance of some specific function or functions ➤ A **somatic** structure is ordinarily referred to, but **psychic** or **psychosomatic** structures or organs have been postulated—*adj.* **organic** (which see for other usages).

organ-erotic: *adj.* pertaining to the attachment of erotic feeling to a special bodily organ.

organ erotism = **organ libido**.

organic: *adj.* 1. pertaining to an **organ**. 2. pertaining to an **organism**, to that which has organs—*Syn.* **organismic** (*prefd.*). 3. resulting from the organization of something, or related in fundamental fashion to its constitution. 4. **vital**, not merely **mechanical**. 5. bodily, as contrasted with mental—*Syn* **somatic** (*prefd.*)—See **organic disorder**, in contrast with **functional disorder**.

organic analogy: a description of society in the terms of a biological organism—*Syn* ORGANISMIC ANALOGY, **organic concept of society**.

organic child: (*tech. slang*) a brain-damaged child.

organic concept of society: 1. a point of view that compares society to a biological organism, or regards society as really being an organism. 2. a description of society that emphasizes the mutual dependence of its components and the high degree of organization therein.—*Syn.* **organic analogy**.

organic disorder: impairment of function attributed to specifically known or hypothesized pathological lack or impairment of organic structure—See discussion under **functional disorder**.—*Syn.* **constitutional disorder**, but this often implies that the condition is congenital or at least of long standing

organic evolution: see **evolution** (2).

organicism: *n.* 1. the view, opposed to both **vitalism** and **mechanism**, which holds that life is the result of organization 2. the view that social groups are organisms analogous to living beings 3. the view that all disorders, physical or mental, are organic—See **organic disorders**.

organicity: *n.* 1. the condition or property of being **organic**; having organic origin 2. (*med*) dysfunction due to structural changes in the central nervous system.

organic memory: a persistent change, resulting from excitation, in living tissue.—See **mneme**.

organic psychosis: a serious mental disease attributed to structural impairment of the brain. ➤It is held by many, on general grounds, that all mental disorders are due to structural brain changes, but **organic psychosis** should be reserved for those disorders for which specific empirical evidence of structural brain change is known, e.g., **paresis**.

organic sensations: those coming from inside the body, in contrast to those peripherally located ➤Since the eye or the ear is no less an organ than the bowels, organic is illogical in this usage.—*Syn.* (both *prefd*) **interoceptive sensations**, **visceral sensations**.

organic trait: one attributed, on the ground of specific empirical evidence, to the activity of living tissue. ➤On general grounds, perhaps all traits are **somato-genic**; **organic trait** is restricted to cases where at least partial empirical fact is in evidence.

organic variable or **O variable:** a state or a process within the organism or person that is regarded as a codeterminer (along with the stimulus) of the response e.g., a

stomach-ache, a habit, an attitude, a visceral tension, all of which influence how one acts in a given situation ➤The term is more often used for those states or processes known only from verbal report or by inference from behavior. The **hypothetical** ^{*state variable} and the **hypothetical** ^{*process variable} are subdivisions Since the term does not usually emphasize the variations of the state or process, but rather its function in determining action, ORGANISMIC FACTOR would be more appropriate.—*Syn.* (both *prefd*) ORGANISMIC or PERSONAL FACTOR (or VARIABLE)

organ inferiority: (*A Adler*) the doctrine that real or imaginary defect or inferiority of any organ may cause a painful feeling of inferiority and efforts to **compensate** therefor—See **inferiority complex** for a fuller statement of Adler's view

organism: *n.* a living being capable of maintaining itself as a system and composed of parts capable of performing certain coordinated functions; any plant or animal, including the protista. (The status of viruses is uncertain.) ➤In effect, this defines organism as that which performs the functions of an organism No agreement on what constitutes organismic functions has been reached, we can only enumerate them It is customary, however, to define organism by pointing to the physiological functions only This is either arbitrary, or it represents the imposition of a metaphysical bias by mere act of defining. (See **theory-begging**) Organism should be defined in terms of all the functions it is empirically found to perform, including those which, in our present state of knowledge, are called psychological as well as those called physiological. The organism should therefore be conceived as *psychophysiological*, as that system which performs both psychological and physiological functions.—*Syn.* **psychobiological organism**, **psychophysiological organism**, **psychophysical organism** (*ambig.*), **person** (which see)—*adj.* **organismic** (*prefd.*), **organic** (not *recom*; it is *ambig* when thus used).

organism /constancy of: see **constancy of organism**.

organismic (ôr'gən·iz'mik). *adj.* 1. pertaining to the **organism** (which see). ➤Organismic is used by **positivistic** and **behavioristic** writers to point up an opposition to **mentalistic** notions, but also by some extreme **antibehaviorists** (chiefly educationists) to emphasize a **holistic** attitude. Thus, a certain kind of emotional fervor (on both sides) has made strange terminological bedfellows. But the denotation of the term is quite clear. it just means *pertaining to an organism*. 2. characterizing the doctrine or point of view of

organismic psychology. 3. = (*J R Kantor*) interbehavioral. 4. characterizing the qualities of an individual as interrelated and interactive because they are qualities of an integrated organism—*Cp* age/organismic.

organismic analogy = organic analogy.

organismic behavior: behavior that depends upon the organism as a whole, rather than upon particular parts → This is a difficult distinction, since all behavior is probably a function to some degree of the whole organism. See **organismic**.

organismic concept of development: the concept that evolutionary change proceeds by change in organisms as wholes, not by change in particular organs as if independent.

organismic psychology: any of several fairly distinct points of view, all of which reject *mind-body *dualism and hold that psychology studies certain of the functions or activities of an organism. → One form of organismic psychology is **holistic**; a second is **behavioristic**; and many are **functionalistic**. See **organism** for discussion of organismic functions—See **interbehavioral psychology** and **psychology/divisions and schools of, III**.

organismic quotient: organismic *age divided by life *age.

organism/social: a social group or a society conceived to function or develop in ways so closely similar to those of an organism as to suggest (at the least) that the same dynamic principles are at work—i.e., that the same laws describe both

organization: *n* 1. an ensemble composed of different parts which perform distinct but interrelated and coordinated functions, so that the parts form a unity or whole; or the process whereby such a systematic arrangement is brought into being—*Syn* group, system, gestalt, organism (restricted to living beings), organization/social. 2. the process whereby psychophysical excitations distribute themselves into a perceptual gestalt. 3. the degree of unity, of interdependence, found in any complex whole. a high degree of organization

organization/logical: see **logical organization**.

organization/principle of: the generalization that the members of a gestalt are not equally influential in determining the phenomenal pattern.

organization/social: 1. the pattern of relationships found in a society, esp, the pattern between subdivisions based on differences in age, sex, kinship, occupation, privilege, authority, etc. 2. the system of expectations and personal interactions that affect the role and status of the members of

a social group. 3. an association of individuals bound together by rules and by definition of their respective roles within the association. The purpose may be of any sort, from economic survival to social conviviality to propagation of African violets

organization/visual: see **visual organization**.

organize: *v* 1. to arrange parts so that they work together in a coordinated way 2. to arrange data for ready reference, or in such way as to display their relations (logical, chronological, etc.) with each other

organ libido: erotic feeling associated with a bodily organ—*Syn* ORGAN EROTISM

organogenetic period: the first 6 to 8 weeks of human pregnancy, during which time the structural patterns are laid and the embryo develops from the fertilized cell to a human organism

organogenic: *adj.* originating in a particular organ—*Cp* somatogenic, which is more general

organokinetic period: the last 7 months of human pregnancy—*Cp* organogenetic period.

organon (ôr'gə·non): *n* a body of principles setting forth how knowledge is to be acquired or increased. → *Syn* scientific method. Aristotle's organon was a compendium of logic, but modern forms include all rules or principles for dealing with empirical fact

organ pleasure: (*psychoan*) erotic pleasure, derived from stimulation or activity of a particular organ, which is not yet integrated with the activity of other organs to constitute the race-preservation instincts—*Syn* ORGAN LIBIDO.

organs/vocal: see **vocal organs**.

orgasm: *n* a group of involuntary movements in the genital organs, accompanied by pleasure and strong sex feeling. In the male, the chief components are the movements which eject the semen; in the female, somewhat analogous rhythmic contractions take place. The orgasm is the releasing climax of coition, but it may be experienced under other conditions—*adj.* orgastic (*distg fr* orgiastic).

orgiastic (ôr'jī·as'tik) *adj* characterized by ecstasy, frenzy, revelry, or excessive indulgence.—*n* orgy (ôr'jī)

orgone theory (ôr'gōn) (*W. Reich*) the doctrine that there is a specific, identifiable energy (ORGONE ENERGY) which accounts for life.

orientation: *n* 1. the discovery or knowledge of where one is and where one is going, either literally in space and time, or figuratively in relation to a confusing situation or a puzzling problem, or to people and

personal relations ➤The orientation is **COGNITIVE** when it consists chiefly in knowing the situation; **POSITIVELY** or **NEGATIVELY CATHECTIVE** when it consists primarily in feelings; **EVALUATIVE** when comparisons are made and the relation of the situation to personal goals is brought out—**Partial syn insight**. 2. the discovery of what or who one is; = **SELF-ORIENTATION**—**Syn. AUTO-PSYCHIC ORIENTATION** (*rare*), **SELF-INSIGHT**. 3. turning toward a source of stimulation (*cp. tropism*) or in a prescribed direction, literally or figuratively. 4. a set toward a certain stimulus, or a predisposition toward certain behavior patterns. 5. the direction taken by something. 6. a very general point of view, not necessarily verbalized, which helps to determine acceptance or rejection of scientific postulates, hypotheses, and methodologies. 7. the process of helping a person to an orientation in any of the above senses an *orientation* program.—*v* **orient** (not *orientate*).—*adj.* **oriented** (not *orientated*).

orientation/family of: see **family** (1).

orientation needs: those needs that tend to oppose *adiance* by turning the organism into new paths.

orientation/social: 1. the general direction taken by the behavior of a social group. 2. the attitude taken by an individual toward the customs and ideology of a social group.

oriented: *adj.* 1. pointed in a certain direction. 2. having the knowledge of position or course that is expected in a given situation—See **orientation**.

orienting response: a response that alters the position of the animal's entire body with reference to the location of a particular stimulus condition—**Syn tropism**.

origin: *n.* (*math*) 1. the reference or starting point for a mathematical operation; *specif.*, 2. the point where the *abscissa* and the *ordinate* intersect.

original nature: see **nature** (1).

original response or *O:* (*Ror*) an inkblot response that appears not oftener than once in a hundred records.

original score = *raw score*.

origin/arbitrary or *M'*: (*stat*) any point used as a zero point, and from which all values on the scale are measured as deviations ➤An arbitrary origin is often selected as a reference point for convenience in computation.

ortho- (*ôrt'hô-*) combining form meaning (literally) *straight*, or (figuratively) *correct, proper*.

orthodox: *adj.* said of whatever is officially accepted by any particular social grouping, or of persons who adhere to the officially accepted—**Ant heterodox, HERETICAL**—**n orthodoxy**.

orthogenesis: *n.* 1. the doctrine that the germ plasm of a species tends to be gradually modified by its own internal conditions. 2. the doctrine that organic **evolution** (2) as a whole has a determined direction. 3. the doctrine that an organism has a normal course of development which it follows unless prevented by a severe distortion of environmental conditions (Variation of environment within a wide range does not alter the normal development). 4. name here proposed for the view that the human personality has intrinsic resources for normal and wholesome growth and behavior unless subjected to distorting forces from without. ➤This view underlies **Progressive Education, client-centered *therapy, neo-Freudianism**, and many other trends in contemporary psychology—See **psychology/divisions and schools of, V**.

orthogenic: *adj.* concerned with proper or good development ➤An **ORTHOGENIC CLASS** provides corrective treatment for mentally handicapped or seriously maladjusted pupils.

orthogenital: *adj.* of sexual situations or satisfactions that are biologically normal—i.e., (in man) closely related to *coition*.

orthognathic (*ôrt'hog-nath'ik*): *adj.* of a skull having a facial profile angle of 85° to 93°—i.e., with the forehead and upper and lower jaws forming an approximately vertical line—**CP prognathous**.—**Var. orthognathous** (*ôrt'hog-nə-thəs*).—**n orthognathism, orthognathy**.

orthogonal (*ôrt'hog'ə-nal*). *adj.* rectangular, forming right angles.

orthogonal solution: (*factor anal*) a solution in which the axes representing factors are at right angles to each other. Such factors are uncorrelated or independent.—**Contr. w. oblique (axes) solution**, in which the factors are correlated.

orthopsychiatry: *n.* the study of mental disorder with emphasis upon early treatment and prevention, and based on the combined resources of psychiatry, pediatrics, psychology, and social work.

orthoptics: *n.* training designed to increase the capacity of the two eyes to work together, esp. in the case of muscular imbalance, **amblyopia**, etc.

Orthorater: *n.* trade name for an instrument for testing visual **acuity, phoria, stereopsis**, and color vision.

os (*os*) *n., pl. ora* (*ô'ra*): (*L.*) the mouth, or any mouthlike opening in the body—*adj* **oral**.

os (*os*) *n., pl. ossa* (*os'ə*): (*L.*) a bone—*adj* **osseous** (*os'is*).

oscillation or *O:* *n.* 1. a swinging back and forth; or any change showing similar reversal of direction. 2. (*C Hull*) the degree of nontrend variability in response strength.

of a particular response system 3. (*factor anal.*) the degree of nontrend variability characterizing an individual's responses to the same test or task on different occasions; an OSCILLATION FACTOR or TRAIT —*Cp. function* *fluctuation, which is a nontrend characteristic of a series of observations, as distinguished from that of a response system (see 2) or that of a person (see 3)

oscillation/behavioral or *sOR*: (*C Hull*) the change from moment to moment of the reaction potential, *sER*; the standard deviation of the reaction potential

oscillograph (os'ə-lō-graf)· *n* an instrument that produces a visual record of the wave form of an electric current

oscillometer (os'ə-lom'ə-tər)· *n* an instrument for recording mechanical oscillations, as of a ship at sea

Oseretsky Scale: a scale for measuring a child's maturity of motor proficiency

osmo-: combining form meaning *smell*

osmosis (os-mō'səs; oz-)· *n* the passage of fluids through a membrane or porous substance —*adj* osmotic.

OSPE = Ohio State Psychological Examination, a widely used test of academic aptitude

osphresis (os-frē'səs)· *n* the sense of smell.

OSRD = OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, US Government.

OSS = Office of Strategic Services.

osseous (os'i-əs)· *adj* pertaining to bones

ossicles/auditory (os'i-kəlz)· a chain of small bones in the middle ear that transmit the movements of the eardrum to the fluids of the inner ear

ossification ratio = ANATOMICAL INDEX· the ratio of the ossified area of the wrist bones, as shown by X-ray photographs, to the area of a certain "carpal quadrilateral" It is a measure of skeletal growth The ratio is often converted into an age equivalent scale, the *carpal* *age.

ossification/social: the hardening of social behavior patterns so that they resist changes, even when they no longer meet social needs.

ossify (os'ə-fi)· *v* to change into, or to form, bone ➤ Often used figuratively for any hardening or stiffening his attitudes had gradually *ossified*.

ostracism: *n* treatment of a person by a social group with indifference, contempt, and the denial of all but the most necessary social contacts —*v* ostracize.

Ostwald colors (ost'vält)· a series of several hundred chromatic and achromatic samples, each corresponding to a certain theoretical pigment combination of "full color content, white content, and black content," and designated in an arbitrary letter-number system of notation.

O technique: see *R correlation*.

other/generalized: the concept an indi-

vidual has of others, of *otherness* in contrast to *selfness*. In mature persons it includes attribution to others of selfhood analogous in general form to one's own.

other/the: 1. everything not the self; the psychological environment 2. a person, not oneself —*Syn.* ALTER

otic (ō'tik, ot'ik)· *adj* pertaining to the ear

otitis media (ō-tī'təs mē'di-ə)· inflammation of the middle ear.

ot(o)- (ō'tō-): combining form meaning *the ear*

otogenic tone (ō'tō-jen'ik)· see *tone/otogenic*.

otoliths: *n. pl* small crystals in the endolymph of the labyrinth of the inner ear. They strike the nerve endings when the endolymph is set in motion, thus giving rise to a neural impulse which assists in maintaining balance

otology (ō-tol'ə-jī)· *n* the science of the ear its anatomy, functions, and diseases — *pers n.* otologist, nearly always limited to a specialist in diseases of the ear

otosclerosis (ō'tō-sklə-rō'səs):· *n* an impairment of hearing, generally progressive, resulting from bony deposits interfering with the movable parts concerned in acoustic reception

ouija board (wē'jə; often mispronounced wē'jē)· a simplified planchette, sometimes used by mediums to obtain "messages"

outbreeding: *n* mating outside one's own group The term is sometimes used figuratively for the introduction of new ideas, customs, etc., into a social group —*Syn.* exogamy (see *endogamy*) —*Ant* inbreeding, *endogamy*.

outcome: *n.* 1. a change in the external world as a result of behavior 2. a change in an organism's behavior or behavior potential as a result of experience or taking part in some event; the result of learning, broadly conceived

outer: *adj* 1. external, beyond the enclosing boundaries of any system; esp., beyond the boundaries of a body. 2. away from the center, toward, or forming, the enclosing boundary. —*Ant.* inner.

outer-directed: *adj* (*D Riesman*) of a person who responds primarily in conformity with other persons, who seeks approval and popularity as his chief goals —*Contr.* *w* inner-directed.

out-group: *n* any group of persons other than that to which the person in question belongs; or any persons, whether in a social grouping or not, who are not members of one's own group —*Syn.* THEY-GROUP. —*Ant.* in-group, *we-group*.

outlet: *n* 1. any activity, or any object closely associated with the activity, leading to the satisfaction of a drive or need. 2.

(*A. Kinsey*) any means whereby a sexual orgasm is elicited

outpatient: *n.* an ambulatory patient receiving treatment from a hospital or clinic.

output: *n.* 1. that which, or the amount of that which, a man or a machine produces in a given length of time. 2. (*commun. theory*) the signal emitted by a source; in the case of an animal, overt behavior which acts as a signal for another animal or which acts upon a nonliving communication system ➤ Sometimes the signal is said to be put into a channel by a transmitter, but the actual meaning is the same.

O variable = organic variable.

ovarian (ō-vā'ri-ən) *adj* pertaining to an ovary

ovariotomy (ō-ver'vī-ot'ə-mī): *n* surgical removal of the ovaries—*Syn.* OVARIECTOMY (-ek'tə-mī).

ovary: *n* one of a pair of glandular organs producing the ovum or egg cell, the primary female organ of reproduction.

over-: combining form meaning *more than expected* or *more than is needed* (usually without hyphen)

overachievement: *n.* better performance than predicted from a measure of aptitude; specif., receiving higher marks in school, or making better scores on school achievement tests, than predicted from a test of general *intelligence or of academic *aptitude.—*Ant.* UNDERACHIEVEMENT—*pers n* overachiever.

overage: *adj* older chronologically than the average for the school grade in which one is placed

overcompensation: *n* making an effort that results in more than merely redressing a balance or in more than removing a defect ➤ The result may be to turn a defect into a strength—in which case overcompensation is beneficial; or it may be to overreact, to "lean over backward"—in which case the overcompensation is excessive and usually harmful But the term itself implies only the greater-than-immediately-needed effort It is, however, often used where compensation (which see) would be more accurate and appropriate

overconforming: *adj* of a person who is overresponsive to the demands of persons in authority or of the group, and whose behavior consequently lacks spontaneity

overdetermined: *adj.* having many causes: applied esp. to a behavior disorder or a dream process that has many causes or determining factors. ➤ Psychoanalysts hold that most (or all) dreams and neurotic symptoms are overdetermined, thus making it necessary to carry analysis beyond the first unconscious determiner found.—*n.* overdetermination.

overexclusion: see **overinclusion**.

overinclusion: *n.* (*N. Cameron*) a defect of personality organization such that the person cannot quickly eliminate from the repertory of responses associated with a certain object those that are inappropriate in a given circumstance ➤ *Contr. w.* OVEREXCLUSION, in which the person so quickly and rigidly eliminates competing responses as to lose flexibility or adaptability to changing circumstances—*Cp* rigidity.

overindividual: *adj* of behavior or customs originating in a social group, and not explicable merely in terms of individuals ➤ The term need not assume a group mind.

overinhibited: *adj* (*R. L. Jenkins*) characterizing a person who finds it difficult to give spontaneous expression to his own ideas and/or feelings and impulses. ➤ *Cp.* overconforming, which implies an explanation for overinhibition—*Syn.* inhibited.—*n.* overinhibition.

overlap/criterion: see **criterion overlap**.

overlapping element or factor: a factor common to two or more tests.

overlapping of groups: the extent to which the scores of individuals in two groups fall within the same limits.

overlapping of response: the beginning of the succeeding response in a series before the preceding has ceased

overlearning: *n* learning in which practice proceeds beyond the point where the act can just be performed with the required degree of excellence. There is no implication that the practice has been carried to injudicious lengths

overorganization: *n* that condition of a system or organization in which there are more ways provided to accomplish ends than are needed, esp. where there are too many rules and red tape

overproduction: *n.* excess movement

overprotection: *n.* providing greater care for an infant or child than is necessary. ➤ The term has a very inclusive reference: pampering, indulgence, excessive physical contact, prevention of independent behavior, oversolicitude, shielding from competition, etc.

overreaction/emotional: an emotional response that is greater than would be expected from the nature of the situation or from the subject's own evaluation of it

oversatiation: see **satiation**.

oversoul: see **transmission theory**.

overt (ō-vért, ō-vért') *adj* open to view; public; unconcealed an overt act.—See **overt behavior**.

overt behavior or response: an act that can easily be observed by an outsider, a visible, audible, or tangible muscular or glandular activity Overt behavior may be symbolic (see **symbolic process**) or oper-

ant.—See **covert behavior** for discussion.
overtone: *n.* (*music*) any partial tone except the fundamental.—See **partial tone**.
ovum (ō'vəm) *n.*, *pl* **ova:** (*L*) the female germ cell or egg—*Contr. w* sperm cell.

oximetry (ok·sim'ə·trī) *n* measurement of the amount of oxygen in the hemoglobin
oxycephaly (ok'sī·sef'ə·hī): *n* the condition of having a cone-shaped or sugar-loaf head

P

P: 1. = **person**. 2. = **percept**. 3. perceptual speed (see **abilities/primary mental**). 4. = **probability ratio**. 5. = preference score 6. (*H J Eysenck*) a symbol for the degree or level of personality organization → **P-** refers to the less stable, less well organized, **P+** to the stable, better organized, less neurotic. 7. (*Ror.*) scoring code for **popular response**. 8. = physiological drive state. 9. see **P technique**.

p: 1. the proportion of a population possessing a given characteristic. → Since *q* is the proportion not possessing it, $p + q = 1$. 2. = **probability** of a given event, or probability of success 3. = **percentile**. 4. the difficulty of a test item. → It varies inversely with the percentage of cases in a sample who get the item right 5. the percentage of cases in a given group

pacing: *n* 1. provision of tasks that correspond in difficulty to the natural developmental rate of the learner—*Cp* **maturational, readiness, forcing**. 2. controlling the speed at which an extended act is performed; esp, controlling the speed of reading.

paediatric (ped'i·kā'shi·ō) = **pederasty**.
paed(o)- = **ped(o)-**.

paidicatio = **pedication**.

paid(o)- = **ped(o)-**.

paidophilia = **pedophilia**.—*Var.* **paedophilia**.

pain: *n* 1. unpleasure; the opposite of **pleasure**. → This older usage, which is still common, is occasionally confusing Either **pain** (1) is asserted to be the same as **pain** (2), or the distinction is ignored In psychoanalysis, pain is said to result when too much **affect** accumulates 2. = **SENSORY PAIN**, the sensation that results when the skin is stimulated by a sharp point; or similar sensation from other organs and/or stimulation; or the sensation that results when any sense organ is too intensely stimulated → The qualitative identity of (1) and (2) is debated. **SENSORY PAIN** is not always painful in sense (1).—See **pain sense**.—*adj* **painful**.—*v* **pain**.

pain principle: the unconscious striving for death or nirvana, the desire for pain and destruction → The earliest formulations of psychoanalysis stressed the pleasure principle Later its twin, the pain principle (only

implicit in Freud's earlier writings), was added.—See **death instinct**.

pain/psychic: a functional pain, one for which no ascertainable stimulus is present.

pain/referred: pain experienced as coming from some other area than that stimulated.

—*Cp* **referred sensation**.

pain sense: a specific sense yielding **pain** (2) and believed to have free nerve endings as its receptors. The pain sense is distributed over the entire periphery and over many internal bodily surfaces

paired associates = **right associates procedure**.

paired comparison: a procedure in which objects are compared with each other in pairs, each with each, till all combinations are given It is often used for the study of emotional and esthetic values

palatability: *n* the acceptability of a foodstuff as dependent upon the receptors of the head, esp those of taste, touch, and smell, but also in part of seeing and hearing—*adj* **palatable**.

paleo-, palaeo- (pā'h·o-)· combining form meaning *ancient, prehistoric, primitive*

paleopsychology: *n* the investigation of psychological processes that are believed to be vestiges held over from an earlier evolutionary period → C. Jung postulates many such vestiges in the collective *unconscious.

palilalia (pal'ə·lā'h·ə) *n* the pathological repetition of words and phrases

pali(n)- (pal'in-)· combining form meaning *backward, again, repetitive*, esp, *pathologically repetitive*.

palingraphia = **mirror writing** (*prejd.*)

palinlexia (-lek'si·ə): *n* **backward reading**.

palinphrasia (-frā'zhə) *n* frequent or habitual repetition of words or phrases in otherwise coherent speech.—*Var.* **pali-phrasia**.

pallesthesia (pal'es thē'zhə) = **palmesthesis**.

palliative (pal'i·ā'tiv; -ə'tiv)· *adj* easing or reducing pain or discomfort without removing the cause

pallium: *n* old term for the cerebral cortex or for the superficial white matter of a cerebral hemisphere

palmar response (pal'mər)· the hand-grasp response occurring in the newborn.

Light pressure on the palm produces closure of the hand, and attempts to pull away the grasped object result in gripping or clinging
palmar scoop: the method by which infants at 3 or 4 months grasp a small object—the thumb is ineffective and the object is scooped up by the four fingers and the side of the palm.

palmesthesia (pal'mes·thē'sēs) *n* sensitivity to vibrations—*Var* **palmesthesia**, **pallesthesia**.—*Ant* **PALMANESTHESIA**

palmistry: *n* the attempt to read a person's character, and sometimes his past and possible future, from the lines on the palm of the hand.

palp (palp) *v.* 1. to touch or explore with the fingers 2. to feel a touch—*Syn* **PALPATE** (pal'pāt)—*n.* **palpation**.

palpable (pal'pə·bəl) *adj.* 1. touchable 2. directly observable by the senses 3. obvious *palpable* falsehood.

palpate = **palp**.

palpation: see **touch** (1).

palpebral (pal'pə·brəl): *adj* pertaining to the eyelid

palpitation: *n* very rapid beating of the heart

palsy (pól'zi). *n.* paralysis; esp., paralysis agitans, in which there is a continuous coarse tremor in the hands.

palsy/cerebral: a condition resulting from injury to the motor areas of the brain, usually characterized by spasticity of one or more limbs and often accompanied by spastic paralysis of speech musculature, sometimes by athetosis. ➤The brain injury is seldom restricted to the motor area and other symptoms occur. About 20 per cent of those with cerebral palsy are mentally deficient.

pan-, panto-: combining forms meaning *all, every*.

panel: *n* 1. a group from whom representatives are chosen for a specific activity. *the panel* from which jurors are selected. 2. a group of persons discussing an issue somewhat informally before an audience ➤Originally they were drawn as representatives from the audience, but the term has been corrupted to include highly unrepresentative outside experts

panel design or study: a technique in which a single sample of informants is interviewed, usually about the same variable (e.g., income, voting preference, a certain attitude) and recurrently over an extended period of time, for the purpose of studying the processes of change in response.

panic: *n* sudden overpowering fear.

panophobia: *n* fear of everything.—See **phobia**.—*Var* **pantophobia**.

panpsychism: *n* the doctrine that the only reality is mental or psychic, that everything that exists is mindlike.—See **psychology/divisions** and **schools**, IV.

pansexualism: *n* the view, ascribed to Freudians by their opponents, that everything is to be explained by the sex motif.
pantheism (pan'thē iz·əm) *n* the doctrine that God and the universe are one

pantophobia = **panophobia**.

panum phenomenon: If two parallel lines near together are presented to one eye, and one line to the other so that it is stereoscopically combined with either of the other two, the combined line is seen as nearer

papilla (pə·pil'ə) *n*, *pl* **papillas**, **papillae** (-ē) a nipple-shaped prominence or elevation.—*adj* **papillary** (pap'ə·ler'ī, pə·pil'ə·rī)

par(a)-: prefix meaning *at the side of*, hence, *unusual, abnormal, or slightly abnormal*; in speech pathology, referring to *sound substitutions*

parabiosis (par'ə·bī·ō'sēs) *n* temporary loss of conductivity in a nerve—*adj.* **parabiotic**.

paracentral gyrus: (*neuroanat*) a convolution on the middle surface of the hemispheres and round the upper end of the central fissure

paracentral vision: see **vision/paracentral**.

parachromatopsia = partial color blindness.—*Var* **parachromopsia**.

paracusia (-ə·kū'si·ə) *n.* 1. selective deafness to deep tones. 2. the alleged ability of partially deaf persons to hear better in the presence of noise 3. any disorder of hearing except deafness.—*Var.* **paracusis** (-sēs).

paradic (pə·rad'ik) *adj* of that which follows a **paradigm**, or which functions in accord with its pattern or design.—*Syn.* **normal** (3).

paradigm (par'ə·dim; -dīm): *n* a model, pattern, or example that exhibits all the variable forms of something e.g., the pattern showing all the grammatical forms of a word.

paradox: *n.* a statement that involves self-contradiction; a state of affairs which, as observed or described, includes seemingly incongruous or contradictory elements It is usually implied that the paradox dissolves with fuller understanding—*adj.* **paradoxical**(al).

paradoxical cold: cold felt when an actually warm object (roughly 45° C. or above) stimulates the receptor for cold. ➤It is believed that paradoxical cold fuses with warmth to yield the perception of hotness.—*Syn* **PARADOXICAL COOLTH** (*prefd* but less common).

paradoxical warmth: a feeling of warmth when the stimulus lies between 29–31° C., which is typically a cool stimulus

paraesthesia = **paresthesia**.

paragenital: *adj* pertaining to sex intercourse in which procreation is prevented.—See **contraception**.

parageusia (par'ə·gū'si·ə) *n* abnormal taste, a taste hallucination.—*adj.* **para-geusic** (-gū'sik)

paragrammatism: *n* speech showing disturbances in grammatical and/or syntactical relationships

paragraphia: *n* the habitual insertion of wrong and unintended words in what one writes ➤The word is usually, though not always, applied to a pathological condition and parallels the phenomenon of **paraphasia** (which see) in speech.—*Distg fr.* **paragrammatism**.

paragraph-meaning test: a test of ability to grasp the central thought of a paragraph

paralalia (-lā'lī·ə) *n* the habitual substitution, in speech, of wrong sounds for the proper ones.—See **paraphasia**.

paralexia (-lek'si·ə) *n* a form of **dyslexia** in which the disturbance in reading takes the form of substitution or transposition of letters, syllables, or words

parallax (par'ə·laks) *n* the apparent movement of objects in the field of vision as the point of view is shifted laterally. Objects nearer to the observer than the point fixated seem to move against the direction of the shift, objects beyond the point fixated move with the shift ➤The phenomenon is explained in terms of the geometry of the lines of sight. It makes no difference whether the observer moves with respect to the environment or the environment with respect to the observer.—*Syn.* **MONOCULAR MOVEMENT PARALLAX**—See also **parallax/binocular**.—*adj.* **parallaxic**.

parallax/binocular: the difference in the point of view or optic angle of the two eyes due to their lateral separation, or the resulting inequality of separation of the retinal images of unequally distant objects. ➤If a pencil be lined up by the favored eye with a vertical line in the background and then viewed by the other eye, it will be seen to shift apparent position in respect to the background reference line. This shift is greater when the pencil is nearer the eye. In binocular vision, such a difference in lateral displacement of objects results in different retinal ***disparity** for near and far objects; this is one factor that makes perception of relative distance possible

parallax threshold: (*vision*) If two points are separated by x distance, and the remoter point is y distant from the plane through the nodal points of the two eyes, and a is the interocular distance or stereo base, then the parallax difference (in radians) or threshold P will be given by

$$P = \left(\frac{a}{y-x} - \frac{a}{y} \right) = \frac{ax}{y(y-x)}$$

= (approximately) $\frac{ax}{y^2}$

parallel (eye) movement: see **eye movement/parallel**.

parallel form: see **form/comparable**.

parallelism: see **mind-body problem**.

parallelism/cultural: the independent development of similar culture traits and patterns in different societies.—*Cp* **diffusion theory**.

parallelism/psychoneural: the doctrine that for every conscious or mental event there is a corresponding neural activity ➤The reverse relation is not usually asserted.—*Cp* the broader concept, **parallelism/psychophysical**.

parallelism/psychophysical: the doctrine that for every conscious process there is a corresponding or parallel process in the body ➤The doctrine makes no assumption about causal relation, nor does it assert an ultimate or metaphysical difference between the parallel systems of events.—See **mind-body problem**.

parallel law: a psychophysical principle stated by Fechner. If two stimuli of different intensity are presented to a receptor for a stated duration, the absolute sensory intensities diminish (because of sensory ***adaptation** or fatigue) but the ratio of difference remains the same

parallel play: see **play/parallel**.

parallel proportional profiles/method of: (*R. B. Cattell*) a factor analysis procedure that employs several matrices at a time and applies the principle of **parsimony** to the whole set instead of to the analysis of each matrix in turn. ➤A factor derived parsimoniously from one matrix may result in an unparsimonious multiplication of factors if it is introduced into a second matrix

paralog: *n* a two-syllable nonsense word: e.g., defig, latak, nigot, tarup.

paralogism: *n* unintentional fallacy

paralysis *n*, *pl.* -ses: loss or impairment of a function ➤Unless qualified, a motor function is usually referred to, but **SENSORY PARALYSES** are also spoken of.—*Syn.* **palsy**. Various kinds of paralysis are named by using the combining form **-plegia**: **MONOPLEGIA**, paralysis of one limb or muscle group, **PARAPLEGIA**, of the lower limbs; **HEMIPLEGIA**, of one side, **DIPLEGIA**, of both sides. Other kinds are named by symptoms (e.g., **spastic *paralysis**), by location (e.g., **facial paralysis**), or by cause (e.g., **OCCUPATIONAL PARALYSIS**)—*adj.* **paralytic**.

paralysis agitans: a paralytic disorder characterized by continuous coarse tremor of the hands, the condition commonly called **palsy**.—*Syn.* **PARKINSONISM**, **PARKINSON'S DISEASE**.

paralysis of the insane/general = **paresis**.

paralysis/spastic: a condition marked by spasmodic jerky muscle contractions (esp. in voluntary movements), and by a steady increased tone in certain muscle groups.—*Syn.* BIRTH PALSY, LITTLE'S DISEASE.

paralytic dementia = paresis.

parameter (pə·ram'ə·tər). *n.* 1. (*math*) a constant in an equation of two or more variables each of whose values characterizes a particular form of the equation or a particular curve of the family of curves defined by the equation 2. (*psychol*) any constant that defines the curve of the equation for some psychological function (e.g., learning, growth) ➤Such a constant is the mathematical expression of the change induced in the curve by a change in the materials, subjects, experimental procedures, etc A parameter may be **rational** (based on a particular theory) or **empirical** (i.e., a generalization and smoothing of actual data); but even when empirical, the parameter is a property of a hypothetical infinite population or set of causes. Hence, it is always an estimate. Where a particular sample or particular method of estimate is in question, the proper term is a **statistic**.—See **non-parametric**. 3. (*tech. slang*) the curve representing performance under specified experimental conditions ➤E.g., the learning curve for a group of rats in a T maze is sometimes called the learning parameter for the experiment This usage is not recommended. 4. (*psychoan.*) the differentiating character of a technique of analysis used for a particular disorder, or for a particular client ➤Some of Freud's followers, although holding closely to his underlying theory, depart widely from the model of therapy which he set forth That which makes the difference is the parameter—*adj.* **parametric**.

paramimia (-mim'i·ə). *n.* a form of **apraxia** in which gesture language is distorted so that it does not appropriately express feeling

paramnesia (par'am·nē'zhə): *n.* 1. properly, false memory 2. usually, false recognition. e.g., the *déjà vu* (or "seen-this-before") illusion. ➤Extensive paramnesia is much more often responsible for false testimony than mere forgetting.

paranoia (par'ə·no'i·ə): *n.* (*Stan Psychiat*) a (rare) **psychosis** characterized by systematized delusions with little or no dementia. ➤Delusions of grandeur and of persecution, one or both, are most typical, and are defended by the patient with much appearance of logic and reason. The paranoid system, though extensive, is relatively isolated and thus leaves the rest of the personality largely unaffected, in which respect it is distinguished from **paranoid *schizophrenia**.—*Syn.* PARANOID REACTIONS.—*adj.*

and *pers n.* **paranoid**, **paranoidiac** (both with other meaning).

paranoidiac (-no'i·ak). *n.* a person suffering from **paranoia** or **paranoid *schizophrenia**.—*Distg fr.* **paranoid**.—*adj.* **paranoidiac**.

paranoid: *adj.* 1. pertaining to, or resembling, **paranoia** or **paranoid *schizophrenia**; having delusions of grandeur and/or of persecution. 2. of a person whose behavior resembles that of **paranoia** or **paranoid schizophrenia**, or of a person manifesting a **paranoid trend**. ➤The resemblance may be so close that **psychosis** is suspected, or it may be so slight as to be figurative ("Don't be so paranoid" may mean "Don't have such grandiose ideas," or even "Don't be so sensitive to criticism") **Paranoid** for **paranoidiac** loses a useful distinction—*pers n.* **paranoid**.

paranoid character: 1. (*obsoles.*) the kind of personality likely to regress into **paranoia**. 2. = **paranoid personality** (*prefd*).

paranoid dementia (*precox*) = **schizophrenia/paranoid**.

paranoid personality: 1. (*Stan Psychiat*) a personality disorder somewhat similar to **paranoid *schizophrenia** but without the deterioration or systematized delusions The individual is suspicious, envious, jealous, stubborn, extremely sensitive to what seem to be slights or injuries, much inclined to **projection**. 2. loosely, any person with grandiose ideas and a tendency to believe that only a hostile combination of circumstances (including people) prevents his true ability from being realized

paranoid trend: a tendency to grandiose ideas and/or sensitivity to real or apparent criticism ➤The grandiose ideas or the delusions of persecution may be as extreme or as irrational as those of either **paranoia** or **paranoid *schizophrenia**, but they are less central in the organization of personality and do not control an important part of the person's daily life, hence, the **paranoid trend** is not a **psychosis**

paranormal: *adj.* of phenomena that, as far as can be seen, are not explainable in terms of generally accepted scientific principles.

➤It is implied that, if the phenomena are confirmed, the scientific principles must be drastically revised.—See **parapsychology**.

paranosic (-nō'sik). see **advantage by illness**.

paraphasia (-fā'zhə): *n.* the habitual introduction of very inappropriate words into one's speech ➤At least half a dozen other **neologisms** refer to speech impairments of this general character: **PARAPHRASIA**, a misuse of words or phrases; **PARAPHEMIA**, the use of wrong sounds or words, **parapraxis**, a broader term but inclusive of **paraphasia**; **acataphasia**, in-

ability to connect words properly in a sentence; **ABOLEMENT**, involuntary production of inappropriate sounds, **paralalia**, the habitual substitution of one letter sound for another, and so on. ¶No doubt each of these terms was introduced to emphasize some fine distinction. But not every empirically observed difference in behavior, not every possible conception, requires a separate name. The many shifts in meaning in the actual usage of many of these terms shows that the fine distinctions are not taken seriously by others than the corners of the terms.

paraphemia: see **paraphasia**.

paraphilia: *n.* a distortion or anomaly of sexuality.—*Syn.* sexual anomaly (which see)

paraphonia: *n.* any abnormal condition of the voice

paraphrasia: see **paraphasia**.

paraphrenia: *n.* a general, but obsolescent, term for dementia praecox and/or paranoia.

paraplegia (-plē'jū-ə): *n.* paralysis of the lower limbs or lower section of the body —*adj.* **paraplegic** (-plej'ik, -plē'jik), **paraplectic**.

parapraxis: *n.* a generic term for such minor errors in behavior as a slip of the tongue or pen, misplacing articles, memory blockings, small accidents, etc. ➤In psychoanalysis, attributed to *unconscious *conflict.—*Var.* **parapraxia**.

paraprosexia: *n.* fixation of attention upon an object or idea without progress in developing the idea, as in **fixed ideas**.

parapsychology: *n.* a division of psychology dealing with psychological phenomena that appear not to fall within the range of what is at present covered by **natural law**. ➤It deals with the irregular, the fantastic, the allegedly supranormal; with trances, clairvoyance, telepathy, mediumistic possession, etc. Parapsychology aims to bring these phenomena within the scope of natural law, if necessary by expanding the boundaries of the latter.—*Distg. fr.* **pseudopsychology**. —*Syn.* **PSYCHISM**, **metapsychics**, **psychic research**. Parapsychology is the preferred term.

parasagittal (par'ə-saj'i-təl): *adj.* of a plane parallel to the **sagittal plane**.

parasexuality: *n.* anomalous or perverted sexuality (see **sexual anomaly**).

parasympathetic division of the nervous system: the cranial and the sacral parts of the autonomic nervous system. ➤This division is more often active in relaxed or quiescent states; it thus contrasts with, and is to some extent functionally opposite to, the sympathetic division.—See **nervous system**.

parataxic: *adj.* 1. characterize^d by malad-

justment in respect to emotions and desires 2. (*H S Sullivan*) of the development of skills, attitudes, and ideas without bringing these adequately into relationship with other aspects of one's personality, living in water-tight compartments.—*Cp.* **prototaxic** and **syntaxic**.—*n.* **parataxis**.

parathyroid glands: four small bodies in the neck which produce a specific **hormone**, the main function of which is to maintain the calcium and phosphorus balance in the blood. Deficiency in this hormone causes **tetany**.

paratypic (-tip'ik). *adj.* pertaining to environmental influences.—See **heredity**.—*Ant.* **genotypic**.—*n.* **paratype**.

parent: *n.* 1. an organism that has produced offspring; a father or mother 2. figuratively, one who creates or produces something, esp something novel

parental behavior: the care and nurture, physically and psychologically, of a young organism ➤In some species the behavior is very largely **instinctive**; in man, it is disputed to what extent this is true

parental rejection: see **rejection**.

parenthood/voluntary: the voluntary regulation of the number and spacing of children to be borne by a given mother.—*Syn.* **PLANNED PARENTHOOD**, **birth control**.—*Distg. fr.* **contraception**, which is only one of several means of preventing involuntary parenthood. Voluntary parenthood also includes positive measures such as are needed to correct sterility, etc.

parent image: 1. the way the child or adult remembers his parents to have been at an earlier stage 2. a **parent surrogate**.

parents/dethronement of: the process whereby a child ceases to regard his parents as omnipotent and omniscient rulers, entitled to his submission, and begins to find other persons to whom he turns ➤The concept, like the expression, is a deliberate exaggeration.

parergastic reactions (par'ər-gas'tik): (*A. Meyer*) symptoms typical of **schizophrenia**.

paresis (pə-rē'sēs) *n.* psychosis with progressive dementia and paralyses, resulting from prior syphilitic infection of the brain. —*Syn.* **GENERAL PARALYSIS (OF THE INSANE)**, **DEMENTIA PARALYTICA**, **PARETIC PSYCHOSIS**. —*adj.* and *pers n.* **paretic** (pə-rē'tik).

paresthesia (par'es thē'zhə) *n.* wrong or imaginary localization of such cutaneous sensations as pricking, tickling, burning —*Cp.* **formication**.—*Var.* **paraesthesia**.

parietal (pə-ri'ə-təl): *adj.* of the middle region of the top of the skull and extending downward on each side behind the temples, or of the brain areas beneath that skull area

parietal lobe: a major division of either

cerebral hemisphere, lying between the frontal and occipital lobes and above the temporal lobe.

Parkinsonism = *paralysis agitans*.—*Syn* PARKINSON'S DISEASE

parole: *n* release from restraint, conditional upon "good behavior" ➤Originally it meant the release of prisoners of war upon giving their word not to engage further in military action. It is now generally applied to the release of prisoners from penal or correctional institutions, subject to supervision by a PAROLE OFFICER.—*pers n parolee*.

parorexia: *n* abnormal desire to eat unusual substances

parosmia: *n*. 1. any disorder of the sense of smell 2. olfactory hallucination.—*adj* parosmic.

parosphresia: *n* 1. partial anosmia. 2. = parosmia.

parotid gland (pə·rot'ɪd): the large salivary gland in the cheek in front of, and just below, the external ear

paroxysm: *n* 1. spasm; fit, convulsion. 2. a sudden recurrence or intensification in the symptoms of a disease.—*adj* paroxysmal.

parsimony/principle of: the general principle of scientific thinking that the simpler of two hypotheses is to be preferred ➤It is variously stated. Occam taught that explanatory principles ("entities") should not be needlessly multiplied, this is Occam's razor. Lloyd Morgan's canon, applying the principle to comparative psychology, warned that actions should be interpreted, whenever possible, as manifestations of the psychologically "lower" of two or more processes. But the explanation of an action in terms of the lower process of memory rather than the higher process of thinking is not genuinely simpler if many additional assumptions must be made to support the memory explanation.—*Syn*. PRINCIPLE OF ECONOMY, Occam's razor, Morgan's canon.

part: *n* something that is less than the whole of any object, whether physical or ideal, the result of dividing something.—*Ant*. whole, total, totality.—*adj* partial, preferred for a functional division; part, preferred for a structural division

parthenogenesis (par'thə·nō·jən'ə·səs): *n*. reproduction from an unfertilized egg. ➤It is a modification of sexual reproduction and is not to be confused with the asexual multiplication of lower organisms. The drone, or male honey bee, is developed by parthenogenesis.

partial: *n*. a partial tone.

partial activity/law of = reduced cues/principle of.

partial aim: (*psychoan.*) any of the pre-genital means of gratifying the sexual instinct.

partial color blindness: see color blindness.

partial correlation: see correlation/partial.

partial insanity: a medicolegal term for a condition of limited responsibility by reason of mental disorder

partialization: *n* (*O Rank*) the breaking down of the original undifferentiated awareness of the outer world.—*Syn* differentiation (3).

partial love: (*psychoan.*) love focused upon a part-object rather than upon a whole person

partial regression equation = regression equation/multiple.

partial sight: seriously defective vision. ➤It is usually defined as less than 20/70 acuity (see acuity/visual) in the better eye after correction; or as a progressive eye disorder that will probably reduce vision below 20/70; or as some other serious visual malfunction, such as tunnel vision (but not color blindness)—*Cp* blindness, sight conservation class.—*Syn* PARTIAL BLINDNESS (not *prefd*)—*adj* partially seeing, partial-sighted, partially blind (not *prefd*).

partial (tone): (*music, acoustics*) any one of the component pitches that make up a musical tone emitted by a single sounding body ➤A sounding or vibrating body, with a few exceptions, vibrates not only over its whole extent, but in fractional parts. Each such part sets up a pure *tone whose pitch corresponds to its vibration frequency, a frequency that is an integral multiple of the vibration rate of the sound-producing body as a whole. These tones, or partials, fuse to form a compound tone. The partials are numbered in series from the lowest. The FIRST PARTIAL, which is lowest and loudest, is alternatively called the FUNDAMENTAL; all the others are UPPER PARTIALS or OVERTONES (Note that the second partial is the first overtone.) Upper partials are also called HARMONICS, and the entire series of partial tones forms the HARMONIC (or OVERTONE) SERIES. ¶The pitch of the compound tone is heard as that of its fundamental, although its component parts may be analyzed out by the trained listener or with the help of an instrument. The proportion of the various partials present in a given tone chiefly determines its characteristic timbre.

participant: *n*. one who takes part in a group situation or activity ➤A PARTICIPANT OBSERVER gathers observational data while taking part in the activities.

participation: *n* 1. a dynamic interplay between two or more systems wherein each is influenced by, and influences, the others, the interchange constituting a characteristic event. ➤While participation is

more commonly applied to the interaction of organismic systems, any system may be a participant in an event. In the batting of a home run, the bat and the ball each constitute a participating system no less real and no less crucial than the batter. See **transaction**. 2. sharing directly or indirectly in a social activity. ➤ **Identification** with the group is often implied. 3. (*J. Piaget*) a childish way of thinking in which outer events are not distinguished from inner, acting as if whatever is thought about has as much reality as any objective thing or event. 4. acting on the belief that one can be a particular individual, yet can also be other persons, or at least a part of other persons. ➤ Thus, in some nonliterate societies an individual is clearly himself, yet he may, on occasion, be thought not merely to represent or impersonate but to *be* the rain god. A similar belief is sometimes found in schizophrenia.

participation/law of: (*L. Levy-Bruhl*) the tendency in primitive thinking to act (or to think) as if things that are perceived as similar are not merely similar but the same.

➤ The tendency plays a large role in magic. **participation/mystical:** (*L. Levy-Bruhl*) a condition in which the person does not distinguish between himself and the object of his awareness but feels himself to be one with whatever he perceives or thinks about.

participation schedule: a check list upon which to record the degree and kind of an individual's participation in group activities.

particular complex: (*psychoanal.*) a complex based upon the special events in a particular life history, rather than upon some universal trait or tendency.

particularism: see **universalism**.

partile: *n.* the generic name for one of the set of points that divide a serially ordered or **ranked distribution** into a number of divisions, each of which contains the same number of scores. Each point is located as coinciding with the obtained score in the distribution *below which* the required fraction of the scores is found. ➤ If there are 100 such divisions (each containing $\frac{1}{100}$ of the scores), the division points are called **percentiles** (sometimes **centiles**, but this usage, though logical, conflicts with another established usage). Other partile points are named by adding *-ile* to the root of the Latin ordinal number. e.g., **DECILE** (setting off divisions of $\frac{1}{10}$ of the cases), **OCTILE** ($\frac{1}{8}$), **SEXTILE** ($\frac{1}{6}$), **QUINTILE** ($\frac{1}{5}$), **QUARTILE** ($\frac{1}{4}$), **TERTILE** ($\frac{1}{3}$).

The several partiles are numbered from the bottom up, thus, the first percentile (better named **percentile 1**) is the point score below which $\frac{1}{100}$ of the cases lie, **tertile 1** is the score below which $\frac{1}{3}$ of the cases lie, **percentile 99** is the score below which $\frac{99}{100}$ cases lie. The unit score next

above the highest obtained is sometimes called the 100th percentile, but this is not recommended. Any highest partile should be designated by a number that is 1 less than the number of divisions for the sextile, 5; for the octile, 7, for the decile, 9, etc. The lowest score in a distribution is sometimes given a zero rank—e.g., a zero quartile or Q_0 . But a partile is a dividing point and a zero quartile (if allowed) would be a limiting, not a dividing, point. The lowest partile is therefore of rank 1.

The several partile terms are sometimes used, not only for the dividing *point* score, but also for the divisions set apart by such points. This can be confusing. If both division and point be called by the same partile name, we have such difficulties as that the top quartile as a point is quartile 3, as a division is quartile 4. Further, with such usage the expression "He is in the 3rd quartile" means that the person is *below* the 3rd quartile (defined as a point), which sounds like nonsense. To avoid confusion, a partile term standing alone should refer exclusively to the *point divider* of ranked distribution. The respective divisions may be called **THIRDS**, **FOURTHS**, **TENTHS**; or **TERTILE DIVISIONS**, **QUARTILE DIVISIONS**, etc. It would help also if the points were referred to by cardinal numerals (*cf.* Q_1 , Q_3) and the divisions by ordinals. (See **percentile** for exception in the case of hundredths. See also **centile** for comparison of these divisions with statistical class.)

The partile terms are also used to indicate the **rank** of an individual score or person. The individual is given the rank of the **PARTILE DIVISION** in which he belongs. Such expressions as **QUARTILE RANK** may be accepted as an ellipsis for **QUARTILE DIVISION RANK**. In the case of hundredths, it is **CENTILE RANK**, not **percentile rank**.

part-instinct: *n.* (*psychoanal.*) an instinct component; a specific manifestation in conscious experience of either the **life instinct** or the **death instinct**.

partition: *n.* in cognizing, the point or plane of separation between object and subject. ➤ If one explores a rough surface with a plant stick, the rough surface is the object. The stick is regarded as an extension of the hand and thus part of the subject in exploring the object. The partition lies between surface and stick. But if one turns one's attention to how the stick feels tactually, the partition shifts to the point of separation between stick and skin.

partition measure: any statistic that sets off one part of a **frequency distribution** from another. ➤ It refers primarily to **partile measures** such as the median, upper quartile, third decile, etc.

partitive behavior: (*T. Burrow*) behavior in which one reacts to the symbolic or

linguistically analyzed aspect of an event, and primarily in terms of its intellectual implications, with (at least) relative neglect of its emotional or motivational values.

partitive thinking: thinking that breaks down a previously perceived total content into parts—See *analysis* (1).—*Syn.* ANALYTICAL THINKING.

part method of learning: see *learning/part method of*.

part-object: *n.* (*psychoan.*) an anatomical part of a person as the object of love (or hate) without reference to the person as a whole →Eg, the baby loves the breast or nipple (a part-object) without necessarily loving his mother as a whole-object. The persistence of this tendency into adult life is said to be a measure of various affective *fixations.

parturition (par'chu·rish'ən, par'tū-)· *n.* the act of giving birth to offspring—*adj.* **parturient** (par'tū·ri·ənt).

passion: *n.* 1. strong emotion 2. emotion so strong as to override judgment and will. 3. (*pop*) sexual emotion or tendency. (An unnecessary usage.)

passive: *adj.* 1. of a state of rest or inactivity 2. of an attitude in which the person, being acted upon, makes no effort to control the course of events—*Ant.* active.

passive-aggressive personality: (*Stan. Psychiat.*) a person, lacking genuine independence, who reacts to difficulties either by indecisiveness and a clinging to others for help, or by irritability, temper tantrums, and misdirected destructiveness or obstructionism

passive vocabulary: see *language/passive*.

passivism: *n.* submission to the will of another in anomalous (so-called perverted) sex practices

passivity need: the need to be relaxed and inactive, to receive benefits without effort, to allow others their way.

past pointing: When a person has been rotated he will, if his *vestibular *receptors are in order, point past a given target in the direction in which he was rotated

patella (pə·tel'ə)· *n.* the kneecap—*adj.* **patellar**.

patellar reflex (pə·tel'ər) = **knee-jerk reflex**.

paternalism: *n.* 1. protection and control of adults—by government, employers, etc.—as if they were children 2. the attitude which denies to adults who are in a subordinate position the right to control their personal affairs.

path: *n.* (*topol psychol*) the line or line-like region connecting two points or point regions; the route over which psychological locomotion takes place, a geometrical model for any psychological activity, the locus of all the regions repre-

sented a psychological activity. →Eg, the path to a lunch includes not only the geographical space traversed but any other activity necessary to it, such as paying for it. Or, paying alone might be regarded as a path. In this case it is a linelike region, rather than a point region, since there are alternative ways of paying—by coins, bills, check, chit, or washing the dishes

path coefficient: (*stat.*) in a criterion variable, the ratio of the variability that is due to one of the independent variables to the total variability. THE SIMPLE PATH COEFFICIENT is the partial regression coefficient using standard deviations as the unit of measurement.

pathergasia: *n.* (*A Meyer*) a physiological or anatomical malfunction that limits the person's capacity for psychological adjustment eg, having one leg short which, for some individuals, causes a variety of maladjustments

pathetic fallacy: attributing human emotions to all of nature.—*Syn.* **anthropomorphism**.

pathetic nerve = **trochlear nerve**.

pathic: *adj.* pertaining to, or affected by, disease.

path(o)-: combining form meaning *feeling, suffering, disease*

pathogenesis: *n.* the origin or development of a disease or disorder—*adj.* **pathogenic**, causing disease

pathognomy (pə·thog'nə·mi)· *n.* 1. the recognition of feelings and emotions 2. the recognition of disease, diagnosis →In

Rorschach testing, responses held to be distinctive of a certain disorder are called **PATHOGNOMIC SIGNS**—*adj.* **pathognomic** (path'əg·nom'ik), **pathognomic**.

pathological fallacy: depicting the psychological nature of man in the image of the patient, conceiving of psychological processes in terms of the abnormal. →That the normal may be illumined by a study of the pathological is not denied, the fallacy consists in supposing that an abnormal process or quality is typical when, in fact, it is exceptional. Thus, the existence of an **Oedipus complex** at the heart of all neuroses, as asserted by psychoanalysts, cannot be taken as proof that all normal persons pass through an Oedipal conflict. For this, other evidence is needed

pathology: *n.* 1. a condition of the organism such that a cell or other organ is prevented from performing its usual function; a diseased, disordered, or abnormal condition of the organism or its parts 2. the scientific discipline which studies such conditions. →In medicine, pathology usually refers to **organic** conditions in distinction from **functional**; but there is clearly also a pathology of function, including behavior functions. **MORBIDITY** is a close synonym

but sounds harsher **Abnormality** (which see) has a quantitative reference, connoting some or considerable deviation from the usual structure or function **Pathology** is also used as a combining form: *psychopathology, neuropathology*—*adj* **pathological**—*pers n* **pathologist** (usually restricted to the specialist who studies destructive change in tissues)

pathomimesus (path'ō-mī·mēs'səs) *n* the feigning of disease symptoms. ➤It may be deliberate (see **malinger**), or it may be a more subtle process in the course of which certain uncomfortable tensions are relieved by the pretense of illness. E.g., guilty feelings for failure to accomplish something may be relieved if one can believe he was too ill.—*Syn* **PATHOMIMICRY**

pathoneurosis: *n* a neurotic preoccupation with a real organic impairment or illness

pathopsychology: *n* a term proposed for the *psychological* study of abnormal psychic data, in contrast with **psychopathology**, which (it is proposed) should be restricted to the *medical* approach to these data. ➤The proposal is etymologically sound, but implies a rigid distinction that has not found acceptance.

pathos: *n*. 1. suffering; great unhappiness of psychic, rather than physiological, origin. 2. that quality of a person's experience (or of a work of art representing it) which arouses sympathetic sorrow or pity. 3. (*esth.*) the emotional, and therefore personal, quality of a work of art, in contrast with its universal elements 4. (*sociol*) the attitude, toward a cherished idea or custom or institution, that it is not to be discussed or criticized

patriliny (pat'rō·lī'nī) = **father right**.—*adj* **patrilineal** (-līn'ī·əl)

patriotism: *n* a sentiment whose object is one's fatherland and whose central emotion is love or tenderness

pattern: *n*. 1. a sample or model to be copied 2. a number of perceived parts forming a design, a whole in which the parts are separately distinguishable but together constitute a unity, a grouping in which the relationship between the parts is emphasized ➤The elements of a pattern may be simultaneous or successive. See **pattern/sensory**, **pattern/behavioral**. The use of **pattern** is often redundant: e.g., *habit pattern* (all habits are patterns).—*Syn* **gestalt**, **configuration**, (for sensory patterns) **colligation**, **complication**.—*v* 3. to impose a **pattern**, design, or meaning upon sensory or conceptual data; to arrange data in a pattern.—*Syn* **structure** (*v*).

pattern/action = **pattern/behavioral**.

pattern analysis: 1. a method for finding, in an assemblage of test items, **clusters** that belong together according to some sig-

nificant principle ➤E.g., one might seek test items that, despite superficial dissimilarities, require similar ability to answer correctly The procedure is to group the items in tentative clusters according to a systematic plan, and to test whether the same kind of answer is given significantly more often to the items in the cluster than would be true by chance 2. the attempt to find a pattern or configuration of scores that is more predictive of some criterion than each of the scores taken separately ➤*Distg fr* **multiple *correlation analysis**, which seeks for the best combinations of *variables* to predict a criterion, whereas **pattern analysis** seeks the best pattern of *scores* for a given set of variables Thus, by multiple correlation we determine whether the addition of a test of athletic performance to a test of verbal ability improves prediction of scholastic success **Pattern analysis** asks whether the score pattern in which athletic ability is lower than average and verbal ability is high is more likely to predict academic success than the score pattern of high athletic ability and below-average verbal ability. **Pattern analysis** implies that the variables not only correlate but interact.—*Syn*. **PROFILE ANALYSIS**, **CONFIGURAL ANALYSIS**

pattern/behavior(al): a complex act made up of distinguishable lesser acts, simultaneous or successive, that from some standpoint or other are regarded as a functional unit ➤E.g., the sequence of behaviors—cutting the meat on the plate, conveying it to the mouth, chewing and swallowing it—is a unit of easily distinguished parts but, when considered as "the act of eating meat," it forms a single whole, a behavioral pattern ¶A **NERVE PATTERN** is the set of nerves believed to be involved in a particular behavioral pattern, with particular reference to the relationships between these nerves This nerve pattern belongs to the **conceptual nervous system** (which see).

pattern/constitutional: the pattern, or set of relationships between organs or between functions, laid down by **species *heredity**.—*Cp* **constitutional** (2).

pattern discrimination: reacting to the **pattern** as such rather than to the components of which it is made up; reacting to the complex of relations e.g., reacting to letters as shapes (i.e., to certain spatial relationships) rather than to the particular size or colors used in printing them. ➤**Pattern discrimination** rests upon ignoring certain aspects of the stimulus situation It is generally believed that all **perceiving** is **pattern discrimination**, but the latter term emphasizes the aspects of perceiving referred to in the definition.

pattern/growth: the sequence, in a life history, in which various characteristics

appear or assume a certain relative strength
patterning: *n* 1. the imposition of a pattern or system upon a group of data \rightarrow *Cp. ordering*, which is the imposition of a predetermined system, whereas in patterning the data may suggest the pattern or system. 2. the learning to respond to a whole pattern of stimuli as such, = **POSITIVE PATTERNING**—*Ant.* **NEGATIVE PATTERNING**, learning to respond to certain parts of a pattern, not to the whole

pattern/instinctive releasing: a grouping of stimuli (whether the grouping is innate or acquired) that elicits instinctive behavior

pattern/neural = nerve pattern (see **pattern/behavioral**).

pattern/sensory or /perceptual: sensory data that manifest a unity within which are included such relationships as figure-ground, contrast, similarity, and various spatial and temporal relations. \rightarrow **Emphasis** is upon the design or upon the relationships rather than upon the sensory properties taken by themselves. Where the parts are so integrated that they are not separately apprehended, fusion or blend results.—*Syn* **configuration**, **colligation**, **complication** (*obsoles*), **gestalt**.

pattern similarity/coefficient of: (*R. B. Cattell*) a statistic measuring the degree to which two variables have the same profile or pattern of relation with other variables.—*Symbol* r_p .

pattern/stimulus: see **stimulus pattern**.

pattern variable: (*T. Parsons and E. Shils*) a term given to each of the five dimensions by which it is proposed to categorize any action. Any action may be described as tending toward (a) specificity or diffuseness; (b) affectivity or affective neutrality; (c) universalism or particularism; (d) quality or quantity of performance; (e) self-orientation or collectivity orientation \rightarrow In choice situations, a choice of one side of each of these dichotomies is necessary if the meaning of the situation is to be fully clear to the actor

pause/eye = **fixation pause**.

pause/fixation: see **fixation pause**.

Pavlovian conditioning = **conditioning** (1).

Pavlovianism: *n* the experimental procedures and the point of view of the physiologist I. P. Pavlov. The procedures were those of classical conditioning (1); the point of view was that psychic processes are identical with the physiological processes by means of which they are studied

pavor (*pä'vor, pä'vær*). *n.* (*L.*) terror; esp as in **FAVOR NOCTURNUS** (*nok·tér·nəs*), a night terror, a terrifying dream

Pcs.: (*psychoan*) *abbr* for **preconscious**. **PE, P.E., or p.e.** = **probable error**.

peak clipping: (*speech*) elimination of the

high-amplitude portion of a speech wave. \rightarrow **Peak clipping** causes loss in naturalness but little loss in intelligibility. **CENTER CLIPPING**, which eliminates the central part of the amplitude, reduces intelligibility

peak top diagram = frequency polygon (see **frequency 2**)

Pearsonian (or **Pearson's**) **correlation** = **correlation/product-moment**.

peccatophobia: *n.* a morbid fear of sinning

pecking order: a graded and accepted order of privilege, priority, and dominance, established in a small face-to-face *group by aggression and intimidation \rightarrow So called from the description of the behavior of barnyard fowl: A pecks B, B pecks C, C pecks D, and D runs from any of them.

PEC scale: an opinion scale for estimating a person's position on the variable of politicoeconomic conservatism

pectoral: *adj* pertaining to the breast region

pedagogy: *n.* the study of educational goals and processes, the theory (less often, the art) of teaching—*adj.* **pedagogic**.—*pers.* *n.* **pedagogue**.

pedal: *adj* pertaining to the foot the *pedal* extremities

pedantry: *n.* ostentatious flourishing of knowledge or of what one fondly assumes to be knowledge; the making of finer distinctions than is needed; the use of unusual and highly technical terms when simpler ones are available. \rightarrow This vice contributes to making technical dictionaries necessary; it also makes their editors unhappy—*Approx syn* **bogus erudition**.—*adj.* **pedantic**.—*pers* *n.* **pedant**.

pederasty (*ped'ər·as'ti; pē'də-*). *n.* anal coitus with a boy or young man—*Distg. fr.* **sodomy**.—*pers* *n.* **pederast**.

pederosis (*ped'ər·ō'səs*). *n.* (*A. Forel*) the use of children by adults as sexual objects; **pedophilia**.

pediatrics: *n.* the branch of medicine that deals with the health and diseases of children—*adj.* **pediatric**.—*pers* *n.* **pediatrician**.

pedication (*ped'ō·kā'shən*): *n* 1. = **pederasty**. 2. = **sodomy**.—*Var.* **paicatio** (*-kā'shi·ō*).

ped(o)-, paid(o)-, paed(o)-: combining forms meaning *child* or *infant*. First spelling, *prefd.*—*Distg. fr.* **PED(1)-**, combining form (from a different root) meaning *foot*.

pedologia = **speech/infantile**.

pedomorphism (*pē'dō·mōrf'iz·əm*). *n.* the attributing of childish limitations to the adult human; describing adult behavior in terms appropriate to child behavior.

\rightarrow *Contr* *w.* **ENELICOMORPHISM**, an uncommon term for the common error of attributing adult characteristics to the child.

pedophilia (pē'dō·fil'i·ə) *n* an adult's sexual attraction to children—*Var.* **paedophilia** (pā'dō-)—*adj.* **pedophilic**.

peduncle (pi·dʌŋ'kəl) *n* any stalklike bundle of nerve fibers on the surface of the brain, connecting various parts—*adj.* **peduncular**, **pedunculate**.

peduncle/cerebellar: one of the bands of nerve fiber by which the cerebellum attaches to the brain stem. There are three on each side, the **SUPERIOR CEREBELLAR PEDUNCLE**, the **MIDDLE CEREBELLAR PEDUNCLE**, and the **INFERIOR CEREBELLAR PEDUNCLE**.

peduncle/cerebral: either of the two peduncles that pass from the pons to the cerebral hemispheres, forming the main connection with the spinal cord—*Syn.* **CRUS CEREBRI**

peer: *n* 1. a person deemed an equal for the purpose in hand. 2. a companion or associate on roughly the same level of age or endowment. 3. an **age-mate**. ➤Meaning (3) would be defensible if adhered to. But to use **peer** to denote the age-mate, while also connoting that the age-mate is the equal or the normal associate in other respects than age, has led to false reasoning and unfortunate social and educational policy. Since **peer** can scarcely be divested of its more general meaning of *equal*, it should not be used for the merely *age-equal*.

peer group: the group with whom a child associates on terms of approximate equality ➤It is necessary to stress that the equality is only approximate; the peer group is usually very heterogeneous in nearly every respect. And the idea that the group of **age-mates** is actually the best (or the only) peer group for a child is so obviously false that some strong bias must be assumed as the explanation for the frequency with which this is implied or even explicitly asserted.

peer rating: a rating by one's peers (which see)

pegboard: *n* a performance test consisting of a number of holes into which small pegs are to be inserted at top speed

pejorism (pē'jə·riz·əm; pē'jə-) *n* the doctrine that things are getting worse all the time.—*Ant.* **optimism**.—*adj.* **pejorative**.

pellet: *n* 1. in tests of infant development, a small round object to be picked up. 2. a standardized morsel of food used as a lure in experiments with small animals.

penalty: *n* any unpleasant consequence imposed (or suffered) for violation of a law, order, or custom.

penile (pē'nɪl; -nɪl): *adj.* pertaining to the **penis**.

penilingus (pē'ni·lɪŋ'gəs) = **fellatio**.

penis: *n* the male external organ of copulation and urination—*Cp.* **phallus**.

penis envy: (*psychoan*) the repressed wish to possess a penis. This wish is part of the female form of the castration complex.

penology: *n* the study or art of treating those convicted of crime. The treatment may be conceived as deterrent or as reformative—*adj.* **penological**.—*pers.* *n* **penologist**.

pension neurosis: see **neurosis/pension**.

pentatonic: *adj.* (*music*) of a scale having only five tones within its octave

pentothal: *n* a sodium salt that is used as a general anesthetic by intravenous injection

peptic: *adj.* pertaining to digestion; hence, pertaining to the stomach

perceive: *v.* to be aware of objects primarily through one's senses. ➤Although perceiving is predominantly sensory, the influence of past experience is embodied as an (often) indistinguishable component so that, e.g., what is for the eye an orange-colored disk is perceived as a succulent fruit. The use of *perceive* as a synonym for *see* is to be discouraged—*Cp.* **sensation**.—*adj.* **perceptual**.—*n* **perception**, **percept**. (See both these terms)

percentile: *n* 1. one of the 99 point scores that divide a ranked distribution into groups or parts, each of which contains $\frac{1}{100}$ of the scores or persons. The points are located to coincide with the obtained score below which in each division $\frac{1}{100}$ of the cases fall. They are numbered from the bottom up, 1 to 99 ➤Analogy with other partile terms would logically name this a **centile**, but percentile is now firmly established and centile has acquired a different meaning. Inconsistencies abound, however. See **partile** for discussion of rationale. 2. = **CENTILE DIVISION** or **centile**. ➤Poor usage. 3. = **CENTILE RANK** ➤A poor usage but quite common. See **centile**.

percentile curve or **graph**: a cumulative frequency curve in which the cumulated frequencies are stated as percentages of the total number of cases or measures. The curve is of the ogive form.

percentile norm: see **norm/percentile**.

percentile score: a score representing the percentage of persons in a given sample who fall below a given raw *score. ➤Percentile scores are usually not well suited to the computation of means, correlations, and the like.

percept (pēr'sept): *n* 1. the object of **perceiving**; what one perceives. ➤Percept is not used when the object is described in physical (or physicalistic) terms, for this, **stimulus**, **stimulus object**, or **physical object** is used. The picture as seen on the wall is the percept; the pattern of light waves (or the picture described as that which reflects such light waves) is the

stimulus or physical object. ¶Different systems offer different interpretations of the relation of the object as perceived to the physical object. The issue is philosophical, but psychologists almost inevitably take sides, though often only implicitly. The percept as the *object* of perceiving is also distinguished from the act or process of perceiving. (But see 2) 2. a single perceiving, a unit of the perceiving response. —*adj.* **perceptual**. —*n* **perception** (which see) —*v* **perceive**.

perception: *n* 1. an event in the person or organism, primarily controlled by the excitation of sensory receptors, yet also influenced by other factors of a kind that can be shown to have originated in the life history of the organism ➤The event is primarily **cognitive** rather than **affective** or **conative**, though it usually (or always) manifests all three aspects It is an organized complex, though its several components can sometimes be separately recognized. It is usually very difficult to distinguish the integrated whole which constitutes the perception event from the associations, memories, and feelings that ensue. The above seems to be the common denominator in the following more specialized definitions (2–6). 2. the awareness, or the process of becoming aware, of extraorganic or intraorganic objects or relations or qualities, by means of sensory processes and under the influence of set and of prior experiences ➤In some usages the awareness of intraorganic objects or processes is excluded 3. (*structural psychol*) a fusion of **mental contents** that has sensory data as its core 4. a **sensation**, together with a context of other experiences that give it meaning 5. the process of discriminating the qualitative or quantitative differences between objects or processes, extraorganic or intraorganic. 6. (*beh*) a hypothetical internal event controlled primarily by stimulation of sense **receptors** but influenced also by habit and drive state. ➤Perception is inferred from the nature of the physical stimulus and from the behavior the stimulus apparently elicits It is taken to be the direct or indirect controller of all behavior 7. an immediate or intuitive awareness of the truth about something, analogous to sensory perception *perception* of mathematical truth, moral *perception*.

➤While **perception** is probably employed more often by more psychologists than any other term, a few have doubted that it refers to a class of events having scientific unity or coherence ¶—*adj* **perceptual**, pertaining to the process or the data of perception, **perceptive**, pertaining to a particular process, or characterizing the perceiving as being highly effective or discriminating; **perceptual**, pertaining to

the study of perception.—See also **percept**, **perceive**, **transaction theory**.

perception/binocular: seeing with two eyes acting together and in such way that only one visual field is apprehended—i.e., so that the images on the two retinas are fused ➤**Binocular perception** is the primary, but not the only, condition under which objects may be seen as having three-dimensionality, and as being located in space with reference to the viewer

perception/enriched: the perception of signs, signals, symbols, or ambiguous stimuli, in which what is perceived goes far beyond what is presented to the senses and is greatly influenced by the needs and values of the perceiver.—*Cp* **autism**, **perception/impooverished**, **perception/literal**.

perception/extrasensory: see **extrasensory perception**.

perception/impooverished: perception under experimental conditions in which the environment is greatly simplified. ➤E.g., in measuring the audibility of a tone, a single pure tone is presented in a soundproof room, with the usual attendant noises and most of the sights eliminated Such **impooverished perception** helps in the study of more complex forms, but great care must be taken in drawing conclusions from one to the other

perception/intersensory: see **intersensory perception**.

perception/literal: the true-to-fact recognition of the color, size, shape, or distance of objects in their normal surroundings, without the artificial restrictions imposed in **impooverished** ***perception** or the biases introduced by the subject in **enriched** ***perception**.

perception/obstacle = **facial vision**.

perception/physiognomic: see **physiognomic** (2).

perception set = **set/perceptual**.

perception/social: 1. the perceiving of social objects, whether persons or social groups 2. the perceiving of those behaviors of another person that reveal his attitudes, feelings, or intentions ➤Very often the behaviors thus perceived are **minimal cues** to which only slight direct attention is given

perception/span of = **span of** ***attention**.

perception time: 1. (*obsoles*) the time required for the brain processes involved in perception ➤It was formerly thought possible to compute this by subtracting the times needed for other parts of the perceptual process from the total **reaction time**. 2. the sum of the durations of the **fixation pauses** in reading—*Distg. fr. time perception*.

perceptive: *adj* capable of perceiving; esp., capable of sensitive and discriminating per-

ceiving in social situations.—See also **perception**.

perceptual: see **perception** (at end)

perceptual anchoring: see **anchoring/perceptual**.

perceptual-conceptual repertory: the stable recognized patterns of perceptions into which sensory complexes are organized ➤Species differ radically in their capacity to organize sensory complexes into such patterns The confirmed city dweller does not see the browning wheat field as ready for harvest, the country dweller may find the directions in the subway confusing rather than patterned

perceptual defense: see **defense/perceptual**.

perceptual field: all those aspects of the external world to which at a given time an animal makes a discriminating response ➤The perceptual field may include distorted or illusory elements it consists of what the animal perceives, not what is there The term does not imply **field theory**.

perceptual illusion: see **illusion**.

perceptualization: *n* the process of combining or organizing sensory elements into a meaningful whole, or the emergence of a new meaning for a **percept**.

perceptual-motor learning: see **learning/perceptual-motor**.

perceptual restructuring: a change in the pattern of a **percept**: e.g., the process whereby what seemed a crouching animal is re-perceived as a low bush

perceptual schema: the cognitive schema that helps to determine the organism's reaction to an external stimulus situation.

perceptual segregation: the separation of part of a perceptual field from effective relation to other parts, either by physical means or by attention to dissimilarities, boundary lines, etc ➤E.g., two colors next to each other show color contrast, but a sharp boundary line segregates them from each other so that the mutual influence is reduced or eliminated

perceptual speed: see **abilities/primary mental**.

perceptual transformation: the change induced in the **percept** of an object or situation by a change in **context**: e.g., the change in the **percept** of an object when a new use is suggested

perceptual unity: the fact that an object is perceived as a unified whole and not as a combination of details or of abstract qualities; or that several related objects are perceived as a whole, not as separate things ➤There is normally a strong set toward such unity but it may be increased or diminished.

perch: *n.* (*reading*) a brief resting point for the eye; any of the points at which the

eye stops in its movement across a line of reading material ➤The eye moves along the line in a series of short, jerky movements interrupted by brief rests Little or nothing is seen while the eye is in motion.—*Syn.* **fixation pause**, **EYE PAUSE**.—*Cp* **saccadic movement**.

percipient: *n* 1. the person who perceives.

2. (*parapsychol.*) the receiver in telepathic communication

perfectionism: *n* the practice of demanding of oneself or others a higher quality of performance than is required by the situation

performance: *n.* what a person does when faced with a task (whether self- or other-imposed), a personal activity considered as producing a result; more abstractly, a class or set of responses that alter the environment in a way that is defined by the class, the class itself being discovered and specified only by observing responses in two or more situations ➤Examples are approach, avoidance, escape, going to class, answering a test item (but see **test/performance** for a specialized meaning). Single movements are not performance but the means thereto. In some learning theories, the making of a response to a task-demand (**performance**) is distinguished from the enduring modification of ability to respond to a task-demand (**learning**) An operant response is a response defined by its membership in a performance class of responses. **Achievement** is performance evaluated with respect to its adequacy

performance curve: a graphic representation of **performance** (1 or 2) as a function of another variable, such as incentive, number of trials, time interval, etc.—See **learning curve**, a more usual but less accurate term for this curve.

performance test: see **test/performance**.

pericardial: *adj* located in the region around the heart—*n* **pericardium**.

perimacular vision: see **vision/perimacular**.

perimeter: *n.* (*vision*) an instrument for mapping what can be seen when different parts of the **retina** are stimulated—i.e., for mapping the sensitivity of the retinal field. ➤The stimuli are presented on a semi-circular arm which rotates about its middle radius, the eye being fixed on the center of rotation. The resulting map is projected onto a spherical surface—*Cp* **campimeter**.

perimetry: *n.* the operating of a **perimeter**, or the body of facts obtained from its use.

period: *n* 1. (*phys.*) the interval of time for one complete phase or cycle of a regularly recurring event; the time required to return to the original state 2. (*physiol.*, *pop.*) the days of the menstrual flow; the **MENSTRUAL PERIOD**

periodic: *adj.* regularly recurring, of that which regularly returns to an original state after a given time — *n.* **periodicity**, the quality of being periodic

peripheral (pə·rī·fə·rəl) · *adj.* 1. pertaining to an external boundary or surface, esp to the boundary of a bodily organ or of the whole body 2. (*neurol*) pertaining to those nerves or parts of nerves that are farthest from the brain and spinal cord ➤The usage is not very precise it may be restricted to nerves that reach the tissues of the body near or at the surface, or it may be extended to include nerves terminating or originating in an internal organ (such as the liver). 3. (*psychol*) of any process that is directly related to the external world—sensory, muscular, and even glandular processes, anything that is not *central*, i.e., not directly a function of the higher brain centers or of the personality. ➤As in meaning (2), it is arbitrary whether processes in the internal organs are to be included, in this meaning they usually are. Hence, ***visceral** *drives or emotions are often said to be peripheral. But a motivation (or an emotion, for some authorities) as a function of personality would be considered central. **Peripheralists**, in order to make their point of view workable, generally include as many processes as they can under the concept **peripheral**; **centralists** for parallel reasons reverse the process.—*Distg fr* **PERIPHERAL**, toward the periphery.— *n.* **periphery**.

peripheral cell: (*K Lewin*) a differentiated portion of the inner-personal region of the person, lying between the innermost or central cells and the perceptual-motor region ➤Most of the peripheral cells are said to be needs or similar contemporary facts, not dispositions.

peripheralism: a point of view that emphasizes, for psychological explanation, the events that take place at the periphery or boundaries of the body rather than events in the central nervous system ➤The difference is in emphasis and concerns chiefly the nature of explanatory variables—*Syn* **PERIPHERALIST PSYCHOLOGY**—*See* **centralist psychology**; **psychology/divisions and schools of, V.**

peripheral nerve: 1. a nerve, whether afferent or efferent, whose major distribution is to a peripheral region—*See* **peripheral (2)**. 2. a nerve from the cerebrospinal system to the periphery ➤This usage reflects an obsolete conception of the autonomic system, which today is regarded as also peripheral

peripheral nervous system: *see* **nervous system**.

peripheral regions: 1. those parts of the body close to the surface 2. those regions that lie farthest from the center of the per-

sonality structure ➤The specific properties of a peripheral region have not been described in terms gaining common consent. For some authors the expression is metaphorical. Others define the peripheral regions in terms of certain factual differences, such as that the **behavioral** ***patterns** of these regions are more readily altered

peripheral vision: *see* **vision/peripheral**.

periphery of the retina: the area of the retina farthest from the center of vision ➤It is not precisely delimited. In general, it refers to the area devoid of cones wherein only achromatic distinctions may be made —*See* **color zones**.

peristalsis (per'ī·stal'səs) : *n.* the wormlike movement by which the contents of the alimentary canal are propelled —*adj* **peristaltic**.

peritoneum (per'ī·tō·nē'əm) · *n.* the membrane lining the inner wall of the abdomen and some of the organs therein —*adj* **peritoneal** (-nē'əl)

permeable: *adj.* 1. of that which can be penetrated by something without being ruptured: a membrane permeable to alcohol. 2. of a boundary that can be pierced or pushed through 3. (*topol*) of the degree to which the structures or activities of a region of the life space can be reached by influences or forces from outside the region. ➤Modification depends upon the stability or rigidity of the structures and their accessibility to influence. The forces that penetrate a region despite resistance at the boundary are conceived of as **field forces** within the life space of the particular organism. 4. (*G. A. Kelly*) characterizing a construct that admits new elements (2) to its field of ordinary application —*n.* **permeability**. —*v.* **permeate**.

permissiveness: *n.* the attitude that grants freedom of choice and expression to another person out of respect for his personality ➤The term has been used with a fairly wide connotation for the opposite of regimentation, authoritarianism, dominance, or punitiveness. The permissive attitude differs sharply from indulgence (though the overt behavior may show much similarity), and from neglect. Approval of the permitted actions or expressions is not implied. *Cp* **acceptance**, which perhaps denotes the same underlying attitude with a different emphasis

permutation: *n.* (*math.*) any arrangement or ordering of a number of items. ➤Items *abc* have six threefold permutations: *abc, acb, bac, bca, cab, cba* —*Cp.* **combination**. —*v.* **permute**, **permutate**.

pernicious trend: marked behavior regression.

persecution/delusion of: *see* **delusion of persecution**.

perseverance (pər'sə·vir'əns) · *n.* a tend-

ency to continue with an activity despite difficulties or opposition—See **perseveration** (2), which is more general

perseveration (pər-sev'ər-ā'shən): *n* 1. tendency of organismic activity to recur without apparent **associative stimulus**—*Cp* **remembrance**. 2. the tendency to continue in any activity, once it is begun, until it is finished, or, relative difficulty in shifting from one task to another, or in changing methods to suit a change in conditions—*Cp* **rigidity**, **stereotypy**. 3. = (*speech pathol*) **cataphasia**.—*v.* **perseverate**.

perseveration theory of learning = **consolidation theory**.

persistence: *n* 1. continuance of an effect after its cause has ceased to operate 2. maintaining a course of action despite obstacles or opposition. ➤ **Persistence** is the actual continuance, **perseverance** the psychological tendency to continue 3. continuance in time

persistence/academic: the continuance of enrollees on the roll of a school or college It is measured by the ratio of the number of entering pupils to the number of those continuing over a stated period—*Ant.* **attrition**.

persistence of vision: see **vision/persistence of**.

persistent resignation: see **resignation/neurotic**.

person: *n* a single living being, esp (but not necessarily) a human being; a creature who performs both physiological and psychological functions; (*W Stern*) "a living whole, individual, unique, striving toward goals, self-contained and yet open to the world around him, capable of having experience"

➤ The phenomena of psychology always have reference to someone who acts or behaves or who has a **mental content**. Better than any other, the term **person** (although not extensively so used) seems to the editor to reflect the way in which the majority of psychologists today conceive of this "center of reference," this performer of biopsychological functions. **PSYCHO-BIOLOGICAL** (or **PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL**) **ORGANISM** has practically identical meaning.

Organism, by far the commonest term today, carries for most readers a strongly metaphysical implication—that psychological activities are caused by a material body If this connotation is not intended—and it is generally agreed that metaphysics should be excluded from science—**organism** needs to be more carefully defined or more sparingly employed

On the other hand, to ascribe physiological activities to a body or **soma**, and psychological activities to a **self**, **psyche**, or **personality**, is to suggest a greater separateness of the two classes of phe-

nomena than is generally believed to be true While self or psyche do not actually imply a metaphysical **dualism**, they so strongly suggest it that their employment in scientific psychology has been restricted

Without committing the user to any of the competing metaphysical views about the body-mind relation, **person** refers both physiological and psychological activities to the same performer This seems a great terminological advantage All the terms discussed in this article refer to a complex organization or whole that interacts with an environment

The following refer to the psychological performer in special contexts or with special implications Each is defined in its own place **actor**, **agent**, **animal**, **consciousness**, **ego**, **experiencer**, **individual**, **knower**, **mind**, **nature**, **nervous system**, **organism**, **personality**, **proprium**, **psyche**, **psychobiological organism**, **reactor**, **self**, **subject**.

persona (pər-sō'nə): *n* (*L., theatrical mask*) the role which a person plays; the mask he puts on not only for others but for himself It represents his conscious intentions and the requirements of the real situation, not the more deeply rooted components of personality ➤ Jung calls the man who tends to identify himself with the mask the **PERSONAL MAN**, in contrast to the **INDIVIDUAL MAN** who tends to identify with his own true personality elements

personal: *adj* 1. pertaining to, or having the quality of, a **person**. 2. pertaining to only one person 3. characterizing one's private affairs, not public that question is too **personal**. 4. pertaining to the **persona**. 5. carried on directly between individuals. ➤ The **PERSONAL APPROACH** (e.g., in social work or counseling) concerns person-to-person relations, in contrast to relations to groups or to the physical environment. **Impersonal** (which see) is not a direct opposite.

personal ascendancy: see **ascendancy**.

personal audit: a questionnaire or inquiry form that lists possible personal assets and liabilities and asks an individual which are to be attributed or not attributed to himself.

personal constant/(Heinis) = **Heinis constant**.

personal data sheet: a questionnaire listing any sort of facts concerning the individual. ➤ It may cover the more or less objective data of age, sex, occupation, residence, etc; or it may have questions concerning the person's usual behaviors in a variety of social situations It usually does not include ratings of traits, since these are not data but inferences from data

personal document: any self-revealing record that intentionally or unintentionally

yields information about the subject's personality or psychic life.

personal documents method: (*G Allport*) a method of studying the individual through the use of diaries, systematic self-study guides and inventories, personal correspondence, and thematic writing.

personal equation: 1. any difference in performance due to difference between the individuals—*Syn* individual *difference. 2. difference between individuals in simple reaction time. ➤The term was originated by astronomers for the differences in recording stellar transits by different observers 3. (*pop*, *psychiat*) personal peculiarities that influence some outcome and must be allowed for if the true dynamics of the situation are to be discovered

personal identity: 1. the fact that an individual remains himself, different and distinct from others, despite all changes in his activities and psychobiological structure 2. the subjective sense of continuous personal existence ➤Note that personal identity in sense (2) may be lost despite the persistence of (1).

personal idiom: the socially visible behavior characteristics that distinguish one person from another, esp those qualities not otherwise of great adaptive value—manners, mannerisms, postures, tricks and styles of speech, etc.

personalism: *n* 1. = PERSONALISTIC PSYCHOLOGY, i.e., psychology considered as the study of the reactions or activities of a person.—*See* psychology/divisions and schools of, III. 2. the philosophic doctrine which holds that the person or personality is the fundamental fact of existence 3. the ethical doctrine which makes the value of persons the source of all other values ➤This doctrine may or may not conceive of Deity as personal

personalistic psychology: 1. = personalism (1). 2. a point of view that emphasizes the fact that every psychological activity or function is the act of a person or is embedded in a personal life, and deprecates treating these functions in abstraction from the person ➤To study skill rather than the *skillful John Brown* is regarded as legitimate only if the abstraction involved is clearly recognized and ultimately transcended—*Syn* PERSONALISTICS—*Distg.* **personalistic psychology**, which is all of psychology studied from a certain point of view, *fr* the *psychology of personality*, which usually refers to a certain part of psychology (see personality 3, 4, 5, 6)

personalistics = personalistic psychology (2).

personality: *n* ➤*G Allport* lists 50 meanings of personality and of its parent terms *persona* and *person*, and no doubt he

missed a few Several root ideas appear in various combinations in modern usage

In ancient Rome the *persona* was a theatrical mask, whence came the notion of *appearance*, of the individual as socially perceived (See 3 and esp 5 below, but the idea infects other meanings, including those embodied in PERSONALITY TESTING and PERSONALITY ADJUSTMENT) A second sense was that of *role*, the part played in the drama (*Cp dramatis personae*, the persons of the play) A third meaning was that of *the player* himself (See 2 below) Thus, the *personality* came to mean the outward appearance (even the false appearance), and also the true inner being or self Either or both ideas are likely to be found in a given author

The meaning of *personality* is influenced also by the way it is studied It may be studied as it is, distinct from other entities. In that case, it is conceived as having certain properties Or *personality* may be studied in terms of how individuals differ. It is then conceived as a collection of traits These two approaches are complementary, each actually implying the other, but emphasis on one or the other affects the connotations of the term.

These root ideas contribute in varying ways to the following definitions: 1. the quality or state of being a *person*, rather than a thing or an abstraction 2. a person studied psychologically or as a unique whole; the *self*, the *psyche*, the psychological individual; the psychological aspect of the **psychophysiological *organism*; "the dynamic organization within the individual of those psychophysical systems that determine his unique adjustment to his environment" (*G Allport*)—*See* *person* for discussion. 3. the distinguishing qualities of an individual taken as a unitary being, esp those that distinguish the individual in social relations ➤This is the popular use, but it affects scientific usages. Valuation is often implied, as in the expression: a strong *personality* 4. the pattern of *motivation* and of temperamental or emotional *traits* of the individual (in contrast to cognitive traits and ability) ➤While very common, the limitation thus imposed is regarded by most psychologists as somewhat arbitrary. But it is the meaning incorporated in the terms *personality disorder* and *personality tests*. 5. those characteristics of the individual that give rise to his reputation, or that are perceived by others, a man's social-stimulus value. ➤Note that this view says that *personality* is *only* what affects others, what they perceive This usage, once quite common, is now obsolescent. 6. the social aspects of individual human nature; those aspects of

one's nature that have developed in social interaction and have other persons or social values as their object. This is a common sociological usage

See **person**, where related meanings are discussed

personality/alternating = dual personality (see **personality/multiple**)

personality/amputation of: the gradual reduction of spontaneity and of richness of personal behavior during the processes of socialization and education

personality/anal: see **anal character**.

personality/authoritarian: see **authoritarian personality**.

personality/common: (*H A Murray*) the most commonly repeated patterns of regnancies, or behavior units, during any period of life

personality/compulsive: see **compulsive personality**.

personality continuity: see **continuity/personality**.

personality disorder: 1. a disorder of behavior that is manifested chiefly in motivation and by social maladjustment, rather than primarily in emotional or intellectual disturbances ➤The term is extraordinarily inclusive, covering many aspects of neurotic and psychotic behavior as well as lesser difficulties (even the disorders of disapproved ideology, if they are not primarily due to faulty intelligence). Since this meaning is in any case vague, it should be abandoned in favor of (2). 2. (*Stan Psychiat*) a classification that excludes neuroses and psychoses: it refers to pathological development in personality structure, with little or no anxiety or sense of distress ➤It includes inadequate, schizoid, paranoid, and cyclothymic personalities, emotionally unstable personalities, passive-aggressive personality, compulsive personality, and the sociopathic personality disturbances. The whole personal history rather than any particular symptom is the test for these disorders

personality/dual: see **personality/multiple**.

personality dynamics: see **dynamics**.

personality/expanded: see **expanded personality**.

personality formation: a structure or mechanism that causes a person to display a persistent behavior tendency, esp. one that is individually characteristic, or that tends to color a number of other behavior tendencies—*Syn.* **CHARACTER FORMATION**, **trait**, **PERSONALITY STRUCTURE**

personality function: an activity or function related to personality. ➤The term's chief usefulness is to be an erudite ornament. One may, of course, believe in a function

of the whole personality, or that personality manifests several functions; but neither of these possible meanings of personality function seems to be usual. In the expression, "one of two factors in *personality function* that determine behavior," the omission of "in *personality function*" would leave the meaning entirely unaltered

personality hierarchy: see **hierarchy/personality**.

personality/inadequate: see **inadequate personality**.

personality integration: the organization and unification of a person's motives and dynamic tendencies, resulting in harmonious coaction of these tendencies and the minimizing of inner conflict, or the process whereby the organization is attained.—*Syn.* **PERSONALITY ORGANIZATION**, which lays more stress upon the relationship between parts, less upon a final unification.

personality/intraconscious: a coconscious personality that knows the thoughts and feelings of the other personality

personality inventory: a check list, usually to be filled out by a person about himself, consisting (a) of many statements about personal characteristics which the subject checks as applying or not to the ratee, or (b) of questions to be answered *Yes*, *No*, or *Doubtful* ➤Usually, **norms** based upon large representative populations, or upon samples with specific personality characteristics, are provided to assist interpretation of individual scores

personality/lifetime: (*H A Murray*) the temporal configuration formed by the successive patterns of regnancies from birth to death

personality/momentary: (*H A Murray*) the pattern of regnancies during one event in a person's life

personality/multiple: a condition in which the normal organization of mental life is disintegrated or split up into distinct parts or subpersonalities, each with a fairly complicated organization of its own comparable with that of a normal individual or personality ➤Even in extreme cases of multiple personality, however, we do not have completely independent personalities united only by a common physique. There seems always to be an underlying personal unity, despite much disintegration **DUAL PERSONALITY** is a special case of multiple personality—See also **coconsciousness**, **dissociation**.

personality organization = **personality integration**.

personality pattern disturbance: (*Stan. Psychiat.*) a broad classification for relatively enduring maladjustive or psychopathological patterns of behavior or personality Under conditions of stress, per-

sons suffering from such disorder are likely to graduate into psychosis. It includes inadequate personality, schizoid personality, cyclothymic personality, and paranoid personality.

personality/primary and /secondary: respectively, the original (or fundamental) phase, and the organized but split-off (or dissociated) phase, of a multiple *personality.—See also dissociation.

personality problem: a persisting personal difficulty that restricts or interferes with personality adjustment ➤The term is vague and inclusive shyness, excessive talkativeness, jealousy, rudeness are typical personality problems. Lack of money is not a personality problem, but feeling inferior because of it is.—*Distg fr problem personality.*

personality reorganization: a fundamental change in the enduring tendencies to action, esp in the value system.

personality sphere: 1. a means of representing personality traits as lying on the surface of a sphere with connections both on the surface and through the interior 2. (*R B Cattell*) the whole area of personal behavior, as described by a somewhat condensed list of descriptive terms from an unabridged dictionary. ➤The assumption is that every important aspect of behavior has been symbolized in language, though not without overlapping

personality structure/basic: the unity that underlies individual ways of behaving, giving consistency to otherwise contradictory-seeming traits or behaviors, and giving meaning to otherwise inexplicable mannerisms and eccentricities

personality syndrome: the acquired pattern of personality characteristics which, though unique in its individual expression, bears resemblance to the personality structures of others who have shared similar problems and made similar adaptations to those problems

personality test: a loosely used expression for any instrument facilitating the evaluation of personality. Many are properly ratings rather than tests.

personality trait: an enduring disposition or quality of a person that accounts for his relative consistency in emotional, temperamental, and social behavior; a trait that accounts for differences in personality (4). ➤Abilities are arbitrarily but commonly excluded.

personality trait disturbance: (*Stan Psychiat*) a broad category for persons unable to maintain emotional equilibrium and independence because of disturbed emotional development. It includes the emotionally unstable, the passive-aggressive personality, the compulsive personality.

personality type: a classification of an individual according to the pattern of his behavior tendencies ➤There are many divergent systems of classification. See type, constitutional type.

personal-social behavior: all individual actions that are determined by other persons or by socially modified objects ➤It includes reactions to culture patterns, customs and mores, social institutions, the adjustments to domestic life and social groups, and to community requirements.—See social behavior.

personal-social motive = social motive.

personate: *adj* belonging to the person, of behavior that is determined by the whole person, not by some segment thereof.—*Contr w* appropriate, of behavior regarded as basic to personality.

personation = impersonation.

person/composite: see composite figure.

personification: *n.* 1. attributing personal qualities to an abstraction or to a representation of a person 2. a variety of projection wherein a person attributes favorable or unfavorable qualities to another person as a result of frustration of his own wishes.—*v* personify.

personnel: *n.* 1. the body of persons in any group, taken collectively; the persons who compose a given group, esp, the employees of an industry 2. the human factor in an industry, in contrast with the material factor—*adj* personnel.

personnel psychology: that subdivision of applied psychology which treats of the psychological qualities of the individual in relation to his tasks in industry, the armed forces, or any other institution. It deals with employment procedures, selection, placement, promotion, supervision, morale problems, and other aspects of the human problem in work, or with the analogous problems of pupil and student personnel. In schools and colleges it usually, and in industry it sometimes, includes counseling and vocational guidance.

personology: *n.* 1. the study of personality as a distinct branch of psychology 2. the study of all psychological events in terms of the variables of personality, or of those events as related to a person.—See psychology/divisions and schools of, V.

perspective: *n.* 1. the delineation of objects on a plane surface in such a way as to give the same impression of relative position, size, etc., as if the objects represented were in three dimensions. 2. the interrelationships or proportions of the parts of a whole, as seen or thought about from a particular vantage point; esp, the capacity to view a situation in its true proportions and interrelationships. **TIME** (or **TEMPORAL**) **PERSPECTIVE** is the improved perspective that

comes when events are viewed from a certain distance in time

perspective/aerial: the diminished distinctness, resulting from atmospheric conditions, with which a more distant object is seen. It acts as a cue to perception of distance

perspective/alternating or **/reversible:** a drawing that suggests the third dimension but is capable of alternative interpretation, one part of the figure seeming now closer, now farther from the viewer than the other parts, a form of reversible *figure. ➤ **ILLUSION OF REVERSIBLE PERSPECTIVE** is sometimes spoken of, but there is no illusion unless all graphic representation be called illusion

perspective/angular: see **angular perspective**.

perspective/linear: the relative sizes of the visual images of objects at different distances from the eye; or the principles according to which the relative size of the visual image is determined by distance

perspective size: the size of the image of an object at a given distance from a viewing point as determined by the geometry of perspective. ➤ It differs slightly from the retinal image due to the properties of the eye as an optical system, and from the apparent size of the object due to the phenomena of size constancy or other conditions affecting perception—*Contr. w* object size.

persuasion: *n* the process of obtaining another's adoption of a course of action, or his assent to a proposition, by an appeal to both feeling and intellect—*v* persuade.

perturbation: *n* (*info. theory*) a disturbance superimposed on, or added to, the information needed by the recipient of a message. The greater the perturbation, the less is the probability that the course of action chosen will be the desired one—*Prejd* to noise (3).

perversion: *n* a socially condemned departure from ordinary conduct, esp in the sexual sphere. ➤ What is condemned in one society is not condemned in another, and acts permitted under certain circumstances are condemned in others. Most commonly referred to as perversions are **exhibitionism**, **fetishism**, **homosexuality** (sometimes separately classified as **inversion**), and **masturbation**; but there are many others. Perversion, however, does not include **incest**, **rape**, and **unchastity** or normal sex relations with forbidden persons. Since the term has accumulated vast emotional overtones, it is suggested that **sexual anomaly** or **ANOMALOUS SEXUAL BEHAVIOR** be substituted.

perversion/infantile polymorphous: (*psychoan*) the theory that the sex instinct in the child has no predetermined outlet but

leads to various behaviors that would be called **perversions** if present in an adult. **perverted:** *adj* turned away from, or against, the right course of action; misdirected or misapplied—*n* **perversion**, which see

petit mal (pə·tē' mal'). see **epilepsy**.

p.f. = **phenomenal *field**.

p factor: a tendency to persevere in an activity once it is started, a factor of behavioral inertia or **perseveration**.

P-F Study = **Picture-Frustration Study/Rosenzweig**.

PGR = **psychogalvanic response** (see **electrodermal response**).

pH: *abbr* for potential of hydrogen, a symbol for the hydrogen ion concentration, or acidity-alkalinity balance, in a liquid

$pH = \log_{10} \frac{1}{[H^+]}$ where $[H^+]$ is the effective H-ion concentration in normality. Pure water is pH 7; any higher value than 7 is alkaline, any lesser is acid.

phacoscope: *n* an instrument for observing the size changes that take place in the **Purkinje-Sanson images** during accommodation—i.e., those reflected from the front and back surfaces of the lens of the eye—*Var* **phakoscope**.

-phagia, -phagy: combining form meaning *eating*

phagocyte: *n* (literally, a *cell eater*) a white blood cell that attacks foreign microorganisms

-phagy = **-phagia**.

phallic (fal'ik) *adj* 1. pertaining to the **phallus**. 2. (*psychoan*) pertaining to the **penis**.

phallicism (fal'ə·sɪz·əm) = **phallic worship**.

phallic love: (*psychoan*) narcissistic love of the penis (for girls, of the penis equivalent), normal in the **phallic stage**. ➤ It is manifested in pride in the penis, great curiosity about it in oneself and others, and particularly in masturbation (But masturbation at a later stage of development may have other motivation)

phallic primacy: see **primacy/phallic**.

phallic stage: (*psychoan*) the period in the development of infantile *sexuality marked by interest and feeling attached to the penis (among girls, to whatever is the symbolic equivalent for the penis) ➤ The period is said normally to follow the **oral** and **anal stages** and to occur about age 3 to 7—See **phallic love**, **phallic *primacy**.—*Syn* **PHALLIC PHASE** (less accurate).

phallic symbol: (*psychoan*) any pointed or upright object that may represent the **phallus**: e.g., a dagger, a spire, a closed umbrella, a pen, a cigarette, a walking stick, etc.

phallic worship: religious reverence for the

creative forces of nature as symbolized by the **phallus**.—*Syn* phallicism, phallism.—*Cp* kteis.

phallism (fal'iz-əm) = phallic worship.
phallus (fal'əs) *n.* 1. a representation of the penis, or of penis and testes, especially for use in decoration and as a symbol in cult-worship ➤In the Dionysian ceremonies in ancient Greece, as well as in certain (East) Indian cults and in many religions of nonliterate peoples, the sculptured representation of the penis (or penis and testes) was (is) the object of veneration as a symbol of fertility and of creative and death-defying forces.—*Cp* kteis. 2. (*psychoan*) the penis as the object of libido during the stage of infantile *sexuality, i.e., before genital primacy has developed ➤Since it properly means a stylized representation, the use of **phallus** when the actual organ is meant is an unexpected delicacy of expression.—*adj.* phallic.

phantasm: see **fantasm**.

phantasy: see **fantasy**.

phantom: *n.* 1. a semblance of something; a faint image of an object; a ghostlike appearance. 2. (*psychoan*) anything in the unconscious representing a person.—*Var.* **fantom**.

phantom extremity or **limb**: the persistent or recurrent feeling, experienced by many amputees, of sensations as if from the missing member.

phantom sound: an indefinitely localized single sound heard when two qualitatively similar sounds with slight differences in intensity or phase are brought to the two ears separately

pharmacopsychosis: *n.* a psychosis causally associated with taking a drug.

pharyngo-: combining form meaning *pharynx*. e.g., *pharyngology*.

pharynx (far'ingks) *n.* that part of the throat that leads from mouth and nose to the **larynx** and **esophagus**.—*adj.* **pharyngeal** (fə·rin'jē əl, far'in·jē'əl).

phase: 1. a recurrent state in something that exhibits a series of changes e.g., the several phases of the moon, the rhythmic alternations of pressure and release in air waves (any moment of which is a phase that is later repeated). ➤Two periodic waves (sound, light, electric) are **IN PHASE** when their maximum magnitudes occur together. They are in **OPPOSITE PHASE** when the peak of one coincides with the trough of the other. If one wave is attaining its maximum before the other, it is the **PHASE LEADER**. 2. (*chem*) the state of a substance as being solid, liquid, or gaseous. 3. a passing state of affairs in a person's life: the puppy-love **phase**. ➤Stage is preferred for (3), unless it be implied that the state of affairs is recurrent (which is often not the case).—*adj.* **phasic** (fāz'ik)

For combination terms with **phase**, see also **stage**, or the modifying word.

phase/anal: see **anal stage**.

phase angle: the part of a sinusoidal wave cycle at which a point on the wave is to be found at a particular instant ➤The phase angle is measured in degrees, or the 360th part of the cycle.

phase difference: (*aud*) any difference in the phase relations of two sound waves, esp., the difference in phase of the sound wave as received by the two ears ➤The slight difference in audible intensity due to the phase difference helps in sound localization

phase/oral-incorporative: see **oral-incorporative**.

phase rule: (*phys*) $P + F = C + 2$, where P is the number of phases, C the number of components, and F the degrees of freedom. ➤The rule, discovered by Gibbs for heterogeneous systems with respect to such intensive variables as pressure and temperature when the system is in equilibrium, is believed by some to apply to behavior.

phase sequence theory: (*D O Hebb*) a theory that conceives of the neural correlates of behavior and/or conscious process as consisting of a number of **cell assemblies** joined serially in **PHASE SEQUENCES**

phase space: a system of coordinates representing the several dimensions of an object or event

-phasia: combining form meaning *speech disorder due to cortical lesion* e.g., **aphasia**, **dysphasia**.

phatic: *adj.* pertaining to communication of a friendly feeling by word, gesture, or facial expression, regardless of the intellectual content of the words used

-phemia: combining form referring to speech disorder of psychogenic origin e.g., **BRADYPHEMIA**, slow speech from psychological causes

phenobarbital: *n.* a sedative or hypnotic drug

phenomenal: *adj.* 1. (*pop*) unusual, extraordinary 2. pertaining to, or having the character of, a **phenomenon** or **phenomena** ➤The word shares the ambiguity of the noun **phenomenon**.

phenomenal field: see **field/phenomenal**.

phenomenalism: *n.* 1. a philosophical doctrine teaching that human knowledge is limited to appearances, never reaching to the true nature of reality. 2. = **phenomenology**.

phenomenalistic introspection: a simple report of one's **phenomenal** *field, including what one is doing ➤While the field may be divided into functional parts for convenience of report, the report is not systematically analytical. A person may re-

port he sees a spirited horse; he attempts to analyze neither the particular cues that mean "spirited," nor indeed those that mean "horse"

phenomenal motion: perceived motion; motion as experienced, in contrast to motion as known to physical science. \rightarrow *Perceived motion* (or *perceived movement*, when one's own bodily movement is in question) is less ambiguous—See **phenomenal pattern, motion/apparent**.

phenomenal pattern: that which is perceived, in contrast to the physical or objective stimulus \rightarrow While the phenomenal pattern and the stimulus may be distinguished in all cases, the distinction becomes necessary when changes in the phenomenal pattern occur without change in the stimulus pattern (as in the case of ambiguous figures)

phenomenal regression: the principle that what one perceives is intermediate between what would be expected from the nature of the physical stimulus and what would be expected from the object *constancy, and that the percept tends with more careful observation to shift toward the former.

\rightarrow An automobile seen at some distance is perceived as larger than would be inferred from the geometrical-perspective relations, and smaller than if it were perceived as an object of constant size

phenomenal report: a verbal statement of what one experiences on receiving an experimental stimulus—*Contr. w. introspection*.—*Syn. Kundgabe*.

phenomenal self: see **self/phenomenal**.

phenomenistic causality: a method of reaching a conclusion about events, commonly used by young children, in which appearance is given the status of cause: e.g., "the sun rises because it is so bright"

phenomenology: *n.* a theoretical point of view that advocates the study of **phenomena** (4) or direct experience taken naively or at face value, the view that behavior is determined by the phenomena of experience rather than by external, objective, physically described reality

\rightarrow Data are necessarily the product of the methods used in observing. For **introspection** (or perhaps one should say for **introspectionism**), a table is an arrangement of lights and colors (or of tactual qualities, even of smells); for physical science (or for **physicalism**), it is a mass occupying space. **Phenomenology**, in contrast with both, would take the table as just what the subject perceives it to be, i.e., as a table (or, it might be, as a place to park one's feet). Cows, busses, a threatening voice, a delightful aroma, a remembered event of long ago, are to be studied just as they are for the experimenter, not as modified by any observational rules

Physicalism contends that all the data of experience can be translated into the language of physical science; **phenomenalism**, admitting the possibility, contends that the translation involves an abstraction from reality, a loss of part of what is real. Many contemporary psychologists, without espousing the doctrine, employ phenomenalist descriptions extensively—See **psychology/divisions and schools of**, III, VIII.

phenomenon *n., pl. phenomena:* 1. literally, that which appears. 2. mere appearance in contrast with reality, esp. with an inferred underlying reality \rightarrow This established philosophical usage contrasts sharply with the others. 3. that which is open to observation, in contrast with what is known only by inference. 4. an occurrence or happening itself, in contrast with its causes 5. a datum of experience, or a group of data; something of which we are aware and on which we can report; esp., unanalyzed experience.—See **phenomenology**. 6. a fact; that which is known in connection with a certain object or topic. the *phenomena* of chemical solutions 7. astounding or surprising fact.—*adj. phenomenal* (not *phenominal*). (Note also that *phenomena* is a plural, not a singular, noun)

phenomotive (fē'nō·mō'tiv): *n.* (*W. Stern*) the motive that is apparent to introspection \rightarrow *Ant. GENOMOTIVE*, the underlying need that actually brings about both the phenomotive and the action

phenotype (fē'nō·tip): *n.* (*genet., psychol.*) that which actually makes its appearance in a living being, a *manifested* structure, condition, or function. \rightarrow Depending on context, any or all of three contrasts are implied by the term: (a) with the hereditary predisposition to develop the phenotype; (b) with the causative factors that bring the phenotype into being; (c) with the underlying but not observed structure that is inferred to account for an observed function (or phenotype) See discussion under **genotype**.—*adj. phenotypic(al)*.

phenylketonuria = **phenylpyruvic amen-tia**.

phenylpyruvic amentia (fē'nīl·pī·rū'vik): a severe mental deficiency caused by the lack of the enzyme necessary for oxidizing phenylalanine, causing an accumulation of phenylpyruvic acid. The condition is usually considered hereditary.—*Syn. PHENYL-PYRUVIC OLIGOPHRENIA*.

ϕ^2 (*fi*) = **mean-square contingency**.

phi coefficient, ϕ coefficient: a measure of relationship when both variables are divided into two qualitatively discrete groups e.g., fathers and sons, five-fingered and six-fingered.

phi-gamma function or $\phi(\gamma)$ the integral of a normal distribution of psychophysical judgments stated in terms of *h*; a cumu-

lative frequency curve or ogive stated in terms of h for which the formula is—

$$p = \int_{-\infty}^{\gamma} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\gamma^2} d\gamma$$

➤The assumption that data obtained by the constant stimulus method will fit the phi-gamma function is the PHI-GAMMA HYPOTHESIS

philander: *v.* to perform some of the courtship acts without serious intention, with or without deception of the other person —*n.* philanderer.

-philia, -phily: combining form meaning love, affinity for.

phil(o)-: combining form meaning loving: philosophy, philogyny.

philosophical psychology = rational psychology.

philosophy: *n* the effort to formulate a unified and consistent conception of the universe with the aim of understanding its ultimate nature. ➤Its two major branches are metaphysics and epistemology. Logic, although historically a branch of philosophy, is now more often grouped with mathematics. The derogatory overtones of the phrase *merely philosophical* in some psychological writing do not imply objection to philosophy as such but to philosophy improperly introduced into a scientific discipline—See also rational psychology.

philosophy of psychology: see psychology (2).

-phily = -philia.

phi-phenomenon: 1. the perception of motion as such; an experience of something in motion. ➤This experience was described by M. Wertheimer as irreducible to any other attribute. It could stand either alone in the PURE PHI-PHENOMENON (no other attribute such as color, place in space, or size being present) or as an aspect of a perceptual colligation or complex. 2. the appearance of motion generated by stationary stimuli, as when two lights flashed in brief succession are perceived as motion from one to the other ➤*Syn* APPARENT MOVEMENT, *apparent *motion* (*prefd*), which see.

phlegmatic (fleg·mat'ik) *adj* sluggish, apathetic, not easily stirred to emotion ➤The phlegmatic was one of the four basic temperaments described in antiquity. It was supposed to result from predominance of phlegm or lymph over other bodily fluids.

-phob-: combining form meaning fear or aversion e.g., GYNOPHOBIA, fear or dislike of women, photophobe, one who is oversensitive to bright light ➤The usual implication of morbid fear or aversion is sometimes weakened so that only an unusual

or distinctive dislike is meant e.g., xenophobia, aversion to strangers

phobia: *n* fear; nearly always, excessive fear of some particular type of object or situation, fear that is persistent and without sound grounds, or without grounds accepted as reasonable by the sufferer ➤The term is compounded, usually without hyphen, with other words of Greek origin to designate the specific object of fear.—*Syn* (Stan Psychiat) PHOBIC REACTIONS.—*adj* phobic.—*pers n* phobic, phobist.

➤Phobia has some convenience as meaning morbid fear, although (as photophobia shows) it does not uniformly have that meaning But the editor fails to find a single case among over 180 listed terms where the compound with phobia is clearer, more convenient, more euphonious, or less ambiguous, than if the morbid fear had been characterized in English Thus, OPEN-SPACE PHOBIA is in every respect superior to the familiar agoraphobia (the Greek would mean fear of the marketplace, which was anything but "open"), except that it does not evince the "erudition" of its user Acrophobia, from its etymology, could mean fear of the extremities, of the crown of the head, of the peak of anything, of the crest of a wave, of the end of time, even of the end of the evening—so versatile is the Greek akros Is not the simple English "fear of high places" better? The case is even clearer with less well-known compounds such as ASTRAPHOBIA (which means fear of lightning, not of stars), and HÆMATOPHOBIA (fear of the sight of blood, not fear of blood).—See bogus erudition, neologism.

phobic (fō'bi·ak). *n* a person having a phobia.

phobophobia: *n* fear of fearing

phon (fōn) *n*, *pl* **phons:** a measure of the psychological intensity (loudness) of a tone

➤It is equal to the number of decibels (a measure of physical pressure) of the 1000 c.p.s. tone that sounds equally loud This will vary slightly for different persons—*Distg. fr.* phone.

phonation: *n.* the production of speech sounds, vocal production, as distinguished from articulation.

phonautograph: *n* an instrument for the graphic recording of sound waves

phone: *n.* (*linguistics*) an elementary speech sound, a single speech sound represented by a single symbol in a phonetic system—*Syn.* SOUND UNIT, PHONETIC UNIT.—*Distg. fr.* phon.

phoneidoscope (fō·nī'də·skōp). *n* an instrument making possible visual observation of sound waves

phonelescope (fō·nel'ə·skōp): *n* a phonescope for observation, measurement,

and photographic recording, of sound waves

phoneme (fō'nēm) *n* 1. (*linguistics*) a group of closely similar speech sounds commonly regarded in a given language as being the same sound and having a distinct function in determining meaning. ➤Eg, in Korean, the sounds *r* and *l* both occur but they are regarded as variants of the same sound—whether one or the other sound is used depends on the other sounds with which it occurs, not upon the meaning the sound helps to convey. In English, *r* and *l* have different roles in conveying meaning. Hence, in Korean these sounds are **allophones** of the same phoneme, in English they are distinct **phones** and do not constitute a single **phoneme**. But the various ways *r* is pronounced in English are one phoneme. There are said to be 35 phonemes in English—*Distg fr* visual symbols such as letters the phoneme is the *sound* heard 2. an auditory verbal **hallucination**; hallucinatory "voices."—*adj.* **phonemic** (fō'nē'mik, -nem'ik)

phonetic: *adj* 1. pertaining to **phonetics**. 2. of a system of writing in which each symbol stands for one sound, and each sound has one symbol

phonetic method: 1. a method of speech correction by showing the positions of tongue, lips, jaw, etc., to produce each sound 2. a method of teaching foreign languages that emphasizes **phonetics**. ➤*Distg fr.* **phonic method**, which is sometimes mistakenly called **phonetic method**.

phonetics: *n* the study of the production of vocal sounds, esp in relation to language. It includes physiological, physical, and psychological data

-phonia: combining form meaning *functional disorder of voice*: eg, **dysphonia**, **aphonia**.

phonic: *adj* of sounds; esp. of voice sounds.

phonic method: the teaching of reading by emphasizing from the start the sounds that are represented by the letters and letter combinations.—*Syn.* **PHONICS**

phonism: *n.* the sound indirectly induced in auditory **synesthesia**.

phon(o)- (fō'nō-): combining form meaning *sound, voice*

phonodeik (-dīk). *n* an instrument for photographic recording and projection of sound waves in air. ➤It is more sensitive and accurate than the **phonautograph** or **phonelescope**.

phonogram: *n* 1. a symbol that represents a speech sound. 2. a diagram showing the positions of the speech organs in producing various sounds—*adj.* **phonogrammic**, **-gramic**.

phonopathy (fō-nop'ə-thī). *n.* any disease or disorder of the voice.

phonophobia: *n.* morbid dread of hearing one's own voice (Unfortunately rare)

phonoscope: *n* a generic name for any device rendering sound waves visible

phoria: *n* the way the eyeballs are turned or oriented in sighting an object, esp, an anomalous turning so that the two eyes are not coordinated—See **heterophoria**.

phorometry (fō-rom'ə-trī): *n* measurement of the balance or imbalance of the muscles turning the eyeball

phosphene: *n* a bright form seen in the dark, produced by distortion of the eyeball either during the normal process of **accommodation** and **convergence** or by an external pressure

phot (fot, fōt) *n* a unit of **illuminance** equal to that produced at a surface all points of which are at a distance of 1 centimeter from a uniform point source of 1 candle.—*Syn.* **CENTIMETER-CANDLE**; **lumen** per square centimeter

photerythrous (fō'tə-nth'rəs) *adj* of heightened sensitivity to the red end of the spectrum.

photic: (fō'tik): *adj* pertaining to light

photism (fō'tiz-əm) *n* 1. hallucinatory impression of bright light 2. that form of **synesthesia** in which a visual impression invariably accompanies a sensation from another **modality**: eg, colored hearing (**chromesthesia**).

photistic visualization: the production of vivid visual images in regular association with certain experiences. ➤The term is proposed as a substitute for **synesthesia**, which has been limited to the production of an image from another **modality**. The association of a color image with a seen number is **photistic visualization**; so also is the association of colors with music

phot(o)-: combining form meaning *of or produced by light*; or *of a photograph or photography*

photochromatic interval: the interval or range of stimulus intensity within which a chromatic stimulus can be perceived as light (**absolute *threshold** for light) but cannot yet be perceived as **hue** (threshold for hue)—*Syn.* **COLORLESS INTERVAL**

photokinesis: *n.* the effect of light in stimulating activity other than direct response to the light—*adj.* **photokinetic**.

photoma (fō-tō'mə) *n*, *pl.* **photomata**: a flash of light or color without external stimulus; a simple **hallucination** of light.—*Cp* **photism**.

photometer (fō-tom'ə-tər): *n.* any optical device that utilizes equations of brightness to permit the measurement of **candlepower**, **illuminance**, or **luminance**. ➤The **EQUALITY-OF-BRIGHTNESS PHOTOMETER** employs simultaneous comparison of juxtaposed visual areas, in the **FLICKER PHOTOM-**

ETER the stimuli to be compared are presented successively in the same visual area. See *flicker*.—*adj* photometric (-met'-rik)—*n*. photometry.

photometric brightness = luminance.

photometric measure: a measure of *luminous *radiant energy in photometric terms (candlepower, illuminance, luminance) rather than in terms of sensation magnitude on the one hand, or of physical energy on the other

photometry/visual: the measurement of luminous radiation or light on the basis of its effect upon the visual receptors, under standard conditions, and usually involving an adjustment of two contiguous parts of the visual field, either to identity or to a minimal difference **HETEROCHROMATIC PHOTOMETRY** involves the measurement of the relative intensity of differently colored radiations—*Cp flicker*.

photon (fō'ton) *n* a measure of brightness or of retinal illuminance defined as that illumination upon the retina which results when a surface brightness of 1 candle per square meter is seen through a pupil of 1 square millimeter area—*Syn* troland (now *prefd*, since photon has been given another meaning in physics).

photophobia: *n* extreme sensitivity to light, the tendency to shun light ➤Note that *phobia* here does not mean fear.

photopic adaptation (fō'top'ik, -tō'pik) = adaptation/brightness.

photopic vision: vision as it occurs under illumination sufficient to permit the full discrimination of colors It is believed to depend upon the functioning of the retinal cones.—*Syn* DAYLIGHT VISION—*Contr w* twilight or scotopic vision.

photoreceptor: *n* a receptor that can be stimulated by light waves, giving rise to visual experience ➤The photoreceptors are the rods and cones of the retina, sometimes the accessory structures (the eye muscles for accommodation, *eg*) are included

phototaxis = phototropism.

phototropism: (fō'tē-trō'piz-əm; fō'tot'-rō-): an orienting movement by an organism away from (negative), or toward (positive), a light *eg*, the sunflower's turning toward the sun ➤The term is usually restricted to a forced movement. See *tropism*.—*Syn* PHOTOTAXIS—*adj* phototropic.

PHR = point-hour ratio.

-phrasia: combining form referring to speech disorder associated with psychosis or grave mental disorder.

phrenasthenia (fren'as-thē'ni-ə) = mental *deficiency.

-phrenia, phreno-: combining forms meaning *mind, mentality*

phrenic nerve (fren'ik) the nerve that

actuates the diaphragm, with branches to the pericardium and the lungs

phreno- = -phrenia.

phrenology: *n* a doctrine that the excellence of mental faculties or traits is determined by the size of the brain area upon which they depend and that this can be judged by the development of the skull overlying the area. ➤Modern psychology rejects entirely the **faculty psychology**; and modern neurology has entirely disproved the kind of brain localization asserted in phrenology The practice today is a form of quackery

phrictopathic sensations (frik'tō-path'ik) indefinitely localized, unpleasant, and foreign-seeming tingling sensations of touch.

phyletic (fī let'ik) *adj* pertaining to a phylum, or to a line of descent, **phylogenetic**.—*n* phylesis (fī-lēs'es)

phyl(o)- combining form meaning *tribe, people, race, or biologically defined group*

phyloanalysis: *n* (T. Burrow) a method of treating behavior disorders based on the hypothesis that all symptoms reflect an impaired tensional balance which affects the person's relation with the basic governing principle of the species—See *phylobiology*.

phylobiology: *n*. (T. Burrow) a proposed behavior science that emphasizes the **phyletic** motivation of the organism's reactions It postulates a biological unity as a central governing principle in both the individual and the species.

phylogenesis = phylogeny.

phylogenetic: *adj*. 1. pertaining to the origin and development of a characteristic in the race or other biological division 2. pertaining to that which is hereditary in a species or variety—*Syn* species-specific.

phylogenetic memory: a vague idea or tendency that is found in most or all contemporary men and that represents a stage in the history of mankind. ➤Freud, *eg*, once postulated a sort of memory of the "father of the primal horde" The concept of such memories is little accepted

phylogenetic principle: the principle that the individual tends in his own life to manifest behaviors that rehearse the prehistory of man or even of man's animal ancestry: *ontogeny recapitulates phylogeny* ➤The principle is no longer accepted as having general validity, but Jung has taken over part of it in his doctrine of archetypes.—*Syn* recapitulation theory.

phylogeny (fī-loj'ə-ni) *n* the origin and evolution of a species or other biologically defined population unit—See *ontogenesis*.—*Syn* PHYLOGENESIS (fī'lō-jen'ə-sēs).—*adj* phylogenetic, phylogenetic.

phylum *n*, *pl* **phyla, phylums**: the most inclusive division in the biological classification system for plants and animals

physical: *adj.* 1. pertaining to physics or physical science i.e., concerned with the movements of particles ➤ Considerable confusion in psychology would be avoided if this meaning alone were preserved 2. characterizing a material thing—*Syn* external (*prefd* in most contexts). 3. pertaining to or characterizing the body or the physique.—*Syn* somatic (*prefd*). ➤ The last two meanings are very apt to imply respectively the existence of matter and the existence of a body which in some way contrast with mind, both implications are metaphysical, none the less so for being unhesitatingly acceptable to common sense

physical gestalt: an object in the external world having a unity among its components that is independent of the observer: e.g., an umbrella, a relief map, a table lamp, or even a mere collection, such as a bowl of grapes

physicalism: *n* a philosophical or logical view that all meaningful propositions can be expressed without distortion in the language of physical science. ➤ The doctrine does not assert superior metaphysical reality for physical science, nor deny the existence of a set of problems to be dealt with by the methods of psychology **Operational definitions** usually lead to statements in physical language. It would be possible, if less convenient, to reverse the process and to define all physical propositions in psychological language—*Syn*. LOGICAL BEHAVIORISM—See empiricism/scientific, operationalism, psychology/divisions and schools of, II, III.—*adj.* physicalistic.

physicalistic interactive score: see score/interactive.

physical medicine or therapy = physiotherapy.

physical science: see physics (2).

physical stimulus: see stimulus (1).

physical therapy = physiotherapy.

physicochemical: *adj.* pertaining to the realm of physics and chemistry.

physics: *n pl* construed as *sing* 1. the science dealing with matter and energy 2. = PHYSICAL SCIENCE, the general science that studies matter as nonliving It includes physics, chemistry, physical geology, physical geography, astronomy

physiogenetic: *adj.* characterizing that which originates in the functioning of the body or of some organ or tissue

physiognomic (fiz'i-og nom'ik) *adj.* 1. pertaining to physiognomy. 2. of a type of experience, esp perceptual, in which cognition is suffused with affective or conative elements a rundown house looks tired; a tripod, proud ➤ Empathy (1) is physiognomic, as is much of what Piaget calls egocentric (2).

physiognomy (fiz'i-og'nə-mī) *n* 1. art of judging mental traits or attitudes from the outward appearance of the face and, by extension, of other visible bodily structures. ➤ Actual systems of physiognomy belong to quackery, since scientific studies reveal insignificant or unstable relationships (But *cf.* constitutional type) 2. the cast or expression of the face.

physiological age: see age/physiological.

physiological gradient: a gradient of metabolic action; a continuous gradation from high metabolism in an area decreasing toward adjacent areas.

physiological limit: see limit/physiological.

physiological motive: see motive/physiological.

physiological psychology: 1. the study of the correlations of physiological processes or activities with behavior or act. ➤ The discipline need not concern itself in any way with the philosophical mind-body problem (though its findings clearly bear on that). Accepting that there is an event called seeing, for example, it endeavors to trace all the interrelations between variation in seeing and variation in the activities of the retina and its associated structures of the eye, nerve tracts, and brain centers—*Syn* PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGY, PHYSIOPSYCHOLOGY 2. an unfortunate synonym for experimental psychology.

physiological state: the general metabolic condition of the organism.

physiological zero: the temperature at which an object does not give rise to thermal sensations. It varies according to the area stimulated, but averages about 33°C ➤ CUTANEOUS ZERO is suggested as more accurate.

physiology: *n* the study of certain of the functions of a living organism ➤ The relation of physiology to psychology is a close one, and one that is perplexing to define in view of rival theories Those who make psychology a biological science dealing with responses cannot satisfactorily state how to divide the field of responses between the two Those who define psychology in terms of consciousness face the mind-body problem in critical form. However, growth, digestion, respiration, reproduction, excretion—considered as such—are examples of phenomena that are primarily physiological—*Contr w* anatomy, morphology.—*adj.* physiological.

physiotherapy: *n* the branch of medicine dealing with treatment by physical means, excluding drugs and surgical cutting and including massage, hydrotherapy, heat treatment, electrotherapy (but not electroshock therapy). Many of these procedures are licensed for limited medical practice.—

Contr. w psychotherapy.—*Syn* PHYSICAL THERAPY, PHYSICAL MEDICINE

physique: *n.* the structural organization of an animal body, esp of a human body.—*adj.* physical (often *ambig*).

PI = proactive *inhibition.

pia (mater) (pī'ə mā'tēi) *n* (*L*) a highly vascular, thin membrane covering the brain and spinal cord

piano theory: see hearing theories.

pica (pī'kə): *n* a craving to eat unsuitable objects

Pick's disease: circumscribed atrophy of the cerebral cortex, with resultant aphasia and progressive dementia.

pictograph: a representation of an object, action, or idea by a picture or symbol suggestive or imitative thereof—*Distg fr ideogram*, which is part of a formalized writing system—*Var* pictogram.

pictorial display: the utilization of pictures or graphs to convey information.

➤The pictures or graphs must utilize the same continuum as that on which the information is scaled and must not distort critical relations

pictorial test: a test in which the task is related to pictured material used as a substitute for, or supplement to, verbal material.

picture arrangement test: a series of individual scenes which, when correctly arranged, tells a simple comic-strip story. The subject arranges the several disarranged pictures in each set.

picture completion test: a set of simple line drawings of common objects with an important detail omitted from each. The subject must correctly identify the missing part of the picture.

Picture-Frustration Study/Rosenzweig: a projective test in which a mildly frustrating situation is pictured and the subject is asked what the frustrated person would probably say. ➤The frustrations are either ego-blocking or superego-blocking. Responses are classified as showing "obstacle-dominance," "ego-defense," and "need persistence", or as extrapunitive, intrapunitive, and impunitive—*Abbr* P-F Study.

picture interpretation test: a test in which the subject must make a brief interpretation of a pictured scene ➤In the *Binet scales*, the subject is asked to "tell about" the picture: interpretation is a more mature response than description or mere enumeration.

picture/retinal: *prefd. syn.* for retinal *image.

Piderit drawings: a series of ultrasimplified drawings of a male face, to illustrate how change of outline of any part of the face affects the emotional expression: e.g., the effect of upturned or downturned cor-

ners of the lips *Boring* and *Titchener* prepared a cutout profile with interchangeable parts yielding 360 compounds for the basic face

piecemeal activity/law of: A part or element of a situation may be *prepotent* in causing response—*Cp.* **reduced cues/principle of.**

piecemeal learning: see learning/whole vs. part.

pie chart: a circle divided by radii into sectors of different sizes, used as a graphic representation of proportional magnitudes. ➤As the relative areas of such sectors are hard to judge by eye, this device is misleading.

pillars of Corti = rods of Corti.

pilomotor response (pī'lō·mō'tər)· the technical name for goose-pimples

pilot study: a brief and simplified experiment or survey to try out methods or to discover whether a proposed project seems likely to yield valuable data

Pitldown man: skeletal remains alleged to be those of a primitive man similar to *Neanderthal man*, but later proved to be a hoax *—*Syn* *Eoanthropus dawsoni*, *SUSSEX MAN*

pincer technique: grasping a small object between finger and thumb. The age of its appearance is a measure of motor development in infants

pineal gland or body (pin'i·əl) a small structure, lying just above the thalamic region, very nearly at the geometric center of the brain. ➤Its function is unknown. Because of its central location, *Descartes* suggested that it was the organ by which the soul influenced the brain and the brain the soul—*Syn.* CONARIUM, EPAPHYSIS CEREBRI, CORPUS PINEALE

P IQ: an intelligence quotient computed from performance test scores.

pitch: *n* the character of a tone as high or low. It is determined chiefly by the vibration frequency.

pitch/absolute: ability to recognize the pitch of a single tone and name it without a comparison tone being given, or to produce a named tone vocally ➤*Absolute* does not here mean *absolutely precise* but means *not based on direct comparison*. The capacity for absolute pitch is affected by training

pitch brightness: see density/tonal.

pitchfork: *n.* a small tuning fork of standard *pitch.

pitch/relative: 1. the pitch of a sound as higher or lower than some other with which it is compared; hence, 2. given a standard tone, the ability to recognize or reproduce pitch intervals—*Contr w.* **pitch/absolute.**

pitch/standard: a tone of fixed vibration rate used as standard in tuning musical

instruments ➤A number of different pitches have been proposed, in the US most instruments and orchestras are tuned to $a' = 440$ d v, but for work in acoustics $c' = 256$ d v is often used

pithecanthropus erectus (pith'ə-kan-thrō'pəs ɪ-rek'təs; pith'ə-kan'-) an extinct primate related to modern man (*homo sapiens*), probably to be classified as the lowest human in the evolutionary scale yet discovered—Syn JAVA MAN.

pithecod (pi-thē'koid, pith'ə-) *adj.* ape-like or monkeylike

pituitary gland or body: a very important compound endocrine gland, about the size of a pea, lying at the base of the brain. It has many functions and is sometimes called the master gland because of its influence on the other endocrines—Syn. HYPOPHYSIS

pity: *n.* an emotion of sadness or solicitude aroused by the distress or misfortune of another—Dutg. *fr.* sympathy, which means sharing the other's feelings

pivotal condensation method: (*Aitkin*) a method for obtaining the regression coefficients and multiple *correlation by employing a series of matrices.

Pk = psychokinesis.

placebo (plə-sē'bō): *n.* a preparation containing no medicine (or no medicine related to the complaint) and administered to cause the patient to believe he is receiving treatment.

place learning: see learning/place.

placement: *n.* (*personnel*) the assigning of a worker to the job for which he is judged best fitted. ➤Fitness includes the individual's satisfaction as well as his abilities in relation to the job.

placement test: a test that enables a pupil to be assigned to the appropriate class level for instruction, either in general or in a particular subject

placenta (plə-sen'tə): *n.* in mammals, the vascular structure within the uterus to which the fetus is attached by the umbilical cord and through which it is nourished—*adj.* placental.

place principle of hearing: a theory (with several variants) that supposes the heard pitch to be determined primarily by the place in the basilar membrane that is excited.—Contr *w* frequency theory (see hearing theories).

plan: *n.* 1. a scheme of action; a way, proposed to oneself or others, of carrying out some intention. 2. a representation of certain spatial relations—the plan of a house. 3. the hypothetical *construct designed to explain animal behavior that seems to be directed by foresight of circumstances and anticipation of a goal ➤It is not implied that the mechanism is the same as in the

plans of humans—*v* 4. to consider and decide upon a relatively complex set of activities that seem likely, in the light of all the foreseeable circumstances, to lead to a goal

planchette (plan-shet'). *n.* a small tripod "table," with a pencil for one leg, used for automatic writing

planned parenthood = parenthood/voluntary.

planophrasia = flight of ideas.

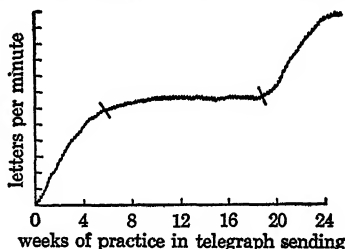
plantar reflex: flexion of the toes when the sole is lightly stroked. ➤In certain organic disorders of the nervous system, this reflex is lost and the Babinski sign reappears

plantigrade: *adj.* pertaining to a position for standing or a mode of walking in which the foot touches the ground with the entire sole, including the heel ➤It is illustrated by the bears and man. The plantigrade position is assumed by human infants at about 7 months, but the age variability is great.

plasticity: *n.* 1. the capacity that permits an animal to change as a result of taking part in an event—Syn. docility, learning capacity, modifiability, educability.—*Ant.* rigidity. 2. in studies of eidetic imagery, the tendency for the image to be influenced by the conditions immediately preceding its appearance. 3. = adaptability.—*adj.* plastic.

plasticity of libido: see libido/plasticity of.

plateau: *n.* an intermediate period of no apparent progress in learning. ➤It is so



called from the graph of performance, where such a period appears as a flat stretch.—*Cp.* physiological *limit.

plateau test: (*factor anal*) a criterion of whether further rotations are necessary.

Platonic friendship or love: comradeship in which there is no overt sexual behavior and which the participants believe to be without erotic components. ➤Modern usage usually confines the term to heterosexual relations, but Plato clearly included homosexual relations as well. Psychoanalysts (and cynical popular opinion) con-

sider that the denial of an erotic component is self-deception—*Distg. fr* PLATONISM, the general philosophy of Plato

platonization: *n* 1. maintenance of a relationship between two persons of opposite sex on a nonerotic basis. 2. converting the energy generated by erotic feeling into nonerotic activities—a form of **sublimation**. 3. the substitution of thinking about a desired action for actually performing it. ➤It is regarded in psychoanalysis as a defense against impulse to do what is contrary to the superego Platonization sometimes comes close to implying the magical **omnipotence** of thought.

platoon-volley theory: (*aud*) a theory of hearing which holds that a given vibration frequency causes discharge of the auditory nerve in a rapid succession of **voleys**, each in a distinct set of fibers (platoons). ➤The theory is posited to avoid the difficulty that, because of the **refractory period**, the same fibers cannot respond by successive firings fast enough to keep up with the higher frequencies, hence, it is the frequency of firing in different fibers that corresponds with the frequency of vibration—See **hearing theories**.—*Syn* VOLLEY THEORY

platycephaly (plat'ī-sef'ē lī): *n* flatness of the crown of the head—*Var.* **platycephalism** (-izm).—*adj* **platycephalic** (-sē-fal'ik), **platycephalous** (-sef'ē-lās)

platykurtic (-kēr'tik): see **kurtosis**.—*n.* **platykurtosis**.

play: *n* voluntary activity pursued without ulterior purpose and, on the whole, with enjoyment or expectation of enjoyment (Certain elements of play may not be enjoyed)

playback: *n* playing over a recorded interview for the interviewee so that he may add to or correct what he had said

play/free: play undirected by a supervisor—*Contr. w* **organized *play**.

play/organized: 1. play, or a program of play, that is planned in advance, governed by rules, and supervised. 2. any game conducted in accordance with established rules.

play/parallel: the side-by-side independent play of two or more children (or occasionally adults) doing much the same things but without active cooperation and yet with heightened interest because of each other's presence and activity e.g., golf, the play of two children each building a house

play projection: the process whereby a testee (usually a child), playing freely with certain materials, unself-consciously reveals his outlooks and attitudes ➤The materials most often used are household toys and doll figures that can easily represent family persons. But any play is a projection, and *may* be a *revealing* projection.—See **projection** (2, 3, 4) and **projective technique**.

play therapy: the utilization of play, in the presence of the therapist, as a means of helping a child to rid himself of certain maladjusting tensions ➤The child is encouraged in one way or another to re-enact the situations in which he has emotional difficulty and to display the feelings which in the real situation are inhibited E.g., he may swear at a doll representing the father. Play therapy was elaborated upon the basis of **catharsis** theory but may be otherwise explained It is a specific *procedure*, not just any child playing The presence of the therapist is essential

pleasantness: *n* 1. = **pleasure** (1) or (2) (*prefd.*). 2. the abstract quality of external objects or events (esp., of social events) that arouses agreeable feeling or **pleasure** (1) or (2).—*Syn* agreeableness

pleasure: *n* 1. an elementary—hence, undefinable—feeling, at one end of a **continuum** that passes through a neutral point to the other end, which is **UNPLEASURE** (sometimes called **pain**).—*Syn* **pleasantness**. 2. a vaguely defined emotional condition characterized by desire for its continuance 3. an unlocalized specific kind of sensation (or fusion of sensations) from internal bodily organs, perhaps with contribution from the external genitals 4. the state of the organism when a tension is being reduced ➤Both (3) and (4) are couched in definition form, but they go beyond definition to theory They do not so much describe pleasure as attempt to explain it

pleasure-ego: *n* (*psychoan*) that portion of the ego made up of processes congruent with instinctual impulses.

pleasure/function: see **function pleasure**.

pleasure-pain principle: (*psychoan*) the postulate that man's life is controlled by two opposed principles, the **pleasure principle** (or its modification by the **reality principle**) and the **pain principle**. The pleasure principle is manifested in **libido** or the **life instinct**, the pain principle in the **death instinct**.—*Syn.* **NIRVANA PRINCIPLE**, which B. Low and Freud held to include both life and death instincts

pleasure principle: (*psychoan*) the demand that an **instinctual** need be immediately gratified, either directly (e.g., by food to satisfy hunger) or by **fantasy** or **wish fulfillment**. ➤According to the earliest formulation of psychoanalysis, **unconscious** or **id** activities are completely dominated by this principle: fantasy is not distinguished from reality; hence, fulfillment can be immediate But with development of the ego, the person becomes aware of the demands of reality (the **reality principle**); and with development of the **superego**, he becomes aware of **ideal** de-

mands. Pleasure is still sought, but not in the primitive fashion of the id. However, the pleasure principle, operating unconsciously in the id, incites to many activities that deform the ego processes—See also **pain principle**.

-plectic: an adj form of **-plegia**.

-plegia, **-plegy**: combining form meaning *paralysis*, *paralytic stroke* or *attack*. **HEMI-PLEGIA**, paralysis of the right or left half of the body, **PARAPLEGIA**, paralysis of the lower half of the body.

plethysmograph (pli-thiz'mə-graf): *n* an instrument for recording changes in volume of a part of the body. The changes measured are usually due directly to variations in blood supply.

plexus: *n* a network of nerves or veins; esp., a network of nerves outside the central nervous system: e.g., the **SOLAR PLEXUS**, which lies behind the stomach.

plosive: *adj* (*phonetics*) **explosive**: used of any of the six consonants *p, b, t, d, k, g*.

plot: *v* (*stat*) to enter scores individually in a frequency table or a scatter diagram, or to locate scores on a surface as a means of graphing.

plot/treatment: in agricultural experimentation, one of the portions of a field that is subjected to special experimental treatment—e.g., to a certain kind of fertilizer; by generalization to any experiment, a division or grouping of the dependent ***variable** that receives a different amount or kind of treatment.

pluralism: *n* 1. a metaphysical doctrine which holds that ultimate reality consists of more than two kinds of entity, that reality is composed of several kinds of distinct, discontinuous, and irreducible elements.—*Cp* **dualism**, **monism**. 2. any explanation that emphasizes many elements, a tendency to see many things where others might see only one or two: e.g., finding many explanations of the relation of somatic activities to the development of personality. 3. divergence and separatism; a tendency for a group to break up into smaller distinct units.

pluralistic behavior: (*F H Giddings*) any type of action performed by nearly every person in a given group or region: e.g., covering exposed parts of the body in cold weather.—*Syn.* **MULTI-INDIVIDUAL BEHAVIOR**.

pluralistic ignorance: what everyone believes that "everyone else" believes, though he himself does not.

plurel (plū-rel'). *n* (*sociol*) any number, greater than one, of human beings who have at least one attribute in common.—*Syn.* **class**, **category**.

plus gesture: (*A. Adler*) overt behavior intended to demonstrate some sort of su-

periority as compensation for a feeling of inferiority.

PMA = **primary mental *abilities**.

p-n = (*H A Murray*) **press-need**.

PNAvQ = **positive-negative ambivalent quotient**.

pneumat(o)-: combining form meaning *breath*, hence, more generally, *air*. ➤ It is used especially of instruments employing air pressure. **Pneumo-** occasionally occurs where *pneumato-* would be more accurate.

pneum(o)-: combining form meaning *lung*.

pneumocardiograph: *n*. a pneumatic device for recording heart action.

pneumogastric nerve = **vagus nerve**.

➤ The Germans call this the "lung-stomach" nerve, which exactly describes it. Why need English use Greek?

pneumograph: *n* an instrument for recording the strength and duration of respiratory expiration and inspiration. A **PNEUMATOGRAPH** is that form of pneumograph which directly measures and records the breath. Other forms record the movements of breathing.

Po: 1. = **position response**. 2. a brief attitude scale for the study of anti-Semitism.

Poggendorff illusion: a spatial illusion in which a straight line, interrupted as it



crosses a pair of parallel lines (or a thin rectangle), seems not to be the same line, the exit line seeming lower than the extension of the entry line.

point/anchoring: see **anchoring point**.

point biserial: see **correlation/point biserial**.

point/critical: (*S. R Slavson*) a stage or point in therapy at which the problems are clearly envisioned and the client mobilizes his resources to solve them.

point-hour ratio or **PHR**: a weighted index of the grades or marks received for academic work in an American high school or college. Letter grades are transmuted into numbers: e.g., A = 4, B = 3, etc. Each number is multiplied by the hours of credit assigned the course in which the grade is gained. The resulting products are summed and divided by the total number of credit hours.—*Syn.* **GRADE-POINT AVERAGE** or **GPA**.

point of regard = **fixation point** (see **fixation/visual**).

point of subjective equality: see **subjective equality/point of**.

point of symmetry or **PS** = point of *subjective equality.

point of view: (*C. Ruckmick*) a term proposed as substitute for one of the several current meanings of **method**. The point of view indicates "the purpose which prompts the investigation, the attitude assumed in the scientific study." Examples: behavioral, statistical, quantitative or qualitative, explanatory or descriptive, comparative, and genetic *points of view*.

point scale: a group of test items or problems to each of which a numerical credit is given for success. The standing of the person tested is based on the total points amassed.—*Cp.* **age-equivalent scale**.—*Distg fr* **scale points**.

points/congruent: see **congruent points**.
point score = raw *score.

point source: (*vis*) a light source so small, as compared with the distance from the observer, that it may be considered a point. ➤The stimulating properties of a point source may be expressed in terms of its radiant intensity in the direction of the pupil. The stimulating properties of an **EXTENDED SOURCE** may be expressed in terms of the areal density of point sources of unit radiant intensity to which the extended source is equivalent.

point system: 1. the scoring used in a point scale. 2. academic rating using the point-hour ratio. 3. a system of assigning different point scores to various extracurricular activities according to their importance, time-consumingness, etc. ➤This is a basis for limiting the amount of participation of an individual or for judging the "activeness" of members of different clubs.
point-to-point correspondence: a relationship, spatial or logical, such that for every point or item in one variable, another similarly located point or item occurs in the other variable.

Poisson distribution (*pwə'soN'*): (*stat.*) a special case of the **binomial** distribution where the probability of a defined event is extremely small ➤It is sometimes applied to accident data.

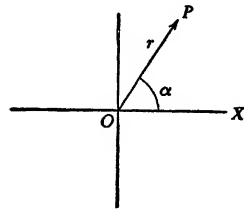
Poisson series: a frequency distribution for which the successive frequencies are given by

$$e^{-m} \left(1, m, \frac{m^2}{2!}, \frac{m^3}{3!}, \frac{m^4}{4!} \dots \frac{m^n}{n!} \right)$$

when *m* is the mean value of the distribution. Such a series is found by noting the frequencies of occurrence of an event which has a relatively small probability of occurrence.

polar continuum: a continuum defined by ends that are completely opposite, i.e., by **polar opposites** (which see).—*Cp.* **bipolar**.

polar coordinate: either of two quantities by which to locate in space a point *P* the **LENGTH COORDINATE** *OP*, and the **ANGULAR**



COORDINATE α , which is the angle between a line *OX* and the line *OP*.

polarity: *n.* 1. the quality of having two poles or opposite ends, or of acting with respect to two poles: a magnet has *polarity*. 2. the fact that neural impulse always passes from one pole of the neuron (the dendritic end) to the other (the axon end). 3. the manifestation of opposite behaviors or personal traits; **bipolarity**. ➤E.g., it is believed that all children show polarity of affection toward parents (i.e., love and hatred)—*Cp.* **ambivalence**, often used as a synonym but also possessing other meanings. 4. the state of a social group when one person is the center of attention or otherwise dominates it: e.g., most audiences exhibit a considerable degree of *polarity*.—*adj.* **polar**.—*v.* **polarize**.

polarization: *n.* the process of inducing **polarity**; the degree of polarity. 1. (*optics*) treatment of a beam of light so that the waves all oscillate parallel to a single axis. This is accomplished by screening out other waves. 2. (*elec*) concentration of higher electric potential at one pole. ➤The bodily organs and tissues exhibit electrical polarization. 3. causing a person to adjust behavior to two poles (instead of adjusting to many points of reference), = **BIPOLARIZATION**. ➤E.g., the goal of moral instruction usually is to get the pupil to orient his behavior to the **polar continuum** of goodness-badness.—See **bipolar**. 4. causing a person to adjust to one pole of a bipolar relation. e.g., causing a person to accept a submissive role. ➤This includes the case where a group is made to adjust primarily to one person, as at a lecture *Cp.* **mass polarization**. See **polarity** (4).

polar opposites: objects or behaviors or traits that are not merely opposite but at opposite poles; the extremes of opposition. ➤It is not implied that there are no intermediates: polar opposites often define a continuum. E.g., absolute goodness and absolute badness are polar opposites on a continuum that has innumerable gradations between

poliomyelitis: *n* inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord, resulting in extensive neural symptoms **ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS** is the familiar **INFANTILE PARALYSIS**.

poll: *n* 1. literally, the head, or the top of the head. 2. a counting of heads, i.e., of persons 3. a counting of the number of persons favoring or disfavoring a given person or issue, as in voting 4. an opinion (or attitude) **poll**.—*pers n* pollster, one who takes a poll, esp an opinion poll—*v* poll.

Pollyanna mechanism: the attempt to believe that "all is well" despite one's actual dissatisfaction

poly-: combining form meaning *many* or *excessive* **POLYGLOT**, one who speaks many languages; **POLYDACTYLISM**, having too many (i.e., extra) fingers.—*Syn* (for words of Latin origin) **multi-**.

polyandry: *n.* a marriage system in which a woman may have several husbands at the same time.—*Cp* **polygyny**.—*adj* **polyandrous**.

polychromatic theory: hypothesis that there are many kinds of retinal cones, each kind sensitive to a particular band of light-wave frequencies

polydactyl (pō'li-dak'til): *adj* having more fingers than normal.—*n.* **polydactylism**.

polydiurnal (-dī-ér-nəl): *adj* many times daily.

polygamy: *n* a marriage system in which a person of either sex may have more than one mate at the same time. >The term is commonly used where **polygyny** would be more specific, since polygamy also includes **polyandry** and group ***marriage**.—*Syn.* **PLURAL MARRIAGE**.—*adj* **polygamous**.

polygenes: *n pl* genes having such small quantitative effect on the variability of a trait that they are known only collectively. They cannot be isolated by genetic techniques.—See **gene/major**.

polyglot: *n.* a person speaking several languages.—*adj* **polyglot**.

polygon/frequency: see **frequency** (2).

polygraph: *n* apparatus for simultaneously recording on a revolving drum a number of activities or reactions

polygyny (pō'li-jə-ni): *n* a marriage system in which a man may have several wives at the same time >*Cp* **polyandry**. **Polygamy** (which see) is often used where **polygyny** is meant.—*adj* **polygynous**.

polylogia (pō'li-lō'jī-ə): *n* much or continual talking, usually incoherently.—*Syn.* **logorrhea**.

polymorphous perversity: see **perverse/infantile polymorphous**.

polyneuritic psychosis = Korsakow's psychosis.

polyneuropathy/alcoholic: a condition in-

volving deterioration in many peripheral and central nervous structures

polyopia (-ō'pi-ə) *n* abnormality of the refractive apparatus of the eye whereby more than one image is formed on the retina >*Distg fr* **diplopia**, in which the normal single images on each retina are not fused normally. A **HYPERTROPIC POLYOPTIA** is seeing double in the absence of local organic difficulty.—*Var* **polyopsia** (-op'si-ə)—*adj.* **polyopic** (-op'ik).

polyphony (pō'li-fə-ni) *n* music in which two or more melodies, independent but related in varying ways, proceed simultaneously

polyphrasia = logorrhea.

polyuria (pō'li-ū-ri-ə) *n* profuse urination.—*adj* **polyuric**.

ponderal growth (pōn'dər-əl): growth in weight, either of a single organ or of the whole body.

pons (Varolii) (pons vō-rō'li-i) a convex white eminence at the base of the brain Its nerve fibers connect the cerebrum with the contralateral side of the cerebellum

pooling procedure: combining the values obtained by different measures and treating the result as one variable >E.g., measures of different school achievements may be combined to measure academic achievement as a whole The several measures may be assigned varying weights; if the different scores are merely added, this means that each is weighted 1, the assumption being that one kind of achievement is equal to each of the others.

popular response: 1. a kind of response to a stimulus, esp a verbal or other symbolic response, that is made by very many people >E.g., the response *white* to the word *black* in an association test is a highly popular response 2. (*Ror*) a frequently occurring response to a given inkblot It is symbolized by *P*.

population: *n.* 1. all the organisms, or all of a stated kind, occupying a certain geographical area at a given time >Sometimes specified as a **GEOGRAPHICAL POPULATION** 2. all the instances about which a statement is to be made >*Distg fr* **sample**, which refers to those cases actually observed, measured, or experimentally treated, which are regarded as *representative* of the whole Some authors speak of **POPULATION UNIVERSE**, **statistical universe**, or **REFERENCE POPULATION** for the entire group, and of **SAMPLE POPULATION** for the representative group in the sample. But confusion arises when **SAMPLE POPULATION** is then abbreviated to *population* instead of to *sample*.

pornography: *n.* originally, the depiction of harlotry; by extension, the depiction of whatever the user of the term regards as

obscenity (which see)—*adj* **pornographic**.

porropsia: *n* (*vis*) a condition in which objects, without size distortion, look more distant than they are

Porter's law: the generalization that the critical *flicker frequency increases with the log of the brightness of the stimulus and is independent of the wave length—*Syn* FERRY-PORTER LAW

posit (*poz'it*). *v* to assume or to take for granted what is necessary for the immediate action or argument *→Contr w. infer*. Posit was formerly often used for **hypothesize** by those who hesitated to use that verb (which has only recently been accepted as standard English) But the two have somewhat different meanings that may now be kept distinct—*Cp* **postulate**.

position: *n* 1. (*sociol*) in a social structure, a small area that plays a part in determining the activity of the individual who occupies it *→Position* partly determines who will bring influence to bear on the occupant and what the nature of that influence will be; and it greatly affects the influence the occupant will have on others (Eg, consider the influence of the occupant of a pulpit or of the presidential office.) Since position so largely determines role, the two are sometimes used interchangeably, but they are not the same. **Office** is more nearly synonymous 2. (*topol*) a region or subregion of a life space within which any fact, event, or characteristic lies, a locus in a life space of a number of forces of given magnitude and direction acting upon the occupant (of the position) and of a number of forces potentially elicitable by the occupant by virtue of that fact *→The* occupant is usually a person, but **position** is general and the occupant can be a thing: a ribbon around a woman's neck has position, not only in the geometry of Euclid but in topological psychology

positional leader: see **leader/status**.

position factor: the influence of the spatial or temporal placement of the stimulus upon the response, or a tendency to select a certain direction of response eg, a preference for the first of a multiple-choice test alternative, a tendency to turn left rather than right in a maze—*Cp* **sequence preference**.—*Syn* **POSITION PREFERENCE**.

position habit: a tendency to prefer going to an accustomed place eg, going to one's accustomed place at the dinner table even though it is not set for eating. It is shown also by animals.

positioning reaction: moving a physical object until it occupies a prescribed position in space *→Many* practical situations require that the object be maintained in

position by intermittent positioning reactions eg, keeping a moving vehicle on course

position (in the family): 1. see **position** (1). 2. see **birth order**.

position preference = **position factor**.

position response or **Po**: (*Ror*) a response determined by the accident that the position of a feature in a given inkblot figure recalls or suggests a similar position that pertains to the association reported eg, an area is called "North Pole" because it is at the top.

positive: *adj* 1. (*math*) numerically greater than zero, having a plus (+) sign; not negative. 2. definite, expressed unqualifiedly, admitting of no condition: a *positive* command 3. confident; overconfident 4. like a model or standard; esp, having the same quantitative sign as the model a *positive* afterimage 5. oriented toward a certain reference point, literally (in space) or figuratively: a *positive* tropism; a *positive* attitude toward socialism (ie, tending to agreement), a *positive* (ie, friendly) attitude to a person 6. concerned with the verifiable, empirical, not speculative or theoretical.

positive and negative cases method = **constant stimulus method**.

positive/false or **/valid**: see **false negative**.

positive-negative ambivalent quotient: (*V. C. Raimy*) the ratio of remarks showing a positive or favorable self-evaluation to negative and ambivalent remarks in a given statement by a counselee.—Symbol **PNAVQ**.

positive-negative conflict = **approach-avoidance conflict**.

positive-positive conflict = **approach-approach conflict**.

positive self-feeling: see **self-feeling/positive**.

positivism: *n* 1. (*hist.*) the philosophical point of view, formulated by Comte, which sought to dispense with all theological and metaphysical concepts It holds that knowledge consists of observation of sensory phenomena and the classification of these data according to the categories of necessary succession (= causality, but Comte scorned that term as having metaphysical implications), coexistence, and resemblance. 2. the doctrine that science is limited to observed facts and to what can be rigorously deduced from facts, that all concepts and conclusions refer to facts and derive all their meaning from facts *→See* **scientific empiricism** and **operationalism**, which are specific forms of positivism No one questions that science is concerned with facts, but some believe that science has other concerns as well As a basic attitude

potency: *n* 1. power, esp. in high degree. 2. latent or undeveloped power—*Syn* **potentiality** (more usual). 3. relative ability, esp. of a male, to perform the sexual act. 4. (*topol.*) the relative degree to which one part of the life space determines behavior —*adj* **potential, potent** (usually referring to a high degree of potency)

potential: *adj* 1. characterized by potency. 2. pertaining to **potentiality**.—*Ant* (for 2) **actual**.—*n* 3. the degree of electrical charge —See **electromotive force**.

potential/excitatory: see **excitatory potential**.

potentiality: *n* a present property of something by means of which it may in future exhibit a quality it does not now exhibit; that present property, often known only by inference, which makes possible the acquisition or development of a certain quality—*Cp* **aptitude, capacity**.

potential/reaction: see **reaction potential**.

potential/response: the range of possible behaviors permitted by conditions within the learner.

potential/specific action = reaction potential.

potlatch: *n* an Amerind ceremonial in which prestige is gained by giving away or destroying one's property.

poverty: *n* a condition of relative lack of material goods ➤The base for comparison depends on the culture and on the individual's level of expectation and aspiration

power: *n* 1. (*math.*) the product of a number multiplied by itself one or more times. 2. (*math.*) the index number that is written as a superscript to show how many times a number is to be multiplied by itself. e.g., the 2 in 4^2 , the 3 in x^3 . 3. (*phys*) the rate of doing work. The units are erg per second, watt, or horsepower 4. muscular strength 5. (*optics*) the degree to which a lens magnifies. 6. = **ability**.—See also **test/power**.

power factor: (*W C. Halstead*) that aspect of intelligence which indirectly energizes other factors, and reflects the over-all efficiency level of the functioning brain.

power fields: that part of the life space (which may include other persons) over which the person has control

power figure: the person who, for a given individual, represents social power

power function (of a test of significance).—(*stat*) an index of the probability of rejecting a specified hypothesis at a given **risk level** when alternative hypotheses are assumed to be true, the equation showing the probability of rejecting or failing to reject a false **null hypothesis**. The **POWER OF A STATISTICAL TEST OF SIGNIFICANCE** increases in proportion as the num-

ber of failures to reject the false hypothesis decreases—*Cp* **operating characteristic**.
power of a test: see **power function**.

power/social: the ability or authority to control other persons, to obtain their obedience, to compel their actions

power spectrum: (*aud*) the graph of mean-square amplitude (see **amplitude** 3) against frequency of a sound wave ➤This is especially useful in evaluating the intensity of a mixed sound or noise

power test: see **test/power**.

p, q: (*stat*) the relative frequencies of two complementary classes, so that $p + q = 1$. **PR** = percentile rank (see **percentile**)

practical: *adj* 1. pertaining to that which works, to that which serves social, utilitarian, or ethical values 2. manifested in the actual performance of something 3. not merely theoretical, closely related to tangible fact ➤*Distg. fr* **PRACTICABLE**, which means capable of being performed or carried through a scheme may be **practical** (related to tangible fact) but not **PRACTICABLE** (not possible of execution).

practice: *n* 1. the occurrence of a specifiable response or group of responses in the presence of a specifiable stimulus situation The greater the number of occurrences, the greater the practice. ➤This definition equates practice with **behavior** or **act**, on the grounds that no operational difference can be found 2. performance of an act one or more times, with a view to its fixation or improvement. ➤This is the usual usage It does not specify who wants the improvement (the learner or the experimenter) or in what the improvement consists 3. any performance of an act or behavior that leads to learning ➤This usage is logically unavailable to those who define **learning** as the correlate of practice 4. (*pop*) a habitual act it is my *practice* to rise early. —*Cp* **repetition**.—*v.* **practice, practise**, to perform repeatedly with a view to improvement—*Cp* **exercise**.

practice curve: a graphic representation of improvement in a function with successive practice periods. ➤The abscissa should represent time, the spacing of the practice periods being marked by points on the curve.—*Syn* **learning curve, performance curve** (*prefd.*)

practice/distributed: in learning, an arrangement whereby the periods of practice are spaced out as widely as the total available time permits ➤In **PROGRESSIVE DISTRIBUTION**, the separation is at first short and becomes increasingly long. *Cp* **spaced** ***practice**, a similar but not the same design—*Syn* **DISTRIBUTED REPETITION, DISTRIBUTED LEARNING**—*Ant.* **massed** ***practice**.

practice effect: the change that follows

practice. ➤The term is usually employed when the practice effect is not itself what is at issue, but is something to be eliminated or allowed for. E.g., different amounts of practice effect may invalidate a test.

practice limit: the point beyond which further practice brings no further change in performance ➤The limit is not temporary, as in the **plateau**, though it may be passed when the organism has developed to a higher capacity. This term avoids theoretical implications and is more descriptive than the more usual **physiological *limit**; it is therefore preferred.

practice/massed: the arrangement of periods for learning with little or no interval between the successive presentations or **practices**.—*Cp* **distributed *practice**, **spaced *practice**.

practice material: preliminary task problems set in order to orient the subject to the nature of a test or experiment. ➤Usually the problems are easy and the solution fairly obvious. The purpose is to demonstrate how to proceed, or to put the subject at ease.—*Cp* **icebreaker**.

practice/negative: the learning of correct performance by stressing practice of errors.—See **Alpha, Beta, Gamma hypotheses**.

practice period: 1. an opportunity for preliminary rehearsal of a performance, so that the subject knows what is expected of him. 2. a period for learning or for practice (2) in a learning experiment.

practice/spaced: practice in which there is a considerable time interval between successive performances.—*Ant* **massed *practice**. ➤Spaced practice is not quite the same as **distributed *practice**, which properly refers to a spacing as wide as the total available time permits.—*Syn* **SPACED LEARNING, SPACED REPETITION**.

practice theory of play: 1. the doctrine that play is an innately provided rehearsal for important adult actions ➤This doctrine is no longer taken seriously but it affects the acceptance of the following. 2. the generalization that a young animal has opportunity in play for the practice of skills and abilities that will later be of adaptive value ➤This generalization avoids saying that this is *why* the child plays, it may be why adults approve and facilitate certain kinds of play.

prae-: *var.* of **pre-**, as in *dementia praecox* **praecox** = **precoc**.

Praegnanz/law of = **precision/law of**.

pragmatic: *adj* 1. interested in practical outcomes, rather than in processes; disinclined to dogmatism or elaborate theorizing. 2. (*info. theory*) pertaining to aspects of messages that concern the sender or recipient.—*Cp.* **pragmatics**.

pragmatics: *n* (*C. Morris*) the study of the

relation of signs to the users of signs, both receivers and senders ➤E.g., the study of propaganda is very largely a study of the different kinds of effects produced by different verbal signs (i.e., language). the word *comrade* formerly produced a favorable response but in recent years has been degraded to a political vilification. In **DESCRIPTIVE PRAGMATICS** the signs a person uses are studied as a clue to his character. **pragmatism:** *n* 1. the philosophical doctrine that the meaning of anything derives from its practical consequences, that action is the test of truth. 2. the tendency to be pragmatic (1).

Prägnanz (prä'gnans) · *n.* (*Ger*) pregnancy (see **precision/law of**)

praise: *n* the expression of sincere approval of a person or of his deed or product. ➤*Contr* *w* **FLATTERY**, insincere expression of approval.—*Ant* **blame**.

-praxia: combining form meaning *action* or *doing*.

praxiology: *n* 1. psychology considered as the scientific study of acts, behaviors, or deeds ➤It does not, like behaviorism (at least in its earlier form), deny or entirely exclude consideration of **mental processes**: it considers them as among the antecedent conditions of acts or behavior. But, unlike **mentalism**, it does not make these processes the defining subject matter of psychology.—*Near syn* **neobehaviorism**. 2. that portion of psychology devoted to the study of behavior in relation to values (moral, religious, logical, social, esthetic), the study of conduct.

praxis: *n.* a system of procedures adopted and made conventional for the accomplishment of practical results.

prayer: *n* any action designed to bring the individual into effective relation with deity: petition, communion, adoration, and thanksgiving.

pre-: prefix meaning *before*, with reference to time, location, or rank *preadolescence*.—*Var* **prae-** (*esp Brit.*).

preadolescence: *n* 1. the arbitrarily distinguished period of age 10 to 12.—*Syn* **LATE CHILDHOOD**. 2. the two years before puberty. ➤This is a variable period and can be determined for a given child only after it is over.—See **development/levels of**.

precenter: *v* to provide the subject with a point of fixation near the center of the field of regard in which a stimulus object is to be presented.

précis (prä'sē) *n* a brief summary of the leading ideas of a book or article, utilizing the words of the author so far as possible.

precise: *adj* sharply and definitely delimited, cut off exactly at the places intended, not vague; strictly conforming to a

rule or definition—*n* **precision**, **preciseness**.

preciseness: see **precision** (1).

precision: *n* 1. making precise; or the state or quality of being precise ➤ Properly, precision is *making precise*, **PRECISENESS** is the quality of *being precise*, but the distinction is often not observed 2. fineness of measurement, measurement using very small units of measurement: an instrument of *precision*—See **accuracy** for comparison with **reliability**, **correctness**, and **accuracy**.—See also **precision/index** of. 3. (*Gestalt*) the extent to which a pattern of experience or behavior (i.e., a *gestalt*) shows clearness and definiteness, directedness and economy, stability and strength.—See **precision/law** of.

precision alternative: (*Ror*) an alternative response to inkblots, offered by the subject, as though he considers it more precise than the one he has just given

precision/index of or *h*: a measure of the closeness with which a series of measures

clusters about the **mean**: $h = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2}}$ ➤ The

name derives from the fact that if the mean is taken as the true value, *h* measures the precision with which the several measures approach this true value When *h* is large, the σ is small and the frequency curve is tall and narrow, when *h* is small, the curve is low and broad

precision/law of: (*Gestalt*) the most general law of the organization of experience or behavior. It holds that a *gestalt* tends, to the extent that conditions permit, to become sharply defined or precise, stable, strong, regular, symmetrical, simple, meaningful, and parsimonious ➤ The different adjectives are conceived as only so many ways of depicting one basic property of a *gestalt*, that of **PREGNANCE** (often spelled as in *Ger* **PRÄGNANZ** or **PRAGNANZ**)—*Syn* **LAW OF PREGNANCE** (or of **PRÄGNANZ**)

precocity: *n* unusually early or rapid development or maturation.—*adj.* **precocious**, **precox**.

precoding: *n.* the advance assignment of code symbols, usually numbers, to the different kinds of expected response that are to be analyzed ➤ E.g., the numbers 1, 2, or 3 might arbitrarily be assigned to the reported ages on an inquiry form, 1 meaning a child (less than age 13), 2 an adolescent, 3 an adult

precognition: *n* (*parapsych.*) cognition of a future event that could not be known through rational inference

preconception: *n* a notion, view, or theory formulated in advance of gathering facts ➤ It is usually implied that the preconception is not given up when the facts are in,

or that it influences the gathering or interpretation of the facts. It is more general than **prejudice**, which implies valuation—*adj.* **preconceived**.—*v.* **preconceive**.

preconditioning/sensory: an experimental design in which two stimuli (between which there is no stimulus ***generalization**) are repeatedly presented consecutively, after which the animal is conditioned to respond in some specific way to the second Sensory preconditioning is shown if the first *S* now elicits the **CR**.—*Cp* **pseudoconditioning**.

preconscious: *adj.* (*psychoan.*) not present in consciousness at a given moment, but recallable more or less readily when wanted.

—*Syn* **FORECONSCIOUS**—*Cp.* **unconscious**. **precox** (prē'koks) *adj.* 1. (*L*, *undercooked*, *parboiled*) precocious; developing early.—

Var. **praecox**.—*n.* 2. = **dementia praecox**.

predelay reinforcement or **reward**: a variation of the **delayed-response** experiment in which the animal is rewarded (e.g., by food) in a certain place, then is prevented for varying periods from returning to that place. The test of learning is whether the animal will return to that place after the delay ➤ The original delayed-response experiment might be called **POSTDELAY REWARD DESIGN**

predelinquent: *n.* one whose present behavior is somewhat antisocial so that a prediction of **delinquency** is reasonable unless something is done to head it off

predetermine: *v* 1. to take steps to assure a certain outcome, not leaving it to chance 2. to formulate what a result is to be, in advance and on the basis of little or no evidence but with some guidance from analogous instances—*Syn* (for 2) **PRECONCEIVE**—*Distg* *fr.* **FORECAST** or **PREDICT**, which imply the possession of more evidence

predicate thinking: acting as if objects were identical because they resemble each other in some important respect—i.e., because they share the same predicate ➤ It is as if a person were to say "I can eat this red fruit. That fruit is red, I can eat it too" Psychoanalysts hold that the *id* thinks predicatively, for the *id*, any object that resembles a **phallus** is a phallus Predicate thinking is thus the basis for symbolism, a symbol may escape the censorship and be accepted in consciousness while also satisfying the *id*'s instinctual demands

predication: *n* 1. (*logic, gram.*) the linking of a predicate with a subject, the ascribing of a certain attribute to the subject of a proposition E.g., the assertion that "imitation is a learned phenomenon" links *imitation* (the subject) with *learned phenomenon* (the predicate). 2. (*psychol.*) all the processes entering into the making

of a predication in the logical sense ➤ There is no implication that these are the same from one proposition to another. The processes by which one comes to the predication "this is heavier" may be totally different from those which lead to "this is morally excellent"—*Distg. fr. prediction.*
 —*Syn. judgment, conception*; but *predication* is somewhat more general, since it may include implicit judging processes
 —*adj. predicate* (pred'i-kīt), *predicative* (-kā'tiv) —*v. predicate* (-kā't)

predictability: see **predictive efficiency**.

prediction: *n.* a statement about an event not yet observed, detailing what will be found when it is observed ➤ Prediction presumes a considerable amount of factual knowledge relevant to the unobserved event, and of the general principles of nature that bear upon the case. Correct prediction is generally considered to be the test of validity of a scientific conclusion or law. *Contr. w. preconceive and predetermine.* See also **forecasting efficiency/index of**. —*Syn. forecast* —*v. predict.*

prediction/differential: prediction, on the basis of empirical evidence, of a certain outcome rather than one or more other stipulated outcomes, esp. such a prediction based on a set of test scores e.g., prediction of B-level academic work rather than A- or C-level, prediction that a certain person will be diagnosed manic rather than schizoid.

predictive efficiency: a measure of the proportion of correct predictions that a test, a general rule, or a law makes possible. ➤ E.g., a certain test for college admission may make possible 60 per cent of correct predictions of academic success.—*Distg. fr. PREDICTABILITY*, which is a property of a particular *event*. Thus, the predictability of John Doe's academic success may be held to be high or low, depending on how much we know about him and the college.—See **false negative, forecasting efficiency/index of**.

predictive index = **forecasting efficiency/index of**.

predictive value = **validity**.

predisposing cause: a factor not strictly necessary to the occurrence of an event but one that (a) makes it occur more frequently, (b) makes it occur more intensely or energetically, or (c) acts as a substitute for some other factor in the usual causal pattern.

predisposition: *n.* 1. = **disposition**. 2. a gene-determined characteristic favoring the development or acquisition of a certain trait or quality, esp. a disease.—*Syn. genotype*, slightly different in meaning, but more in line with scientific knowledge of heredity.

pre-established harmony: the doctrine that mental and physiological events run independent courses, neither affecting the other, but maintaining parallel courses because Providence has ordained it so.—*Cp. mind-body problem.*

preference: *n.* 1. the turning toward, or accepting, one stimulus object rather than another ➤ Preference is shown by doing the one thing sooner, more often, or with more vigor or zeal (but not always better). 2. a liking for one person or thing over another.—*v. prefer.*

preference method: a procedure in which two stimuli differing in only one character (e.g., in intensity, size, or sensory quality) are presented in such a way that the animal (without preceding differential training) is allowed to choose one or the other.—*Syn. PREFERENCE PROCEDURE* (*pref'd*)

preference test: see **Kuder Preference Record**.

preformism: *n.* the doctrine that organismic development is but the unfolding of certain patterns or powers, present in rudimentary and latent form from the start ➤ In its earlier form, the doctrine (sometimes called **PREFORMATION**) supposed that all structures of the mature organism were present in the seed; the acorn literally contained the oak in little.—*Contr. w. genetic continuity, epigenesis.*

prefrontal: *adj.* pertaining to the anterior portion of the frontal lobes of the cerebrum

prefrontal leucotomy or **lobotomy**: see **lobotomy**.

prefrontal lobectomy: see **lobectomy**.

pregenital phase or stage: (*psychoan.*) a period in infancy, preceding the dominance of the **genital zone**, when **libido** is turned to oral and anal satisfactions. An adult may regress to this stage, or its remnants may affect adult behavior.—*Cp. perversion/infantile polymorphous.*—*Syn. PREGENITALITY.*

pregnancy: see **precision/law of**.

pregnancy: *n.* the sheltering of an embryo in the uterus of a vertebrate female.—*adj. pregnant.*

pregnant: *adj.* 1. pertaining to pregnancy. 2. characterizing a **gestalt** that shows pregnancy.

prehensile: *adj.* capable of grasping an object: the monkey's *prehensile* tail; the ape's *prehensile* foot.—*n. prehension.*—*v.prehend.*

prehension: *n.* 1. the act of taking hold of an object or grasping it. ➤ In the human infant the gradual refinement of prehension is considered one of the most significant signs of development. 2. (*rare*) a simple grasping of a sensory quality, percept, or idea; the simplest or most primitive

mode of cognition; simple apprehension.

prehension/pincer (pin'sər): grasping a small object with thumb and fingers opposed.

prejudice: *n* 1. a favorable or unfavorable belief or judgment, made without adequate evidence and not easily alterable by the presentation of contrary evidence 2. a particular attitude or sentiment that inclines or predisposes the individual to act, think, perceive, and feel in ways that are congruent with a favorable or (more often) an unfavorable judgment about another person or object 3. failure or refusal to consider a person's own individual qualities, reacting to him instead as if he possessed the qualities (esp. the unfavorable ones) that rightly or wrongly are attributed to his social group: race *prejudice*, ethnic *prejudice*, class *prejudice*, etc ➤ *Cp.* PRECONCEPTION, which lacks the emotional connotation of *prejudice* and need not be a evaluative judgment—*Syn* BIAS, which emphasizes the distortion of cognition rather than of feeling but is otherwise interchangeable with *prejudice* (1) or (2). Because *prejudice* is so emotionally loaded a term, it is suggested that FAVORABLE or UNFAVORABLE ATTITUDE be substituted, with other adjectives such as *fixed* or *rigid* if needed.

preliterate culture or society = non-literate culture or society (*prefd*).

prelogical thinking: a mode of thinking that does not follow the standard rules of logic but has a sort of logic of its own. ➤ It is said to characterize the thinking of children, so-called primitive peoples, and certain psychotics. It seems probable that what is called prelogical is merely ignorant or nonlogical thinking (consisting, e.g., of associational processes)

premature: *n* a vertebrate animal born before the end of the normal period of pregnancy; in human beings, a viable fetus delivered before the end of the normal gestation period ➤ An infant weighing less than five pounds or delivered earlier than 270 days after the presumed date of conception is judged premature.

premenstrual tension = *molimina/premenstrual*.

premise (prem's) *n* (*logic*) a proposition that forms part of the basis upon which a conclusion rests—*See* syllogism.—*Var* premiss.—*v* *premise* (pri-miz').

prenatal: *adj.* prior to birth—*Ant.* postnatal.

prenatal behavior: 1. movements of the fetus 2. fetal responses to specified stimuli

prenatal influence: any factor that affects the development of the fetus. ➤ To be *distg fr.* but often confused with, INFLUENCE OF

MATERNAL IMPRESSIONS, the discredited doctrine that a mother's experiences, ideas, or feelings *directly* influence the fetus

prenubile: *adj.* 1. of the whole period of life before *puberty*.—*Distg fr.* **prepuberal**, which refers to the two or three years immediately prior. 2. nonmarriageable because of immaturity.

pre-Oedipal (prē-ed'ə-pəl; -ē'də-): *adj.* of behavior that antedates the Oedipus conflict

pre-Oedipal stage: the period in early infancy when the child's love is given almost exclusively to the mother.—*See* Oedipus.

preparation: *n* 1. the first part of a complex action, making ready 2. (*G. Wallas*) the stage in creative thinking during which the thinker obtains information, skills, and techniques that later come to fruition in what he creates or invents ➤ *Cp* the other stages described by Wallas: incubation, illumination, verification.

preparatory interval: the time between a "ready" or warning signal and the presentation of a stimulus

preparatory response: any response, related to a goal activity, that does not directly bring satisfaction.—*Contr.* *w* consummatory response.

preparatory set: *see* set/preparatory.

prepercept: *n* that of which one is aware in *preperception* (usually in sense 2)

preperception: *n.* 1. (*W. McDougall*) = perceptual *set (*prefd*) 2. an anticipatory image or idea of what is to be perceived. ➤ Such an idea functions as one form of perceptual *set, but the latter is more general. 3. the beginning stage in the unfolding of a perceptual process, when details are vague and not yet ordered. ➤ It is difficult to report directly what is taking place in this stage. But by making the field ambiguous or difficult, preperception may be prolonged and the elicited responses may yield clues to what is being perceived. This is taken advantage of in the study of perceptual *defense.—*v.* *preperceive*.

prepotent response: a response that takes precedence over another when the appropriate stimuli to both are present. E.g., a protective response, such as flinching from pain, generally takes precedence over an ordinary voluntary movement

prepotent stimulus: *see* stimulus/prepotent.

prepsychotic: *adj.* characterizing behavior that is symptomatic of a threatened psychosis; or, a person whose behavior leads one to believe that he is likely to become psychotic.

prepuberal stage: the transitional period between childhood and adolescence; the one or two years preceding the *puberal* stage. ➤ Phase is often incorrectly used for *stage*.

—*Syn.* **preadolescence**, PREPUBESCENCE, PREPUBERTY, PREPUBERTAL STAGE.

prerecognition hypothesis: an un verbalized expectation of what is about to be perceived ➤The hypothesis or **expectancy** is supposed to be generated by previous experiences in similar situations. Its existence is inferred from differences in behavior
presby-: combining form denoting *old age*.
presbyophrenia (prez'bi ò·frē'nī·ə) *n* a form of **senile psychosis** in which apparent mental alertness combines with grave memory defects—*adj.* **presbyophrenic** (-frē'nīk)

presbyopia (-ò'pi·ə) *n* a defect of vision with advancing age, due chiefly to hardening of the lens of the eye ➤Near vision is affected much more than far vision, thus often making bifocal lenses advisable But it is a misunderstanding to believe that distance vision is better it, too, is worse. Hence, *distig fr hyperopia*.

preschizophrenia/coarctated or /inhibited: a mode of behavior characterized by **blocking**, **withdrawal**, marked **anxiety**, feelings of strangeness, incompetence, extreme inhibition of affect, and some kinds of sexual preoccupation It is regarded as symptomatic of a beginning **schizophrenia**.

preschool: *n* an institution for the education of young children deemed not yet ready for the formalized program of the first grade Almost no attention is given to **tool subjects**: emphasis is upon personal and social development and health habits It includes nursery school and kindergarten.

presentation: *n* 1. any form of placing something before a person for understanding the teacher's *presentation* of the theory of gravitation. ➤Presentation was the second of Herbart's Five Formal Steps in Teaching 2. the act of bringing a stimulus into effective relation with the subject in a psychological experiment; exposing a stimulus object so that the subject senses, perceives, or otherwise reacts psychologically. 3. the material used as stimuli in an experiment e.g., the pattern of dots being shown in a tachistoscope, the salts being tasted, the sequence of three tones being listened to 4. = object (2). 5. the aspects of a thing as known 6. the particular thing or object known in **perceiving**. 7. (*psychoan*) the way in which an instinctual drive expresses itself it is the instinct plus some vehicle of expression ➤E.g., a person dreads sharp instruments The instruments are the presentation by which a dread (which may actually have nothing to do with ordinary cutting) expresses itself.

presentiment: *n.* a vague expectation or foreboding of a coming event.

present/psychological: a brief interval, a single or undivided "now" of experience,

the duration of a single experience. ➤The *present* of objective time—the time measured by clocks—is a line between past and present and has no "thickness," i.e., duration The psychological present has duration, though brief—*Syn* (*philos.*) SPECIOUS PRESENT

press: *n., pl.* **press** or **presses**: (*H. A. Murray*) stimuli or stimulus objects that (for a given person) more or less regularly constitute a unit because the separate parts mean the same thing or are aspects of the same thing, and are reacted to as a unified object ➤A given press may, under other circumstances, be made up of less inclusive presses Thus, for a child, "school" constitutes a unified set of experiences and is called "press-school" But part of the school press may be "arithmetic" as a distinct subpress ¶The originator of the term prefers *press* for the plural, but this has led to some difficulty

press-need (pattern): (*H. A. Murray*) the pattern of the S-R connections that are subsidiary to a given relation between a **press** and a **need**. ➤E.g., a child may "need" to surpass in schoolwork (the press) He may, according to circumstances, study hard, try to get help from the teacher, bluff, or cheat. These form the press-need pattern.
pressor nerve: one that stimulates a **vasomotor** center to heighten blood pressure

pressure: *n.* 1. a pushing upon, or against, something, exertion of force while in contact 2. a sensation normally resulting from force applied to the surfaces of the body, esp to the skin; also, certain other sensations from muscular movement which have the same quality as skin-pressure sensation—See **pressure sensation**. 3. a complex idea and feeling of being compelled to act, whether or not one wishes to; a tension due to **coercion**, whether by persons or by circumstances—*Syn* (for 3) **tension**.

pressure/acoustic: the average force per square centimeter exerted upon an area by a succession of sound waves, usually as measured in dynes. ➤For the study of hearing, the acoustic pressure is taken at the eardrum or at the **basilar membrane**.

pressure balance: 1. an instrument for controlling the amount and rate of application of pressure to the skin. 2. an instrument for testing judgments of lifted weights

pressure gradient: (*psychophysiol*) the gradual tapering away in all directions from the center that results when an elastic membrane (e.g., the skin) is deformed by a point pressure

pressure of thought: ideas coming so fast that they crowd upon each other and cannot be verbalized ➤It is an occasional symptom in manic conditions. an idea is

barely begun before it is pushed out by another

pressure sensation: a specific mode of sensing, characteristically experienced when a force is applied to the skin, but also elicited from pressures exerted upon certain specific receptors in the internal organs, the muscles, and the joint surfaces ➤ It is sometimes held that strong and light pressures are qualitatively different. There are a number of different receptors for pressure, but they are believed to yield sensations belonging to the same sensory or qualitative mode. **Kinesthetic** sensations are pressure sensations. It may be noted that sound and light, both measured physically as pressures, are not considered to yield pressure sensations

pressure spot: any one of a very large number of small areas on the surface of the body that are more sensitive to pressure—i.e., yield pressure sensations at lower stimulus intensity—than neighboring areas

prestige: *n* the attribute of being highly regarded by associates so that one's actions strongly influence others. Many factors contribute to prestige—position, role, personal relationships, or personal qualities and traits. It may be temporary. It may be general, or specific to certain areas. A successful businessman has prestige in business affairs but should not on that account have it in other matters; but prestige normally tends toward considerable generality

prestige suggestion: the process by which an opinion is more acceptable, or an incentive more powerful, or a command more readily obeyed, when coming from a person who has prestige—i.e., is regarded as trustworthy

prestriate: *adj* anterior to the corpus striatum.

presumption: *n*. 1. a partially proved conclusion ➤ *Contr w.* **assumption**, a conclusion held in the absence of proof to the contrary. The distinction is often ignored. 2. arrogance; expecting others to defer to one's opinions or rank—*adj* **presumptive** (for 1), **presumptuous** (for 2)

presupposition: *n* an informal synonym for **postulate**.

pretend: *v* to act in such a way as to give a false impression about oneself or one's action: to *pretend* to be the person named—*Syn* **make believe**, which implies that the false impression is not to be taken seriously.—*n* **pretense**, **pretence**.

pretest: *n*. 1. a practice test. 2. a test given to determine some kind of performance (individual or group) in advance of administration of training or of some experimental condition ➤ The pretest scores subtracted from the postexperiment (or

ENDTEST) scores yield a measure—if certain conditions are met—of the effect of the experimental condition

priapism (pri'ə·piz·əm) *n*. persistent abnormal erection of the penis, usually without accompanying sex desire

pride: *n* a sentiment of high esteem for one's own ability or status, a sense of one's own worth—*Distg fr.* **vanity** and **conceit**.—See also **egoistic**.

pride/neurotic: (*K. Horney*) irrational and exaggerated pride in one's supposed personal characteristics.—See **pride system**.

pride system: (*K. Horney*) the totality of the neurotically valued and the neurotically hated attributes of the self. ➤ The valued attributes may be either nonexistent or exaggerated. The hated attributes are generally real; they are neurotically hated because the hatred is excessive—*Cp* **self/idealized**.

primacy: *n* the condition or fact of being first in any respect—*adj* **primary** (which see for distinctions), **prime**, **primitive**, **primordial**.

primacy/law of: the hypothesized principle that the first acts in a series tend to be better learned and to show especial resistance to forgetting

primacy/oral: see **oral primacy**.

primacy/phallic: (*psychoan*) the concentration of erotic interest during one stage of the pregenital period upon the **phallus** (for boys, upon the penis; for girls, upon whatever for them is the penis equivalent).

prima facie (prī'mə fā'shi·ē) (*L., at first appearance*) characterizing evidence that seems sound when superficially examined, but about which one desires to reserve judgment

primal: *adj* first in time.—See **primary**.

primal horde stage: a hypothetical stage of family organization before the primitive clan stage. It consisted of the dominant male, his females, and his subordinate younger males ➤ The stage is inferred primarily from psychoanalytic, rather than anthropological, evidence.

primal scene: (*psychoan*) a recollection from childhood, relating to an early sexual experience, or the child's fantasy of intercourse between parents, whether based on observation plus childish misinterpretation or wholly created imaginatively from fragments of observation

primaries/color: see **color primaries**.

primary: *adj* first; esp., first in logical rank ➤ From the *L.* **primus** (first) come several adjectives in common use. Each is likely in certain contexts to steal the distinctive meaning of one of the others. **Primary** is the work-horse or general-duty word meaning *first*; its specific meaning is *first in logical rank*. **Primary** also means

that with which we start, hence, the simple, the innate, or the basic **PRIMAL** means *first in time* **PRIME** means *first in importance or quality* (But see **prime numbers**) **Primitive** means *simple*, or early in evolution or development **PRIMORDIAL** means *first in order*, or of the first eras of the world (the latter also called **PRIMEVAL**)

primary abilities: the basic units that make up **general ability** or **intelligence**.

➤ **Primary**, here, does not mean **innate**.— See **abilities/primary mental**.

primary amentia = **primary feeble-mindedness**

primary arithmetical facts = **arithmetical/fundamentals of**.

primary attention: that given without effort, and apparently without having been learned.

primary attitudes: (*sociol*) those attitudes acquired because of one's membership in a particular **primary *group**.

primary color: see **color primaries**.

primary data: 1. the data as originally collected during an investigation, before being sorted, classified, or summarized 2. the data in possession of the original investigator.

primary drive: see **drive/primary**.

primary factor: see **factor/primary**.

primary feeble-mindedness: **mental *deficiency** for which no cause in the life history of the individual can plausibly be assigned. It is therefore deemed hereditary.— *Syn* **PRIMARY AMENTIA**, **CONSTITUTIONAL** or **FAMILIAL** or **ENDOGENOUS MENTAL DEFICIENCY**.

primary hue: see **color primaries**.

primary memory = **memory afterimage** (*prefd*)

primary mental abilities: see **abilities/primary mental**.

primary position: (*vis*) the position which the eyes assume when the head and body are erect and the eyes fixate an infinitely distant point in the median and horizontal planes.

primary process: see **process/primary**.

primary qualities: (*hist*) those properties or attributes of any kind of object without which it does not exist. ➤ *Contr* *w* **SECONDARY QUALITIES**, which are dispensable. Eg, it was said that an apple can be an apple without its *redness* but cannot be an apple without the property of *extension* or *space-filling*. The distinction has proved both metaphysically and psychologically difficult and is no longer often made.

primary stimulus generalization: see **generalization/stimulus**.

primate: *n* the highest order of mammals, which includes the Lemnidae (a suborder of monkeylike animals) and the Anthro- poidea (a suborder including monkeys, apes, and man).

prime: *adj* 1. first in importance or quality 2. designating the stroke used to distinguish a symbolic letter *a'*, read *a prime*—*n* 3. = **prime number**. 4. the fundamental tone, or first partial, of a **clang**.

prime number: a number divisible only by itself or by the number one

primipara (pri·mip·ə·rə) *n* a female who has borne offspring only once—*adj* **primiparous**.—*n* **primiparity** (pri·mə·par·ə ti).

primitive: *adj* characterizing the earliest stage of development or evolution, ancient; rude, simple, undeveloped ➤ See **primary** for distinctions from **prime**, **primordial**. **PRIMITIVE PEOPLES** are without written history, or without writing. Current usage prefers *preliterate* or, better yet, **nonliterate** peoples, since such peoples are frequently not rude, simple, or undeveloped.

primitive behavior: 1. the actions (if any) peculiar to **nonliterate** peoples 2. behavior that resembles man's presumed behavior at earlier stages in his evolution. 3. that part of man's behavior which has not been subjected to cultural or rational restraint—often equated with the **instinctual**.

primitivization = **regression** (2).

primordial (pri·môr·di·əl) *n* see **primary**.

primordium (pri·môr·di·um) *n* (*biol*) the embryonic basis for an organ or bodily part.

principal: *adj* 1. outstanding, chief, leading; most important 2. characterizing a datum or fact by reference to which other facts are classified or put in order—*Distg*. *fr* **principle**.

principal axis: see **principal component method**.

principal color: see **color principals**.

principal component method: (*factor anal*) a factor method which locates one axis (the **MAJOR PRINCIPAL AXIS**) so that it defines a factor which accounts for the maximum possible **variance** of the correlation matrix, and another axis (the **MINOR PRINCIPAL AXIS**, orthogonal to the first) which accounts for the maximum possible of the remaining variance. The term **PRINCIPAL COMPONENT** is used either for the factor or for the **factor loadings**.

principals/color: see **color principals**.

principle: *n* 1. a guiding maxim of conduct. 2. a canon of scientific procedure. 3. a statement of a uniformity in nature. ➤ **Principle** is often used where the uniformity discovered seems for some reason not quite fundamental or not fully enough established to be called a law. Psychology has more principles than laws 4. the essential constituent of a substance that produces its characteristic effect. the *principle* of a drug—*Distg* *fr* **principal**.

principle/descriptive: a generalization that is not sufficiently complete to make it acceptable as a scientific explanation but is useful as a guide to further study or to choice of action.

principle of inertia = (*psychoan.*) repetition-compulsion.

prior entry/law of: the generalization that of two presentations, both perceived, one attentively and the other inattentively, the former will seem to have been presented measurably sooner ➤ Thus, in the COMPLICATION EXPERIMENT the task is to determine the location of a revolving clock hand (or a pendulum) at the moment a bell is sounded. If the hand (or pendulum) be attended to, the bell relatively attended from, the subject reports the bell sound as occurring later than it does, or vice versa.

priority: *n.* the property of being earlier in time, or, loosely, of being logically more fundamental, or more important—*Cp.*

primacy.—*adj.* prior.

prism: *n.* (*optics*) a wedge-shaped lens. ➤ As light passes through the lens it is bent, the short waves more than the long, so that mixed light waves are dispersed or spread out to form a **spectrum**. Prisms of low strength do not cause noticeable dispersion and are used in spectacles to offset the turning away of one eye from normal fixation, the lens bends the rays from the object viewed so that they fall more nearly on the area of optimal vision.—*adj.* prismatic, prismatic.

prism diopter: (*optics*) the strength of a prism measured by 100 times the tangent of the angle through which the light rays are bent by the lens.

private: *adj.* 1. of an individual, not of a group 2. of that which is peculiar to a given person; belonging to a person 3. not open to observation by anyone else ➤ This is one meaning of **subjective**. 4. not governmental; unofficial

privation: *n.* lack, esp. involuntary lack, of the means to satisfaction of a need. ➤ *Cp.* deprivation, the loss or taking away of such means, and frustration, the blocking (usually by another person) of a goal-directed activity that has begun.

privilege: *n.* 1. access to the means of satisfying motives or desires 2. = SPECIAL PRIVILEGE, an unfair advantage obtained by exploitation or fraud, or sanctioned because of one's status, role, or power.

proactive: *adj.* characterizing a stimulus or a process that affects a subsequent related process. ➤ *Cp.* retroactive, characterizing a process that modifies the effect of an earlier one. In the sequence ABC, the effect of B upon C is proactive, its effect upon the results of A is retroactive. In the literal sense, every stimulus and every process

must be considered proactive, but the term is reserved for future effects upon *related* (or presumably related) processes—*Cp.* inhibition/proactive.

probabilism: *n.* the doctrine that it is possible with some degree of probability to predict certain sequences of events on the basis of past experience and by means of logical operations ➤ Probabilism is the general statement of a principle of which **determinism** is a highly special case. The latter is the belief in perfect predictability when all relevant facts are known, the former a belief in the possibility of degrees of predictability depending on the degree of relevant information—See **psychology/divisions and schools of**, V.—*adj.* probabilistic.

probabilistic cue learning: (*E. Brunswik*) the view that during learning a given stimulus or cue becomes capable of evoking not one response but a set of responses, each having its own probability of being evoked by that cue.

probabilistic hypothesis: (*E. Brunswik*) the postulate that correctness of perceiving does not mean that action in accord with the perception will be adaptive, but only that it will *probably* be so. ➤ In the long run, a correct (or veridical) percept can be relied on. In general, e.g., what looks straight can safely be treated as straight, and vice versa. Not so the illusory or incorrect. The straight stick in the water producing the bent-stick illusion cannot safely be reacted to as it appears. Illusion is the exception to a statistical probability.

probabilities/complementary: the probability of a given event's happening and the probability of that event's not happening. —Symbolized by $p + q = 1$

probability: *n.* 1. (*math.*) the likelihood of the occurrence of an event, estimated as a ratio between the number of ways in which the event may occur and the number of ways in which alternative events may occur. ➤ E.g., a die may fall equally well with any of the six faces up. Thus, the total number of ways in which it can fall is 6. The ace can turn up in only 1 way. Its probability is 1 in 6—*Distg. fr.* likelihood, which is the degree to which a hypothesis is confirmable by facts. 2. the quality of being **probable**; or the degree to which something is probable some degree of *probability* attaches to any estimate of a future event. ➤ A rough scale of *probability* extends from *impossibility*, through bare *possibility*, *high improbability*, *probability*, to *certainty*. 3. a measure of the reasonableness of a belief 4. = **probability theory**. ➤ The relationship of mathematical **probability** to psychological probability is very intricate. In general, psychologists are more

interested in mathematical probability, which they use in calculations—*adj.* **probable**.

probability chart or table: a table setting forth the frequency with which the several values of a variable occur—See **frequency**.

probability/compound = joint ***probability**.

probability/conditional: the relative frequency with which one event occurs when a certain other event occurs—*Syn.* **CONTINGENT PROBABILITY**.

probability/contingent = **probability/conditional**.

probability curve: when not qualified = normal ***frequency curve**.

probability distribution = frequency distribution

probability function: the relation that is graphed in the normal ***frequency curve**.—See **frequency curve equation**.

probability integral: 1. (*math*) the integral of the probability function. 2. the area under the normal ***frequency curve** between any two given abscissa values. ➤This includes the case where the two abscissa values are the ends of the distribution so that the whole area is measured.

probability/joint: the relative frequency of a joint event that includes an event from class *i* and an event from class *j*, both classes forming part of a **probability space**.—*Syn.* **COMPOUND PROBABILITY**

probability measure: (*info theory*) a statement of the frequency with which a given element in an ensemble will be found in state *x_i* of classification *x*. The probability measure is variously symbolized: $p(x_i)$ or $p(i)$ or p_i

probability/normal: see **frequency curve/normal** and **frequency**.

probability of a test/discriminating: the proportion of correct to incorrect discriminations or decisions made by using a test e.g., the proportion of persons correctly categorized for admission or rejection to college on the basis of an **aptitude test**.—See **false negative**; **power of a *test**.

probability of response: the average frequency of occurrence of instances of a class of responses, relative to the maximum possible frequency of any response under a specified set of stimulus conditions.

probability ratio: the number of circumstances under which a given event will occur, divided by the total number of circumstances in a certain defined set: written p/q .

probability space or Ω : a system of events, defined, and divided into a finite number of subclasses, *S*, with each defined and its probability of occurrence, $p(i)$, estimated

probability theory: 1. the mathematical treatment of probability; the science of

measuring or predicting chances ➤The theory is based on the postulate of the uniformity of nature, the mutual cancellation of opposite errors of observation if enough cases are taken, etc 2. an ellipsis for **PROBABILITY THEORY OF LEARNING**: any theory using the mathematical theory of probability to explain learning.

probable: *adj.* 1. worthy of belief; of a proposition or belief having (or seeming to have) a preponderance of evidence for its truth 2. of an event more likely to happen than not—See **probability**.

probable error or **P.E.**, **PE**, **p.e.:** a measure of the variability of a measure; the extent to which the obtained values deviate from the measure in question; a measure of the error of sampling. ➤The P E is 6745 of the standard error, and is less often used than the latter In a normal distribution, half of the deviations from a measure fall within the range of that measure plus or minus P E; thus, an error of measurement or sampling within the range of $\pm P E$ is as likely to occur as not.—*Syn.* **PROBABLE DISCREPANCY**, **PROBABLE DEVIATION**

probation: *n* giving a person a chance to prove his ability to meet certain requirements, whether of achievement or of conformity to social regulation. ➤Probation usually follows a failure and implies a suspension of the normal penalties for failure.

probit analysis: (*stat.*) a method that uses probability theory to analyze all-or-nothing responses.

problem: *n* a situation in which, knowing certain of the elements, it is desired or required that the others be ascertained ➤The situation may be a "practical" one, the unknown elements the necessary adaptive responses For this, task is a synonym A true solution to a problem implies more than ready-made or automatic responses or the operation of rote memory. *Distg. fr* **PUZZLE**, in which almost none of the elements required for solution are at first known to the respondent—*adj.* **problematic(al)**.

problematic(al): *adj.* of uncertain or doubtful validity or outcome, pertaining to a problem.

problem behavior: 1. behavior that perplexes the observer (sometimes also the person behaving) 2. behavior that is at least somewhat antisocial or abnormal and, hence, creates a problem either for the actor or for those about him. ➤*Distg. fr* **BEHAVIOR PROBLEM**, a person who persistently displays problem behavior.—See **problem child**.

problem box: a box that must be opened to obtain a certain reward Its fastenings are such as to present a **problem**, if not a complete puzzle, to the animal working on it

The SKINNER BOX is a problem box standardized for use with small mammals

problem check list: a self-report form on which a person is presented with brief characterizations of the kinds of situations or problems that often give rise to concern (spending money, appearance, adjustment to opposite sex, academic or vocational achievement, etc.) and is asked to check those items he feels to be especially pressing for him.

problem child: one whose conduct differs from socially acceptable standards so greatly that he cannot be dealt with by "common sense" or the usual techniques. ➤ Misbehavior is usually, but not always, implied. All children manifest problem behavior at times and are problems to those who deal with them, but not all children are problem children.—*Syn.* PROBLEM PERSONALITY, which includes adults

problem method: an instructional procedure in which learning is provoked by supplying challenging problems.

problem personality: an individual who does not adjust well to his social circumstances, who gives trouble to his associates.—*Distg fr.* personality problem.—*Cp* problem child.

problem-solving: the process of selecting from a number of alternatives those that lead to a desired goal

procedure: *n* the manner of controlling all the relevant conditions in order to elicit a given phenomenon or to elicit it in varying strengths or frequencies ➤ The term, though general, is especially used for the experimental control of conditions. It is restricted to control related to a particular class of phenomena.—*Cp* method.

proceeding: *n* (*H. A. Murray*) a single (but usually complex) subject-object or subject-subject interaction of sufficient duration to include the significant elements of a given sequence of behaviors; a dynamically significant pattern of behavior having a determinable beginning and end. ➤ In a given case it may be difficult to determine beginning and end, and one proceeding may overlap another. *Murray* contends it is the basic datum for psychology.—*Approx syn.* act.

process: *n.* 1. a change or a changing in an object or organism in which a consistent quality or direction can be discerned. ➤ A process is always in some sense active, something is happening. It contrasts with the structure or form of organization of what changes, which structure is conceived to be relatively static despite process change. Both physiology and psychology are primarily sciences of process.—*Syn.* activity, behavior. 2. the manner in which a change is effected; specif, a change in re-

sponse strength as a result of a particular experimental operation: e.g., extinction *process*—*Syn.* function. 3. (*E. B. Titchener*) a conscious 'content' (which see) observed as an occurrence without reference to its context, meaning, or value. 4. the physiological activities involved, or believed to be involved, in a particular behavior. ➤ Sometimes called the UNDERLYING PROCESS.—*Syn.* PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY (*prefd.*) or PHYSIOLOGICAL PROCESS 5. (*anat.*) a relatively slender projection from an organ 6. (*K. Lewin*) any psychological means whereby tensions in distinct parts of a system become equalized. A process may be a perceiving, a thinking, a feeling or an acting *process attitude:* (*structural psychol.*) the attitude in which the introspective observer gives attention to and describes processes in sense (3).—*Contr. w.* object attitude.

process/constant: see constant process.

process error: an error introduced into data in the process of producing, measuring, recording, or computing.—*Contr. w.* sampling 'error'.

process/learning: see learning process.

process/primary: (*psychoan.*) the process, located in the id, by which there is immediate and direct satisfaction of an instinctual wish, or that aspect of conscious activity which represents it ➤ It is supposed that the id does not discriminate between image and reality, hence, in the absence of an immediately satisfying object or situation, an imaginary satisfaction is produced. Not being oriented toward reality, the satisfaction is only temporary. The laws governing the primary process are different from those of consciousness. They are known chiefly from the study of dreams, which are wish-fulfilling primary processes—or, rather, they are the reflection of such processes in consciousness.—See *condensation, displacement, secondary* *process.—*Syn.* PRIMAL PROCESS (*prefd.*).

process/secondary: (*psychoan.*) conscious activity, action guided by objective realities, activity in the preconscious or ego; or such activities taken collectively ➤ *Contr. w.* process/primary, PRIMAL PROCESS (*prefd.*) Secondary the process may be, yet civilization is its product. The related term, reality principle, has more accurate implications.

process variable/hypothetical: a hypothetical *construct referring to an actual, though presently unobservable, inferred activity or process that is conceived to have properties and/or effects other than those leading to its being inferred. ➤ Eg, the censorship of psychoanalysis is conceived as a process or activity that ac-

counts for certain behaviors (or lack of behavior) But this censorship process, if it truly exists as inferred, must be supposed to have other, predictable effects than those which lead to its being inferred. Drive is also an example—*Contr. w. state variable/hypothetical*, which is conceived as a relatively stable intervening condition—See *construct/hypothetical*.—*Syn. INTERVENING PROCESS VARIABLE* (not *recom.*).

procreation: *n* the biological processes of sexual reproduction

procreation/family of: see *family*.

prodigy: *n* a person who manifests any spectacular trait or quality, esp. an outstanding ability either special or general. Popularly, the term has come to mean almost exclusively a person showing exceptional ability at an early age i.e., a precocious prodigy

prodrome (prō'drōm). *n* an early or warning symptom of a disease or disorder—*adj.*

prodromal (prō'drō-məl)

production procedure: an experimental procedure in which the *O* operates certain controls to modify the stimulus to accord with a prescribed standard ➤E.g., *O* may move an object forward or back till it is judged equidistant to a certain standard

production process = objectifying function.

productive memory: see *memory/productive*.

productiveness: *n.* 1. = *productivity*. 2. that quality of a person's behavior that conduces to his own development and happiness and/or to that of social groups and persons with which he is identified

productive orientation: in a mentally healthy person, the outlook that permits him to be creative in work and social relations and to use well whatever potentialities he has.

productivity: *n.* a measure of the amount accomplished, esp. of work requiring some originality or adaptability.

product matrix: see *matrix/product*.

product moment: *n.* the sum, or the mean, of the products of paired observations scored as *deviations* from the mean of all the observations of each variable, or from some other measure as origin. ➤The individual's score on one test, taken as the amount his *raw score* departs from the mean of that test, is multiplied by the similarly calculated score for the other test. The products thus obtained for all those tested are summed, or more often averaged, to give the **product moment**, also called **covariance**. For the product-moment correlation coefficient, see *correlation/product-moment*.

product scale: see *scale/product*.

profession: *n* 1. an occupation that requires an extensive general and specialized education, that involves many intellectual elements, that has a code of ethics defining certain obligations to society in its practice, that confers considerable social status and power upon those who practice it, and that utilizes all this to effect practical changes in the physical or social world 2. the body of practitioners of a profession (1).

proficiency: *n* ability of acceptable degree, generally of high degree, for a kind of task or for a vocation—See *ability* for many partial synonyms, of which **competence** is the closest.

profile: *n* a representation of something in outline by a curved or irregular line; esp., a **profile chart** (which see).

profile analysis: a method for appraising individual uniqueness and trait organization, consisting in a search for characteristic patterns in the trait profiles of an individual—*Cp. trait organization, trait profile, pattern analysis*.

profile chart: a curve uniting the points representing an individual's scores or relative position in each of several types of performance, with all scores rendered comparable by statistical treatment ➤An **EDUCATIONAL PROFILE** compares the pupil's achievements in several school subjects; a **PSYCHIC PROFILE** or **PSYCHOGRAPH** displays his standings in a number of traits

progeria (prō-jēr'i-ə). *n* a form of dwarfism combining infantile and premature-senility traits

prognathous (prog'nə-thəs): *adj.* of a skull in which the upper jaw protrudes beyond the plane of the forehead.—*Contr. w. orthognathous*.—*n.* **prognathism, prognathy**.

prognosis *n, pl. prognoses:* prediction of the duration, course, and outcome of a certain process or activity, esp. of a disease, but also of an individual's academic career (**EDUCATIONAL PROGNOSIS**), job success (**VOCATIONAL PROGNOSIS**), etc.—*adj. prognostic*.—*v. prognose, prognosticate*.

prognostic test: one designed to enable prediction of the kind of achievement attainable under stated conditions

program: *n* a plan for action, or for carrying out a task or investigation

programmatic: *adj.* characterizing a program or schema, with detail or elaboration intentionally postponed but with the places for such elaboration indicated—*Syn. schematic*.

programming: *n* the preparation of a computing machine to perform certain prescribed operations upon the data that are fed into it. ➤Punching the "multiply" key on an ordinary computing machine is a

very simple kind of programming. In more elaborate electronic computers, each kind of operation has a numerical code and "instructions" detailing the operations to be performed on the data are put on tape and stored in the machine.—*v.* program.

progress: *n.* 1. motion or movement in a given direction, esp. in the direction of a desired goal 2. change in a structure, organization, institution, or organism that is considered an improvement—*Ant.* regression.—*adj.* progressive.—*v.* progress.

progress/age-grade: advancement in school measured by the ratio of grade attained to grade expected at the child's age

progress/grade: the rate of pupils' advance through school grades—*Cp.* acceleration/educational.

progression: *n.* 1. the act of advancing, including walking and running. 2. (*math*) a series of terms each of which bears a certain relation to the preceding → In ARITHMETIC(AL) PROGRESSION each term is derived by adding or subtracting a certain amount from the preceding, in GEOMETRIC(AL) PROGRESSION by multiplying or dividing by a certain number (e.g., each succeeding number is three times the preceding).

progression/law of: (*J. Delboeuf*) the generalization that successive increments in sensation are in an arithmetical progression while stimulus increments are in a geometrical progression. → This is a reformulation of the Weber-Fechner principle (see Fechner's law).

progressive: *adj.* 1. moving forward; advancing 2. pertaining to progress, to steady improvement 3. increasing in extent or severity, esp. of a disease or disorder. → Note that a PROGRESSIVE DISEASE is opposite in meaning to (2).

Progressive Education: when spelled with capitals, a term for a broadly conceived reform movement, advocating one or more of the following: the development in pupils of an experimental attitude rather than indoctrination of them, the acceptance of subject matter as means rather than as ends in human development, the recognition of individuality, motivation in school by relating the school closely with everyday living; the rejection of such culture as is mere ornament as a proper educational goal, the development of every aspect of the pupil's personality as the goal of education

Progressive Matrices Test: a test, designed to measure general intelligence, consisting of 60 abstract designs from each of which a part has been removed. The *S* chooses the missing insert from six or eight presented alternatives

progressive total: a total based on all the

data up to a given time or position in a series—*Syn* cumulative total

project: *n.* a planned undertaking, with a fairly well-defined field but often without a fully defined goal—See project method.

projection: *n.* 1. = eccentric *projection (which see). 2. the process of unwittingly attributing one's own traits, attitudes, or subjective processes to others: e.g., the child's naive assumption that adults feel as he does—*Syn* ASSIMILATIVE PROJECTION—*Cp* animism. 3. the process of ascribing to others one's own unacknowledged desires or faults → This is presumed to be a defense against a sense of guilt or inadequacy—*Syn* DISOWNING PROJECTION 4. the process of perceiving objective stimuli in line with personal interests, desires, fears, or expectations → This is most usually displayed when the stimulus or situation is not clear, and hence personal factors rather than external reality determine the response. See projective test, projective technique. 5. the reception in spatially separated areas of the cortex (PROJECTION AREAS) of nerve impulses from the several sense organs and lower centers

projection area or center = sensory area.

projection/assimilative: see projection (2).

projection/disowning: see projection (3).

projection/eccentric: localization of a sense datum at the position in space of the stimulating object, rather than at the point of stimulation on the body. → Visual sense data are habitually projected: the pink is seen as on the rose petal, not as on the retina Sounds also are usually projected. Smells, however, have an indefinite localization With the sense of touch, the stimulating object is usually at the point of bodily stimulation so there can be no projection; but when an object is explored with a plying rod, the resulting data are usually projected to the object at the end of the rod instead of being perceived in the hand—*Cp* stimulus error.

projection fibers: nerves leading into and away from sensory areas.

projection/optical: 1. forming an image of an object by means of an optical instrument, e.g., a motion picture projector. 2. the locus of the localizations in outer space corresponding with the image on the retina as determined by the refractive apparatus of the eye—i.e., the places in space which would produce the image, given the kind of refraction of the particular eye.—*Distg. fr.* projection/visual.

projection/play: see play projection.

projection/visual: the process of attributing a spatial location to a viewed object → This location usually is not exactly the

same as the optical *projection and sometimes differs markedly—*Syn* localization.

Projective-Movement-Sequences Test: a projective test using motion pictures of various bodily movements, to be described or interpreted by the subject.

projective technique: a procedure for discovering a person's characteristic modes of behavior (his attitudes, motivations, or dynamic traits) by observing his behavior in response to a situation that does not elicit or compel a particular response—i.e., to a relatively unstructured, ambiguous, or vague situation ➤ Thus, a child's response to an empty sheet of paper and colored crayons may reveal his emotional mood or his more enduring sentiments. The man reminded by a glorious sunset to tell his wife to have bacon for breakfast is presumably revealing certain aspects of personality. If the situation is a standard one, **projective tests** are spoken of. See also **play projection**.

projective test: a relatively unstructured, yet standard, situation to which a testee is asked to respond, but with as few restrictions as possible upon the mode of response ➤ E.g., a picture of clouds may be shown with the request: "Tell me about this." It is postulated that, since the situation and directions do not specify the response, one's enduring propensities, or one's current mood, will determine the response. Inkblots, cloud pictures, cartoons, vaguely defined pictures, incomplete sentences, play materials, drawing tasks have been used as materials. Test responses are usually analyzed for **personality** characteristics, but they may also reveal certain modes of **cognition**. Interpretation of the responses requires much training—See also **play projection**.

projectivity: *n* (*H. A. Murray*) the tendency to project unconsciously one's own sentiments, emotions, and needs into others; maintaining wish-engendered beliefs—*Ant.* objectivity.

project method: a procedure wherein the pupil organizes his schoolwork, under guidance, about a relatively complex activity of immediate interest to himself. Learning the standard school subjects is, for the most part, incidental to carrying on this activity. (E.g., arithmetic may be learned by playing store or by planning a picnic menu and buying food therefor.) Both group and individual activities are included.

proficient (prō'jish'ənt). *adj* serving to relate the organism to the external world. ➤ It is said of the nerves that serve the skeletal muscles (motor nerves) and the sense organs (sensory nerves), i.e., of all peripheral nerves except those of the autonomic system

prolactin: *n* a pituitary hormone associated with the secretion of milk

prolegomena (prō'lə·gom'ə·nə): *n.* *pl* (often construed as *sing*) an extended and detailed introduction to a scholarly work or to a course of study ➤ *Distg* fr **orientation**, which is relatively superficial, and fr. *preface* or *introduction*, which are usually less extended

proliferation: *n* the multiplication of cells in a living body, esp by cell division

promiscuous: *adj* mixed haphazardly; esp, of social or sexual intercourse in which there is little or no selectivity. The noun **promiscuity** has come to mean, almost exclusively, nonselective sexual intercourse.

prompting method: a procedure in memory experimentation wherein the number of promptings required to bring the *S* to an errorless reproduction of a series is the measure of learning—*Syn* RETAINED MEMBERS PROCEDURE, ANTICIPATION METHOD

pronation: *n.* movement to a prone position, esp, a movement that brings the hand to a prone position—i.e., with palm down—*Ant.* SUPINATION, movement to a position with palm, belly, or other part upward

pronouncedness: *n* the quality or degree of goodness of a color, such as the whiteness of a white or the greenness of a green ➤ It tends to correlate with psychophysical expectation; thus, increasing **illuminance** tends to increase the pronouncedness of a white or chromatic surface color but to decrease the pronouncedness of a black

proof: *n* facts or supposedly valid generalizations, in support of a proposition or hypothesis, of such cogency as to convince any reasonable person ➤ DEMONSTRATION sometimes means proof that one believes can never be shaken (e.g., the theorems of geometry); but it also means the process or act of presenting proof. Proof may be **inductive**, **deductive**, or both—*Cp.* **authority** (4) and **persuasion**—*adj* **proved**. —*v* **prove**.

proofreader's illusion: a misreading because of overlooking a misspelling of a familiar word; more generally, any similar misperception.

propaganda: *n* actions or expressions of opinion, by individuals or groups, that are deliberately designed to influence the opinions or actions of other individuals or groups ➤ When its purpose is clearly avowed, it is called **WHITE PROPAGANDA**; when concealed, it is **BLACK PROPAGANDA**.

propaganda analysis: see **analysis/propaganda**.

propagation: *n* 1. reproduction of organisms 2. transmission or conduction of a neural impulse. 3. spreading or disseminating news, rumors, ideas—*Cp.* **propaganda**.

propensity: *n* a hypothesized enduring characteristic of the person or organism that leads or inclines to a certain goal-seeking behavior ➤ McDougall proposed to substitute **INNATE PROPENSITY** for **instinct** (at least in man) to avoid certain difficulties with the latter term. R. Cattell proposes **erg** for **innate**, **metanerg** for **acquired**, **propensity**. Tendency, disposition (2), and **drive** (1) are close synonyms

property: *n* a quality, characteristic, or attribute found in all examples of a group or class of objects or events; an intrinsic characteristic: change is a *property* of all learning.

prophecy formula: (*stat.*) any formula for estimating the scores to be expected on some future measurement.—See **Spearman-Brown formula**.

prophylaxis: *n* the prevention of disease or disorder—*adj* **prophylactic**.

propinquity: *n* nearness in any specific respect; esp., nearness of blood relationship or nearness in space.—*Syn.* **proximity**.

proportion: *n* 1. the ratio of the magnitude of one part to another or to the whole. 2. an agreeable or pleasing size relation between the parts of a whole—*adj* **proportional**, relating to proportion, **proportionate**, in a proper or designated ratio.

proportionality: *n.* (*factor anal*) the criterion that any two columns of correlation coefficients must be in direct proportion if the two-factor pattern in a set of tests is to be assumed.

propose: *v* to formulate in words (or equivalent symbols) a plan or procedure to be acted upon ➤ **Propose** is stronger than *suggest* (as well as more explicit) but somewhat weaker than *direct* or *order*. It usually involves less detail than does *plan*.—*n.* **proposal**.

proposition: *n* (*logic*) a verbal (or equivalent symbolic) statement put forward as true, or as something to be tested for truth, the verbal statement of a judgment.

➤ **FORMAL PROPOSITIONS** are statements without reference to observable events; their truth consists in being related according to the laws of logic to a system of rules. Eg, the "truth" of a theorem in geometry is simply that the symbols have been put together according to the principles of geometry (or of a particular geometry) **EMPIRICAL PROPOSITIONS** are arrays of symbols corresponding with observable events.

propositional speech: speech in which the relations of the words to each other yield a new meaning not given by mere addition of the distinct words ➤ All true sentences are propositional, but many phrases also qualify—eg, *a right turn*, but not *a beautiful tree* (the latter probably being merely additive).

proprieate: *adj.* (*G. Allport*) pertaining to the **proprium**; characterizing a pattern of behavior in which one seeks the goals of his own developing self, not waiting on circumstance but seeking or creating the conditions favorable to his purposes—*Cp.* **inner-directed**.—*Contr* *w.* **opportunistic**.

propriety: *n* conformity to the conventional standards of a society, with emphasis on the minor standards; observance of etiquette in social and professional relations ➤ Eg, it is a violation of propriety to pick one's teeth in public, or to graph time along the Y axis—*Ant* **IMPROPRIETY**.—*adj* **proper**.

proprio-: combining form meaning *one's own, belonging to oneself*.

proprioceptive reflex: a reflex mediated by receptors in tendons or deep in the muscles and by a simple arc through the spinal cord

proprioceptor: *n* any receptor sensitive to the position and movement of the body and its members, including (a) receptors (in the vestibule of the inner ear and in the semi-circular canals) sensitive to the orientation of the body in space, and to bodily rotation, and (b) receptors (in the muscles, tendons, and joints) sensitive to the position and movement of bodily members, and giving rise to **kinesthetic sensations**—*Distg* *fr.* **exteroceptor**, **interoceptor**.—*adj.* **proprioceptive**.—*n* **proprioception**, perceiving mediated by proprioceptors

proprium: *n* (*G. Allport*) those aspects of personality, collectively, that seem peculiarly one's own, that make for individuality and inward unity—*Syn.* **self**, **ego** (both of which have other meanings)—*adj.* **proprieate** (which see).

prosencephalon (pros'en'sef'ə-lon) = **forebrain**.

prosthetic: *adj.* characterizing an artificial device replacing a missing bodily part eg, a denture.—*n* **prosthesis**.

prostitution: *n* promiscuous sexual intercourse for financial gain, figuratively, compromising ideals in order to gain an advantage.

prostration: *n.* lying prone, extreme exhaustion such that **postural reflexes** are largely abolished ➤ It is usually applied to cases of shock or disease rather than of extreme fatigue

prostructural change: a common fate or change, in a group of objects, which conforms to their natural groupings or structure.

protanomaly (prō'tə-nom'ə-lī): *n.* a form of anomalous color vision characterized chiefly by relative insensitivity to the red end of the spectrum—*adj* **protanomalous**.

protanopia (-nō'pi ə). *n.* a form of color blindness in which red and blue-green

stimuli are confused and the luminosity is abnormally low at the long-wave end, but a normal proportion of red and green stimuli suffices to match a given yellow.—*Syn* RED BLINDNESS—*adj.* **protanopic** (-nɒp'ɪk)—*Syn* SCOTERYTHROUS.—*pers. n.* **protanope** (prɒ'tə'nɒp).

protective response: a movement designed to rid the animal of a noxious stimulus ➤ Preferred to **defense reflex**, since defense has taken on a different meaning

protensity: *n* 1. (*structural psychol.*) the attribute of a mental process of occupying time ➤ According to this usage, protensity is not measured physical time, nor is it a judgment by the observer of how long a mental process has lasted. It is a directly perceived aspect of the experience, just as is **extensity**. Titchener restricted the term to sensation.—See **attribute**. 2. the time taken for a response—*Syn* RESPONSE DURATION (*prefd.*)—*adj.* **protensive**.

protest child: a child who is rather consistently "difficult" and negativistic.

protest/masculine: see **masculine protest**.

proto-: combining form meaning *first, original, primitive*.

protocol: *n* the original record of the results of an experiment or investigation, properly limited to record made during or immediately following the event.

protocol sentences: (*S S Stevens*) those sentences that relate to the simplest elements of experience.

protopathic: see **epicritic sensibility**.

protoplasm: *n.* the semifluid substance of which all living cells are composed. ➤ It includes both **NUCLEOPLASM** (the substance of the nucleus) and **cytoplasm**.—*adj.* **protoplasmic**.

prototaxic: *adj.* (*H. S Sullivan*) characterizing a mode of experience in which momentary states are **undifferentiated** and unrelated ➤ This is the primary experience of the newborn. It is only approximated, and then under unusual conditions, in adult life.—*Cp.* **parataxic, syntaxic**.

prototype: *n* an early (or the earliest) form found in an evolutionary series with which later forms are compared, by extension, the earliest form of a response pattern regarded as evolving

proverbs test: one in which the task is to explain the meaning of proverbs.

provisional try: see **try/provisional**.

prox.: *abbr* for **proximal**.

proximal: *adj* 1. (*anat.*) of that portion of a bodily member which lies closest to center: the thigh is **proximal**, the foot is **distal**. 2. contiguous or touching, near ➤ A **PROXIMAL DESIRE** is a desire for something near or immediate as a means to a more distant

goal 3. see **distal vs. proximal variables**. —*Ant* **distal**.

proximity/principle of: see **gestalt factor**.

proximo-distal direction of development: the generalization that controlled movements **proximal** to the body axis mature before the more **distal**.—*Cp* **cephalocaudal development principle**, with which this generalization is often combined.

Pr scale: a personality scale that measures racial prejudice without overt reference to questions of racial or ethnic bias

prudery: *n* exaggerated and superficially motivated regard for the moral code; esp., excessive shrinking from minor violations of the sex code. It is sometimes used as the equivalent of **PRUDISH SEX MODESTY**, an excessive shrinking from display of the body. —*Syn* **PRUDISHNESS**.

PSE = point of *subjective equality.

pseudesthesia (sü'des·thē'zhə): *n* an illusion of sensation, esp. a false localization. It is especially noteworthy in the illusion of touch or pain in a phantom limb.

pseud(o)-: combining form meaning *false, pretended, spurious, counterfeit, similar but not genuine*

pseudochromesthesia = chromesthesia.

pseudoconditioning: *n* the eliciting of a response to a previously neutral stimulus by presenting the neutral stimulus after a series of effective stimuli. The neutral stimulus is not paired, as in true **conditioning**, with the unconditioned stimulus or unconditioned response.—*Syn* **REFLEX SENSITIZATION** (which implies an explanation).—*Cp* **preconditioning/sensory**.

pseudodementia: *n* a temporary condition in which the individual is unable, by reason of apathy or other emotional conditions, to act with his normal intelligence

pseudofovea: *n* a new area of maximum distinctness of vision which sometimes develops in **hemipopia**.

pseudo-isochromatic charts: charts for testing color vision, composed of color spots that yield a recognizable pattern (number, letter, irregular line) to a normal observer, but yield a different or not recognizable pattern to an abnormal observer. The Ishihari color plates are an example

pseudolalia (-lā'h·ə). *n* the utterance of meaningless sounds.—*Syn* **PSEUDOLANGUAGE**

pseudologia (fantastica) = pathological *lying.—*adj.* **pseudological**.

pseudomemory: *n* a false memory of something one has not experienced.—*Cp* **déjà vu**.—*Syn* **paramnesia**, for a normal instance, **pseudomnesia**, for a pathological condition

pseudomnesia (su'dom·nē'zhə) *n* a pathological form of **pseudomemory**. ➤ The term **PSEUDAMNESIA** for a transitory

amnesia has also been suggested. Confusion between such similar sounds is almost certain. Neither seems greatly needed.

pseudophone: *n* an instrument for transposing the sounds that would normally enter the right ear to the left, and vice versa, resulting in illusions of sound localization

pseudopsychology: *n* any clearly unscientific or fallacious system claiming to be psychology \Rightarrow *Distg fr* **parapsychology**. The term is not to be lightly hurled at serious opponents, it should be reserved for demonstrable quackery

pseudoscope: *n* an instrument that transposes the right and left images from an object so that the right eye sees what the left eye normally sees and vice versa. Distance relations are inverted, so that a hollow sphere looks solid, a solid looks hollow, etc. —*adj* **pseudoscopic**.

pseudosensitivity = **pseudesthesia**.

pseudosocial child: a child whose primary loyalty is to a group that is predatory or parasitic upon the larger society \Rightarrow The term is somewhat misleading, since the child's reactions are adaptive and social

pseudosolution = **solution/neurotic**.

Ψ : the Greek letter *psi*, often used as a symbol for **psychology**.

psi (process) (*si*; *psi*): *n* (*parapsychol*) an intra-individual process that cannot be described in terms of presently accepted natural laws \Rightarrow The term is somewhat narrower than **parapsychological**, since the latter may refer to the extra-individual outcome. The psi process consists in whatever it is that enables the individual to "send" or receive **telepathic** messages, etc (provided, i.e., the process turns out to be not conformable to accepted scientific descriptions)

Psi system: (*S Freud*) any one of the parts constituting the psychic mechanism: the perceptual system, the memory system, the preconscious system, the unconscious system, etc

psopholalia (*sō'fō-lā'h·ə*) = **lallation** (1).

psychanalysis: *n* 1. **psychoanalysis**. 2. **Jungian analysis**.

psychasthenia: *n* an obsolescent term, used by Janet, for a neurosis marked by morbid anxiety, fixed ideas, obsessions. It most nearly corresponds with the **anxiety reaction** or with the **obsessive-compulsive reaction** of the Standard (**Psychiatric**) **Nomenclature**. —*adj* **psychasthenic**.

psyche (*sī'kī*): *n*. 1. historically, the personification (by the Greeks) of the life principle. It is thus broader than **mind**. 2. the performer of psychological functions or acts. \Rightarrow The term is favored in psychoanalysis. It suggests, though it need not rigorously imply, a **dualism**. If a separate

term is desired for the performer of specifically psychological activities, **psyche** seems preferable to **mind** or **self**, which are near synonyms (But see **person**) —*adj* **psychic(al)**.

psychergograph = **serial discriminator**.

psychiat.: *abbr.* for **psychiatry**, **psychiatric**.

psychiatric social worker: a social worker trained to work with patients and their families on problems of mental health and illness, usually in close association with psychiatrists and clinical psychologists

psychiatrist: *n* a person, licensed to practice medicine, who is engaged professionally in the prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and care of **psychic** (1) or mental illness \Rightarrow Under existing laws in most states, the medical license is the only *legally* necessary qualification. Most psychiatrists, however, have extensive specialization in psychiatry as well, but few have background preparation in the science of normal behavior

psychiatry: *n* a medical specialty dealing with the prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and care of mental illness and defect and, by extension, of many problems of personal adjustment \Rightarrow Historically, psychiatry grew up within the framework of medicine and dealt with the *medical* care of the mentally ill. As the science and art developed, much of its treatment was not specifically medical, and many of those treated were not (in any ordinary sense of the word) ill, either somatically or mentally. (See, e.g., **personality trait disturbance**) The practice of psychiatry is thus often indistinguishable from that of other specialties that deal with problems of psychological adjustment. The term **MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGY** (most often used in Britain) is fairly descriptive of the practice of psychiatry but not of the curriculum for training in that field, which seldom includes any background in psychology of normal people —*adj* **psychiatric**.

psychiatry/forensic: that part of psychiatry dealing with legal issues concerning the mentally ill or defective

psychiatry/social: a point of view in psychiatry that emphasizes the role of social interaction in the cause, prevention, and cure of mental disorders \Rightarrow It does not connote an attempt to cure the mental ills of society

psychic: *adj* 1. a general term for all the phenomena constituting the subject matter of psychology, pertaining to **mind**, **person**, **self**, **psyche**. \Rightarrow This usage, a revival of an older meaning, is finding increasing acceptance in recent years —*Syn* **psychological**, **mental**. 2. pertaining to the phenomena of **spiritism**, or **mediumship**. —*Syn* **metapsychic**, **parapsychological**. \Rightarrow A **PSYCHIC** is a person claiming supernatural or "meta-

psychic" powers. 3. pertaining to sublimated, or "higher" and more spiritual, expressions of natural tendencies, esp. the sex tendencies; divorced from (the ordinary) physical manifestations ➤Not a good usage. 4. an ambiguous synonym for psychogenic (2), or for functional (con-
trasted with organic), e.g., **psychic *pain**, **psychic *blindness**. ➤One should speak of *psychogenic pain* or *functional pain*, whichever is meant—*Syn* PSYCHICAL (esp. for 2).

psychic determinism: 1. the postulate that psychic or mental processes are never fortuitous, but are completely explicable in terms of their antecedents—See **determinism**. 2. the postulate that all actions have antecedent motives, conscious or unconscious ➤Many psychoanalytic writers use **psychic determinism** only in connection with unconscious motives, but apparently would accept determination of action by conscious motives as possible, though uninteresting.—*Cp* **psychic energy hypothesis**.

psychic distance: see **distance/psychic**.

psychic energy hypothesis: the doctrine or postulate that mental or psychic process or activity has dynamic or causal efficiency. ➤The doctrine may assert that psychic energy has ultimate metaphysical reality. Often there is merely a pragmatic recognition that such events as *desiring to achieve*, whatever their metaphysical status, may be the necessary antecedents of certain behaviors.—*Cp* **psychic determinism** (2), which says the same thing but emphasizes the outcome; also **mind-body problem**, **dynamic psychology**.

psychic profile = **psychogram** (1).

psychic reality: an ambiguous name for the fantasy world when reacted to as if it were actual

psychic research: the study of those mental or behavioral phenomena which are apparently inexplicable by natural laws as these are now known—*Syn* **parapsychology** (which see)

psychic science = **psychic research**.

psychic secretion: (*I P. Pavlov*) a secretion elicited by a hitherto neutral stimulus—e.g., a conditioned salivation.

psychic stress reaction: a maladjustive response to excessive stimulation or to a situation making excessive demands on a person ➤It is considered to be a normal, not a **psychotic**, reaction, but it is not easy to state differentiating characteristics

psychic structure: see **structure**.

psychic system: any organized portion of the total personality having distinct dynamic properties; a disposition to respond in particular ways to relatively large and internally coherent aspects of the psychic field

psychic trauma: a highly stressful or damaging experience that causes a lasting psychopathological change in the person.—*Cp* **psychogenesis**.—*Syn* PSYCHOGENIC TRAUMA (*prefd*).

psychic vaginismus: painful spasm of the vagina, caused by repugnance to the sexual act, which prevents coitus

psychism = **parapsychology**.

psych(o)-: combining form meaning *pertaining to mind, psyche, or psychology*.

psychoacoustics: *n.* an intermediate discipline dealing with the physics of sound as related to **audition** and with the physiology and psychology of sound-receptor processes.

psychoan.: *abbr* for **psychoanalysis**. ➤In this dictionary, a term has been designated *psychoan* when it clearly derives from Freud and his close disciples and has not acquired a different usage. Many terms, however, have become part of the public domain, though they still retain the marks of a Freudian origin. **Conflict** and **repression**, e.g., cannot be restricted to the Freudian usage, however much the concepts owe to Freud; but such terms as **id**, **death instinct**, **libido** must be designated as psychoanalytic even when used by persons who are not close followers of Freud.

When the designation *psychoan.* is used, the definition is formulated in the terms of psychoanalytic doctrine and—for the most part—in psychoanalytic terminology. This may be to condone some theory-begging. To define *id* as **unconscious** is certainly to imply at least provisional acceptance of a doctrine. But *id* is a term whose whole meaning is to be found within the boundaries of the psychoanalytic doctrine. To attempt restatement in other terms is not to redefine but to theorize.

psychoanalysis: *n.* 1. a body of doctrine set forth by Freud, with modifications by his close disciples. The doctrine is based on the concepts of **unconscious**, ***motivation**, **conflict**, and **symbolism**. ➤The boundaries of psychoanalysis are not sharply defined. In America it is applied to positions that deviate in many ways from Freud's. (But where the deviation is considerable, **neopsychoanalysis** is preferable.) **Depth psychology** often designates the group of psychological positions based on the importance of the **unconscious** (thus including **analytical psychology**, **individual psychology**, and **neopsychoanalysis**). **Dynamic psychology** is used still more inclusively for a position emphasizing motivation, whether conscious or unconscious.—See also the abbreviation *psychoan.* for a discussion of when a term is said, in this dictionary, to be psychoanalytic. 2. the psychoanalytic movement as a cultural phenomenon. a movement

of thought that has developed from the Freudian doctrine. ➤In contrast to (1), the psychoanalytic movement cannot be confined to Freud and his immediate disciples. It includes not only analytic psychology, individual psychology, and other departures from Freudian orthodoxy, but also the literary, political, and social ideologies more or less consciously influenced by the antirationalistic psychology of Freud and his followers. 3. a special technique for the investigation of human motivation; = analysis (3, 4) (which see) —*adj* psychoanalytic.—*pers* *n.* psychoanalyst. Note Freud opposed the shorter form *psyanalysis*, but it is occasionally used.

psychoasthenics: *n.* the investigation of mental "deficiency."

psychobiological organism: the integrated whole living being, capable of both psychic and physiological activity—See **organism**.

psychobiology: *n.* 1. the study of the reactions of the psychobiological organism. 2. the psychological system of A. Meyer, which stresses the functional value of psychic processes in adaptation to environment.

psychoceramic: *n.* slang for a crackpot, or for a person with a mental illness.

psychodiagnosis: *n.* any procedure designed to discover the underlying factors that account for behavior, esp. for disordered behavior.

psychodiagnostics: *n.* 1. the interpretation of behavior signs (such as gait, posture, gestures, facial and vocal expressions) and of physiognomy and other anatomical signs as indicators of personality and character. ➤*Syn.* **characterology** (2). While much of this is quackery, there are also scientific investigations in this field. 2. the use of the Rorschach test.

psychodimeter (-dom'ə-tər) *n.* a mechanical device for measuring response time; more generally, a device for measuring the rapidity of psychological processes.

psychodrama: *n.* the improvised enactment by a client of certain roles and dramatic incidents, prescribed by the therapist and designed to reveal what certain kinds of social relations really mean to the client. Often the same role is enacted "as you would usually act," "as your wife thinks you act," "as you would like to act," etc. An audience, and usually other actors, are part of the procedure.—*Cp* **role-playing**.—*Syn.* **drama therapy** (which has other meanings).

psychodynamic: *adj* 1. characterizing any psychological system that strives for explanation of behavior in terms of motives or drives; of a system that attributes causal efficiency to certain (or to all) psychological processes. 2. pertaining to psychoanalysis ➤This usage is unduly restrictive and unnecessary. 3. of a psychological

process that is changing, or is causing change—*n.* **psychodynamics**, the study of mind in action.

psychoeducational: *adj* pertaining to the psychological aspects of the learning process in general, or of progress and adjustment in school.

psychoeducational clinic: see **clinic**.

psychogalvanic reflex or response = **electrodermal response**.

psychogalvanometer (-gal'və-nom'ə-tər). *n.* a device for measuring electrodermal response.

psychogenesis: *n.* 1. the origin and development of the psychic, however defined: of behavior, of mental or psychological processes, of mind, or of personality. 2. the origin of a psychic event in a previous psychological activity or experience ➤*Cp* **psychogenic disorder**. **PSYCHOGENETICS** is the study of psychogenesis, but the two terms are sometimes interchanged.—*adj* **psychogenetic** for both (1) and (2); **psychogenic** (*prefd.* for 2).

psychogenetic: *adj* pertaining to psychogenetics or psychogenesis.—See **psychogenesis**, **psychogenic**.

psychogenetics: *n.* 1. the study of psychogenesis. 2. the study of the inheritance of psychological attributes.

psychogenic: *adj* 1. pertaining to psychogenesis (1), i.e., to the origin of psychic or psychological processes or attributes.—*Syn.* **psychogenetic** (*prefd.*). 2. pertaining to psychogenesis (2); having a psychic origin; originating in experience. ➤Much preferred to **psychogenetic** for this meaning, but usage vacillates—See **functional disorder**.

psychogenic disorder: impairment in psychological functioning with no known pathological change in organic structure and with assertion of a causal antecedent in the psychological history—See **functional disorder** for discussion.

psychognosis (sī'kog'nə-sis): *n.* 1. the science and art of understanding the individual person. 2. (*B. Sidis*) the study of the person by means of hypnosis. 3. the study of the person from anatomic signs.—*Syn.* (for 3) **characterology** (2).—*adj* **psychognostic** (sī'kog-nos'tik).

psychogram: *n.* 1. a profile representation of an individual's psychological traits.—*Var.* **psychograph**.—*Syn.* **PSYCHIC PROFILE**. 2. (*H. A. Murray*) a representation of the **themas** predominant at various stages in an individual's biography.

psychography (sī'kog'rə-fī) *n.* art of literary characterization of an individual, real or fictional, making free use of psychological or psychoanalytic categories and theories; a psychological biography or character description.

psychoid: *adj.* 1. resembling the **psychic**.
—*n.* 2. (*H Driesch*) that special form of the hypothesized vital process which is found in human bodily activity ➤The term has broader reference than the **psychic**.

psychokinesis or **PK:** *n.* 1. (*parapsych.*) the hypothesized direct influence exerted by a subject on a physical system, without any known intermediate physical energy or instrumentation: e.g., the supposed determination by will alone of how the dice shall fall
2. (*psychiat*) maniacal, uninhibited motor responses

psycholagny: *n.* sexual excitement that begins, continues, and ends in imagination—*Syn* MENTAL MASTURBATION

psycholepsy: *n.* a sudden decrease from the normal level of mental tension, esp a decrease so severe as to amount to **depression**.—*adj* **psycholeptic**.

psycholinguistics: *n* the study of the relations between communications or messages and the characteristics of the persons who communicate, specif, the study of language as related to the general or individual characteristics of the users of language ➤It includes the processes by which a speaker or writer emits signals or symbols (see **encoding**) and the processes by which these signals are interpreted (see **decoding**).—*Cp.* **exolinguistics**.

psychological: *adj* 1. pertaining to **psychology**. 2. characterizing the subject matter—the activities or events—studied by psychology ➤This usage is favored by those averse to the terms **mental** or **psychic(al)**. —*Syn* **behavioral** (more limited). 3. (*pop*) nicely timed, or otherwise well adapted to influence others. the *psychological* moment

psychological clinic: see **clinic**.

psychological deficit: the state of a person whose performance, in some special respect or in general, falls clearly below what is reasonably to be expected of him.

psychological environment: those aspects of the external world which are presently affecting the individual This includes those portions of the world brought into the present by imaginative or verbal representation, and for some writers (e.g., Lewin) those aspects of the world of unreality (e.g., the attainment of a certain skill not yet realized) believed in by the individual.

psychological me: see **me/psychological**.

psychological primaries = **color primaries** (1).

psychological scale: see **scale/psychological**.

psychological space: see **life space**.

psychological statistics: see **psychometrics**.

psychological structure: see **structure/mental**.

psychological test: see **test** (3) and **scale/psychological**.

psychological warfare: a vague term for the manipulation of psychological influences to strengthen the ability of one's own country to wage war and to weaken that of the enemy It is primarily concerned with **morale** and does not usually extend to training methods

psychologism: *n.* 1. the view that psychology is the basis of all the sciences, or that greatly emphasizes the importance of psychological principles for the social sciences and philosophy 2. the view that the normative sciences of logic, ethics, and esthetics rest on facts of experience. 3. the doctrine that the data of psychology possess metaphysical reality, that sensations, thoughts, and imagination are real—*Cp* **mentalism**, which may stop short of asserting ultimate reality for such processes.

psychologist: *n.* a person who has made an extensive study of psychology under professional guidance. ➤In some states the use of this term is restricted to persons meeting certain professional standards The standard for associate membership in the American Psychological Association (two years of graduate study and one year of professional work in psychology, or three years of graduate study) may be taken as defining the minimum qualification of a psychologist—*Distg fr* **psychiatrist**.

psychologist/analytical: see **analytical psychologist**.

psychologistic: *adj.* a derogatory epithet for another person's method of psychological thinking. It is most often used by **positivists** to characterize subjective psychology.

psychologist's fallacy: 1. reading into the mind the **psychologist** is examining what is true of his own, **projection** (2). 2. attributing to a specific behavior the properties, esp the motivations, that seem "logically necessary" to it, rather than examining the behavior: e.g., attributing to a child the motives that an adult in the same situation would have had ➤The fallacy is ill-named; it is very *unpsychological*

psychology: *n.* 1. a branch of science dealing with behavior, acts, or mental processes, and with the mind, self, or person who behaves or acts or has the mental processes ➤The subject matter of psychology is variously conceived and described (see **psychology/divisions** and **schools of**). Nonetheless, the problems attacked and the scientific activities of psychologists have considerable unity. 2. a branch of philosophy, generally regarded as a part of **metaphysics**. ➤Originally psychology was both a science dealing with empirical facts and their relations, and a

philosophical interpretation of such facts. A fairly definite separation between philosophical and scientific psychology has now been effected and **psychology**, unless specially designated as philosophical, now practically always refers to the empirical science. Relationships remain. A philosophic discipline deals with the basic assumptions of science in general and of psychology in particular, and there are implications for philosophy of the findings of psychological science which constitute a **PHILOSOPHY OF PSYCHOLOGY**. 3. (*pop*) the psychological activities or **mentality** involved in a situation, or characteristic of a person the *psychology* of the farmer (i.e., his attitudes and motives), the *psychology* of spectatorship—*adj* psychologic(al).—*pers n* psychologist.

For the various categories of psychology, see under the qualifying word. **functional psychology**, **self psychology**, etc. **psychology/divisions and schools of**: The several divisions of psychology may be based on differences in basic point of view and postulates, on differences in methods of study and investigation, on differences in the subject matter considered, and on differences in the fields of activity. The first set of differences gives rise to schools (sometimes spelled with a capital when naming a particular school), the third and fourth to the branches or fields. The second set—based on differences concerning methodology—may be elevated to the status of a basic point of view, thus becoming a school (as when the denial of **introspection** became a basic postulate in **behaviorism**), or may remain simply descriptive of a means of data gathering.

A school is, properly speaking, a group of adherents of a doctrine or set of doctrines, occasionally of a set of doctrines set forth by a single person (e.g., the school of **individual psychology** based on the teachings of A. Adler), but is also extended to name the doctrines or teachings themselves. It is usually more sharply set off by doctrines rejected than by doctrines advocated; a school is known by the company it does *not* keep. Enthusiastic commitment, if not fanaticism, is usually implied.

In contemporary psychology there is a tendency to minimize the controversy over schools. As Dewey once remarked, there are many problems we cannot solve, sometimes we just get over them. If this means decline in partisanship, it should be wholesome. If, however, it means an unwitting acceptance of one view without critical evaluation of alternatives—as too often it does—one may question the trend. To say that a question has been wrongly stated, and thus should never have been raised, is

no excuse for bland acceptance of one answer to it.

In actual fact, most of the more general theories that are at the forefront of discussion in contemporary psychology explicitly avow, or simply imply, a position on the issues or dimensions leading to the schools herein distinguished. But a theory of vision, of hearing, or of transfer is *relatively* independent of other such theories and of the more inclusive points of view and schools. Nonetheless, the distinction between a general school (discussed here) and some of the major theories (discussed elsewhere in their proper alphabetical place) is hard to draw.

In the accompanying outline (see p 423 ff) we have tried to set forth certain major issues or dimensions about which there is difference of opinion, and certain major divisions that define professional activity. The many subgroups within a division and the shifts of orientation (often unannounced) make for greater complexity than can fairly be represented.

A school frequently takes a position on several, even on most, of the issues or dimensions; but it is entered in the outline only for those dimensions that seem to be central or defining. Thus **behaviorism** is not entered on the dimension of **environmentalism**, despite an overwhelming preference of behaviorists for it, on the ground that this is independent of their central thesis.

Terms in bold face type are specifically defined in their alphabetic positions in this dictionary, and since many have other meanings distinct from those implied here, each such term should be consulted. Alternative names are often not entered in the outline. *The following comments are to be read in close coordination with the outline*

I. The issues in this section concern one's view of the general nature of psychology and of how it is to be developed. Most psychology is now **empirical** in the widest sense of being based on, or regulated by, observation; but there are still psychologies based upon philosophical or theological premises as the regulative principle throughout. (This is to be distinguished from the way particular philosophical tenets influence a particular school.) ¶The divisions discussed in C and D reflect a quite different dimension—whether, in systematizing the facts of psychology, to strive for the maximum rational order and over-all consistency, or for the maximum understanding of subordinate issues with some loss in tightness of organization. For the former approach, **formalism** is suggested as the most descriptive name; for the latter, **eclecticism**

is the established term. But, as we have defined the dimension, all psychologists are more or less eclectic and more or less formalistic—most of them, indeed, occupy different positions on the continuum at different times.

II A few psychologists envisage psychology as distinct in kind from all other sciences, whether in its subject matter, in its methods, or both. Here belong the German schools of *Geisteswissenschaftliche Psychologie* ("social science psychology," often misleadingly translated "cultural psychology") and *Struktur Psychologie*, and probably most rational psychology (see section I) and **existentialism**. Perhaps this position is implied in the more extreme form of American **structuralism** or **existential psychology**.

Most other psychologists seek to place their discipline in relation to some classification of all sciences. The chief contemporary issue is whether the most fruitful alliance is with biology or with the social sciences.

III. The issues in this section, while currently little debated, still divide psychologists, and decisions taken on some of these issues are reflected in many of the other sections and in most psychological thinking. Does psychology study only externally and objectively observed events? Or does it study a subjectively defined object of awareness, or a special kind of event or act? Or does it study persons or selves?

One group of psychologists recognize as *data* for their science only what can be objectively or publicly observed. **Materialism** is an obsolescent (and chiefly metaphysical) statement of this view. **Behaviorism** is perhaps the commonest term for this position. Some forms of **neobehaviorism** or of **stimulus-response psychology**, while accepting psychic phenomena as intervening variables, hold that only what can be objectively observed is a *datum* of psychology.

In contrast, **mentalism** holds that there are data *peculiar* or distinctive to psychology, though not necessarily different in an ultimate or metaphysical sense from those of physics. These distinctive data may be conceived either as contents of mind (or objects of awareness), or as events. While the several schools dealing with events prefer different ways of characterizing them, the characterizations are not necessarily mutually exclusive: a given author may conceive of the event in terms of **act**, **function**, **purpose**, and **organism** all at once. But it is also possible to have an **act psychology** that is not **functional psychology** or **purposive psychology**. The psychology of event or process is often combined with the psychology of content.

Personalistic psychologies usually be-

lieve that selves or persons (see **person**) are aware of mental contents or emit psychic acts—i.e., they are also **mentalistic**. But it is possible to hold to a strictly objectivist **personalism**.

IV. Distinctions in this section are formulated to answer the traditional metaphysical question: what sorts of ultimate reality are there? **Monism** (of both kinds) with its assertion that there is but one reality—at least for science—is almost inevitably metaphysical. (Ironically, many monists profess scorn of metaphysics.) But **dualism** sometimes stops short of metaphysics: it may hold that there are two kinds of observable phenomena without asserting their ultimate distinction. **Double-aspectism** and **emergentism** are attempts to rise above the monism-dualism opposition.

The several schools listed in III nearly all state (or at least imply) positions on the divisions of IV. Thus, **objectivists** are nearly always **monists**, but some **stimulus-response** theorists and **neobehaviorists** have a view close to **double-aspectism**. **Mentalists** are divided. Some are "**spiritistic**" **monists**, some are **emergentists**, probably most are **dualists**. **Personalism** may be **dualistic** or **spiritistic**, but is more often **emergentist**.

V. The first grouping in this section reflects another ancient philosophical question: whether or not psychic occurrences are causally determined and predictable. In dealing with any particular phenomenon, psychologists are almost inevitably **deterministic**, or at least **probabilistic**, even when—on general philosophical or theological grounds—they leave room for some **indeterminism**. The issue of **teleology** or **finalism** is less sharp for psychology than for physics, since an organism, but not a physical object, can be conceived as influenced by the future in the form of a present anticipation or expectancy.

The contrast **mechanism-purposivism** is often confused with **determinism-indeterminism**. It is true that mechanism is deterministic, but purposivism may be so as well (and in actual thinking about particular events, generally is).

Peripheralism and **situationalism** find the determination of behavior chiefly in the impact of specific features in the environment (i.e., stimuli and stimulus complexes or situations) on the **receptor** (hence, peripheral) organs. **Centralists** stress the contribution of the brain, and **personologists** describe the central determiner as an organized personality.

A new grouping, as yet without a distinctive name, consists of those who stress the tendency of the organism to normal and wholesome growth and behavior unless sub-

jected to severely distorting environmental conditions. The relative independence of the organism arises not solely from striving (as in **voluntarism**) but from all its powers and capacities. This optimistic view of human potentialities underlies Progressive Education, **client-centered *therapy**, the **neo-Freudian** movement (perhaps also orthodox **psychoanalysis**), and many other trends in psychology. We propose that it be named **orthogenesis** (4). ¶In contrast, **field theory** finds psychological events or data constituted by the totality of participating components—the organism as a part of an environmental field. In most forms of field theory, the environment is described in **phenomenological** terms. A specific form of field theory insists that stimulus and response must both be defined in terms of the organism-field interaction—the stimulus or the response as such being abstractions.

A new grouping, without a name or clearly defined boundaries but related to **cybernetics** and **information theory**, envisages psychological activities as messages. Since a message cannot exist by itself, the resulting view somewhat resembles field theory; but the message is related to the objective physical world rather than to the **phenomenal** world as in the older field theory.

VI. The dichotomy of **nativism** versus **empiricism** has been largely replaced by the controversy of **hereditarianism** versus **environmentalism**. The older question was: "Which psychic process must be attributed to experience and which to the inherited character of the organism?" The newer question is: "What are the relative contributions of **genetic** and of environmental factors in the *development* of abilities and traits?" A special form of **environmentalism** puts stress on cultural factors as determining personality.

VII. The divisions logically distinguished in this section are often associated with those of previous sections. Thus, the analytic approach is characteristic of **objectivist** psychology, though logically the two can be separated (as they were, e.g., in **structural psychology**, which was both mentalistic and highly analytic).

The several divisions are not mutually exclusive. Thus, the study of the general laws of behavior functions is complementary, not antagonistic, to the study of how individuals and classes of individuals differ. **General psychology**, as the traditional

designation for the study of the general laws of behavior function, creates confusion, since nearly all psychology seeks to be general. But **nomological** or **nomothetic** psychology, proposed as a substitute, is also an unfortunate term since most of differential psychology is also law-seeking (therefore, nomological). Since **functional psychology** is now little advocated under that name, **FUNCTION PSYCHOLOGY** is herewith suggested for the attempt to set forth the general laws according to which psychological processes take place.

Elementarism and **associationism** are generally found together. **Gestalt** and **field theory** are by definition opposed to **elementarism** and in general also to **associationism**.

VIII. The choice of method does not necessarily or properly lead to mutually exclusive divisions. It is true that most **objective psychology** completely rejects **introspection**, but the reverse is not true. The advocates of **ahistorical** methods and interpretation generally concede that the historical method yields psychological understanding. The contrast between the **Aristotelian** and the **Galilean**, while sometimes sharply drawn, does not prevent use of both methods by the same person.

Only the major special methods are listed under E. They often overlap: e.g., the **clinical** method may be both **statistical** and **experimental**.

IX. The kind of organism studied leads to divisions often differing greatly in content, and to some extent in special methods. These divisions are sometimes included with those of the next two sections under the classification of fields of psychology.

X. Any distinguishable group of psychological data (events, processes), or of constructs (inferred dispositions, psychological structures), may form a field of study, hence, only examples are listed. The fields often overlap: e.g., perception and learning overlap in a very complex way.

XI. In **psychotechnology**, since its effort is to solve any large-scale human problem by utilizing the resources of psychology, the number and diversity of divisions is limited only by the number of human purposes and problems. The several technologies overlap: e.g., educational psychology, concerned with the problem of inducing people to learn, is a large part of industrial psychology as well as being independent. Only major divisions are outlined here.

Divisions and Schools of Psychology

I. Divisions reflecting conceptions of bases for systematization

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. Psychology based on fact or observation | <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Empiricism (in widest sense) 2. Scientific psychology </div> </div> |
| B. Psychology based on philosophical postulates | Rational or philosophical psychology |
| C. Systematization regulated by maximizing orderly consistency | <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formalism 2. Hypothetico-deductive method 3. Mathematical model psychology </div> </div> |
| D. Systematization regulated by maximizing inclusiveness of facts and concepts | Eclecticism |

II Divisions (schools) reflecting conceptions of the position of psychology in the system of sciences:

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|---|
| A. | As distinct and independent science | <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Geisteswissenschaftliche Psychologie, Struktur Psychologie 2 Existentialism 3 Structuralism </div> </div> |
| B. | As branch of physics | Mechanism, Physicalism |
| C | As branch of biology | |
| D. | As coordinate with biology | |
| E. | As basic science in sociology | |
| F | As one of the social sciences | |

III. Divisions (schools) reflecting conceptions of the nature of psychological data:

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| A. Objective psychologies: the study of | Objective behaviors or activities | <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Materialism 2 Behaviorism 3. Physicalism 4 Neobehaviorism 5. Stimulus-response psychology </div> </div> |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|

Divisions and Schools of Psychology—*continued*

B. Subjective psychologies mentalism, the study of	Contents or objects of awareness	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Structural or existential psychology 2. Phenomenology (Gestalt) 3. Neophenomenology
	Psychic events, acts, or processes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Act psychology, Representationalism 2. Functional psychology 3. Organismic psychology 4. Purposive or hormic psychology (incl dynamic psychologies, Freudian and neo-Freudian psychoanalysis, analytical psychology, individual psychology, existentialism, voluntarism)
C. Personalistic psychologies the study of	Persons or selves	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Self psychology 2. Personalism 3. Organismic psychologies (certain forms) 4. Freudian and neo-Freudian psychoanalysis, Individual psychology

IV Divisions (schools) reflecting conceptions of the relation of psychic data to the non-psychic—i.e., of the **mind-body** problem and its contemporary variants.

A. Monism (materialistic)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Materialism 2. Behaviorism 3. Epiphenomenalism
B. Monism (spiritistic)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Idealism (including some forms of self psychology) 2. Monadism 3. Panpsychism
C. Dualism	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interactionism 2. Parallelism
D. Dualism (heuristic)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Double-aspectism 2. Emergentism

V. Divisions (schools) reflecting conceptions of how psychic occurrences are brought about:

A. Psychic occurrences	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Unpredictable Causally determined 	Indeterminism Determinism
B. Psychic occurrences	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Determined by preceding events Determined by goals lying ahead 	Determinism, Probabilism Teleology, Finalism, Vitalism
C. Psychic occurrences	Determined by mechanical laws	Mechanism

Divisions and Schools of Psychology—*continued*

D. Psychic occurrences	Determined chiefly by stimulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Peripheralism 2. Situationalism 3. Reactivism
	Determined chiefly by nature of organism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Centralism 2. Personology 3. Activism 4. Orthogenesis
	Determined interactively	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Field theory 2. Interbehavioralism 3. Cultural-personal interaction 4. Cybernetics
E. Psychic occurrences	Determined in part by personal or organismic striving	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Purposivism 2. Voluntarism 3. Existentialism 4. Most forms of dynamic or depth psychology

VI. Divisions (schools) based on conceptions about the origin of psychic phenomena:

A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nativism 2. Hereditarianism, Geneticism (2)
B.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Empiricism 2. Environmentalism (incl cultural determinism)

VII Divisions based on conceptions of the purpose or goal of psychology:

A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Descriptive Explanatory and predictive 	
B.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ascertainment of general laws of psychological functions 	Nomothetic, nomological, general, or function psychology
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Differential psychology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individual and group differences 2. Typology 3. Faculty psychology, factor theories 4. Idiographic psychology
C.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analytic approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Elementarism 2. Reductionism 3. Sensationalism 4. Atomism 5. Molecularism
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Synthetic approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Associationism 2. Connectionism 3. Creative synthesis
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Molar approach 	Molarism
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Totality approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gestalt, configurationism 2. Field theory 3. Neophenomenology

Divisions and Schools of Psychology—*continued*

VIII. Divisions based on methods

A.	{	Objective	{	1. Operationalism
				2. Behaviorism
	{	Introspective	{	1. Reductive introspection: structuralism
				2. Phenomenalistic introspection
B.	{	Historical		
		Ahistorical		
C.	{	Aristotelian (classificatory)		
		Galilean (field theory)		
D.	{	Comparative and phylogenetic	{	1. Cross-sectional
		Ontogenetic and developmental		2. Longitudinal
E.	{	Special methods	{	1. Field observation, Ecology, Ethology
				2. Experimental
				3. Clinical
				4. Case history
				5. Questionary
				6. Statistical
				7. Psychophysical
				8. Psychometric and testing
				9. Factor analysis
				10. Mathematical models

IX. Divisions (fields or branches) based on the organism studied.

A.	Subhuman		Animal psychology	
B.	{	Individual	{	Normal
				Nonnormal
		Social	{	Supernormal
				Subnormal and handicapped
				Psychopathological

X. Divisions (fields or branches) according to the specific kind of data studied:

- A. Processes or events—e.g., sensation, perception, feeling and emotion, thinking, response process, learning, etc.
- B. Structures or dispositions—e.g., attitudes, habits, sentiments, temperament, abilities, response tendencies, needs, drives, etc.

XI. Psychotechnologies or applied psychologies (fields or branches):

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Civic and political | G. Legal |
| B. Economic (incl. business) | H. Personal adjustment |
| C. Educational | I. Psychotherapeutic |
| D. Esthetic | J. Recreational |
| E. Family relations | K. Vocational |
| F. Human engineering | |

psychology/new: a vague term for the "latest thing" in psychology ➤In the last half of the nineteenth century, it was **experimental** and **physiological psychology**; in the first quarter of the twentieth, it was **psychoanalysis**, then **behaviorism**, then **Gestalt**. Fortunately, no "new" psychology has enough current vogue to enjoy this dubious title.

psychometric: *adj.* 1. pertaining to mental testing and to any quantitative assessment of an individual's psychological traits or attributes 2. pertaining to experiment, esp. to **psychophysical** experiment 3. pertaining to the mathematical and statistical treatment of psychological data —*n.* **psychometrics**.

psychometric constant *delta* or Δ : a constant in the method of constant stimuli, the product of h times I . It is a function of the individual observer, and is independent of the standard stimulus used.

psychometric function: a mathematical formula expressing the relation between the quantitative variation in a given stimulus and the judgments of a subject who, under specific instructions, is reporting about the stimulus —*Syn.* **PSYCHOLOGICAL FUNCTION**

psychometrician (-mə·trish'ən) *n.* 1. a mental tester, a person skilled in administering and interpreting mental tests ➤The term designates a psychologist who specializes in this work The suggestion that it be the designation for a test technician or **psychotechnician**—i.e., for a person, not a professional psychologist, who is trained in the giving of tests—has met with fierce opposition 2. a specialist in the mathematical and statistical treatment of psychological data —*Syn.* **PSYCHOMETRIST** (sī·kom'ə·trist)

psychometrics (-met'riks): *n.* 1. the study of mental testing 2. the branch of psychology dealing with the development and application of mathematical procedures to psychology —*Syn.* **PSYCHOLOGICAL STATISTICS** (somewhat less inclusive)

psychometrist (sī·kom'ə·trist) = **psychometrician**.

psychometrizing (sī·kom'ə·trīz'ing): *n.* (*parapsych*) the alleged process of deriving information about a human event by touching an object related to that event.

psychometry (sī·kom'ə·trī) *n.* 1. mental testing 2. **psychometrizing**.

psychomotor: *adj.* pertaining to motor effects of psychical processes. ➤Although the term has obvious (and unfortunate) **dualistic** implications, it is used by many behaviorists.

psychomotor tests: tests of motor skill; tests in which the score depends upon the precise coordination of a sensory or idea-

tional process and a motor activity: e.g., aiming at a target.

psychoneural parallelism: see **parallelism/psychoneural**.

psychoneurosis: *n.* 1. a disorder of behavior, without gross disorganization, in which **functional** or **psychogenic** factors predominate and for which psychotherapy seems indicated ➤How to distinguish between psychoneurosis and psychosis is controversial 2. (*Stan. Psychiat*) a disorder characterized by **anxiety** which may be directly felt or may be controlled by **defense mechanisms**. There is no gross distortion of reality perception nor any gross disorganization of personality ➤It includes **anxiety reaction**, **conversion** (2), **phobia**, **obsessive-compulsive reaction**, **depressive reaction** (but not **manic-depressive psychosis**) —*Syn.* **PSYCHONEUROTIC DISORDER**; **neurosis** (much more commonly used) 3. (*psychoan*) disorder of behavior resulting from conflict and not manifesting pathological somatic symptoms ➤A sharp distinction from **actual** *neurosis was formerly made but has now been abandoned —*adj.* and *pers.* *n.* **psychoneurotic**.

psychoneurotic inventory: a series of questions about attitudes, feelings, and behaviors, the answers to which have been found significantly related to neurotic difficulties

psychonomic (-nom'ik) *adj.* 1. having to do with **psychic law** ➤The term is general and may be given special meaning by the writer. 2. (*rare*) pertaining to the relation of psychological development to environmental factors —*Cp.* **nomothetic**. —*n.* **psychonomics**.

psychopath: *n.* 1. a person suffering from any mental, or mental and nervous, disorder. 2. (*pop*) an eccentric or queer person, one near the border of mental disorder 3. a person with a **personality disorder**. —*Syn.* **PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY** ➤Psychopath is now little used technically, but see **psychopathic** and **psychopathy**.

psychopathic: *adj.* pertaining to any mental disorder, but esp. to one not yet profound or not yet diagnosed —See **psychopathy**.

psychopathic hospital: one for early diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders. The patients need not be subject to commitment as insane Compared with insane hospitals, with their emphasis still largely (though not exclusively) upon custodial care, the psychopathic hospital emphasizes study of the individual patient. The term is sometimes used for a **receiving hospital** for mental patients.

psychopathic personality = **psychopath**.

psychopathology: *n.* the systematic investigation of morbid mental conditions. —*Cp.*

pathology. ➤Strictly speaking, psychopathology is a branch of psychological science and is to be contrasted with clinical psychology and psychiatry, which are technology—*adj* psychopathological, pertaining to such investigation (not to be used as synonym for psychopathic).—*pers.* *n* psychopathologist.

psychopathy (sī'kɒp'ə-thi) *n.* 1. any specific mental disorder. 2. a mental disorder, particular type not known. ➤The use of psychopathy for personality disorder is illogical and frowned upon, though fairly common. Personality disorder is a specific characterization, psychopathy (2) is an admission that one does not know, specifically, how to classify the condition.

psychopedics (-pē'diks): *n* the art or technology of psychological treatment of children; professional guidance to foster wholesome behavior in children; child guidance and child clinical psychology.

psychopharmacology: *n* the study of the effects of drugs and poisons on psychological functions

psychophysical: *adj* 1. pertaining to psychophysics. 2. having a spiritual and a material, or a mental and a bodily, nature conjoined. ➤This usage, though common, is not recommended. Psychophysiological or psychosomatic are more exact

psychophysical dualism: see dualism.

psychophysical function: see psychometric function.

psychophysical measurement: 1. the quantification of psychological attributes or dimensions. ➤To quantify a *psychological* attribute—e.g., auditory intensity, visual hue—it is necessary not only to refer to a physical dimension such as intensity, size, or force but to specify the procedures used to elicit a certain class of responses from a certain class of observers.—See **attribute**. 2. specif., the determination of thresholds and scale values for stimuli that can be arranged along a physical continuum. ➤The statistical procedures and basic logic used in such measurement have been extended to stimuli that cannot be correlated with a physical continuum—e.g., in measuring attitudes—but these measurements should be called **psychological**, not psychophysical

psychophysical parallelism: see parallelism/psychophysical.

psychophysics: *n* 1. study of the relation between the physical attributes of the stimulus and the quantitative attributes of sensation. e.g., the relation of the energy of the stimulus to the intensity of sensation.—See **Weber's Law**. 2. study of the general relation between external stimuli and mental processes or behavior. ➤This comes close to defining psychological ex-

periment in general and seems a needless usage. 3. experimental study of the **mind-body problem**. ➤The above three meanings were combined by Fechner, who coined the term. 4. (*logical positivism*) the use of a human being as an instrument of observation of a variable that can be arranged along a physical continuum, under a set of strictly specified conditions ➤See **psychophysical measurement, attribute**. This is somewhat more inclusive than meaning (1).—*adj* psychophysical.

psychophysiological: *adj*, pertaining to both the psychological and the physiological, describable by the concepts of both psychology and physiology ➤The term does not imply how the two components are related

psychophysiological autonomic and visceral disorders: Standard (Psychiatric) Nomenclature for what are more commonly called psychosomatic disorders.

psychophysiology: see physiological psychology.

psychosensory: *adj* ➤This word is redundant the sensory is always psychic or psychological. It has been used for experiences whose sensory quality does not originate in sense organs for this the term is imaginal (or, in a special case, hallucinatory) It has also been used for perceptual, which is preferred.

psychosexual: *adj* 1. pertaining to the mental aspects of sex—*Cp.* erotic. 2. characterizing a manifestation of sex as having both a directly physiological (or somatic) and a psychic aspect 3. characterizing a psychic process as having its origin or cause in a somatic sexual process—*n* psychosexuality.

psychosis: *n.* 1. (*hist*) the total mental state at any particular moment; or any specific mental process ➤This meaning, though now rare, is still available. 2. any severe, specific mental disorder or disease process that has a characteristic origin, course, and symptoms—*Syn* (*Stan Psychiat*) **psychotic disorder** (which see, for more explicit characterization)

For specific psychotic disorders, see the qualifying expression e.g., manic-depressive psychosis.—*adj.* psychotic.

psychosis/alternating: see alternating psychosis.

psychosis/deteriorative: a severe mental disorder marked by progressive impairment of mental functions, esp those of personality integration.

psychosis/functional: see functional disorder.

psychosis/senile: see senile psychosis.

psychosis/toxic: a chronic or acute psychosis resulting from impairment of brain function by poisons

psychosocial: *adj* a general term for whatever is both **psychic** and **social**. It may be given various special meanings

psychosoma (-sō'mə) = **psychosome**.

psychosomatic: *adj* 1. pertaining to or characterizing a phenomenon that is, in some sense or other, both **psychic** and **somatic**. ➤ Sometimes it means that the phenomenon is inherently both **psychic** and **somatic** (**dualism**); sometimes it means that the traditional distinction of **psychic** and **somatic** is false, that the phenomenon displays a unity of **psychic** and **somatic** (**monism**); sometimes it means that the writer declines to take a position. But see **psychosomatic disorder**. 2. pertaining to the relation of the tangible organic structure or body to mental or **psychic** phenomena.—*Cp* **mind-body problem**.

psychosomatic disorder: a **psychogenic** (or partly **psychogenic**) disorder having **somatic** or physiological symptoms and (potentially) producing harmful structural somatic alterations. ➤ As distinct from what may happen in **neurosis**, the physiological symptoms do not relieve anxiety, as distinct from **hysteria**, the symptoms do not symbolize a repressed cause. Thus, it is held that worry or anxiety may be a major factor in causing gastric ulcer. The hyperacidity and other gastric activities (the physiological symptoms) do not relieve the anxiety nor do they symbolize the cause thereof. **PSYCHOSOMATIC MEDICINE** emphasizes the role of **psychic** factors in many (or all) diseases, or in maintaining health.

psychosome (-sōm) *n* the organism regarded as emitting both **psychic** and **somatic** behavior, or as emitting behavior that partakes of the nature of both.—*Cp* **psychosomatic** (1).—See **person**.

psychosophy (sī'kōs'ə fī) = **mental philosophy**.

psychostatics: *n* a little-used but useful term for the study of **psychological structure**.—*Ant* **psychodynamics**.

psychosurgery: *n* brain surgery performed as treatment for certain mental disorders

psychosynthesis: *n* (*S. Potter*) the opposite of **psychoanalysis**, a form of **COUNTERPSYCHIATRY** aimed at restoring useful inhibitions and at putting the **id** back where it belongs ➤ This is a lay movement. In treatment sessions (synthesis), patients are encouraged *not* to give free rein to their associations; rather they are to refrain from saying anything till they have considered whether it ought to be said. By curious paradox, whereas **psychoanalysis** really seeks the synthesis of **ego** and **id**, **psychosynthesis** would keep them apart (with the reality-related **ego** dominant)

psychotechnician: *n* a person skilled in certain **psychological** procedures, esp. in

mental testing or experimentation ➤ It is usually implied that the person does not have the over-all preparation of the professional **psychologist** and should work under direction

psychotechnics: *n* application of **psychological** principles to the control of behavior, esp for practical purposes.—*Distg fr* **psychotechnology**.—*adj* **psychotechnical**.

psychotechnology: *n* the body of **psychological** facts, methods, concepts, and principles developed in the attempt to direct and control behavior for practical ends. ➤ This term is preferred to **applied psychology** (which see). There are as many divisions or branches of **psychotechnology** as there are comprehensive human purposes. E.g., **educational psychology**, **industrial psychology**, **human engineering**, **psychotherapy**.—*Distg fr*, **psychotechnics**, the actual practice based on **psychotechnology**.—*adj* **psychotechnological**.

psychotherapeutic: *adj* 1. having curative value for mental disorders. 2. pertaining to **psychotherapy**.

psychotherapist: *n* a person professionally engaged in **psychotherapy**. ➤ The term usually includes **psychiatrists**, clinical **psychologists**, and **psychiatric social workers**. It is not usually applied to teachers, physicians, clergymen, or lawyers, although their professional activity often has therapeutic value.

psychotherapy: *n* the use of any **psychological** technique in the treatment of mental disorder or maladjustment ➤ The term is very general. It includes "faith cure," suggestion, hypnosis, **psychoanalysis**, provision of rest, assurance, advice, consultation designed to relieve anxiety, **psychodrama**, etc. Nearly always personal consultation is a part of the technique, sometimes the whole of it. The term carries no implication about the seriousness of the disorder (there can be **psychotherapy** for **psychosis** or for thumbsucking), the duration or intensity of treatment, or the theoretical orientation of the therapist. But the term should be reserved for treatment by a professionally trained person—i.e., by clinical **psychologist**, **psychiatrist**, or **psychiatric social worker**.—*Distg fr* **clinical psychology**, **psychiatry**.—*adj* **psychotherapeutic**.

psychotherapy/ambulatory: see **ambulatory psychotherapy**.

psychotic (sī'kōt'ik): *adj* pertaining to a **psychotic disorder** or **psychosis**; characterizing a certain behavior pattern as symptomatic of **psychotic disorder** or (at least) as strongly resembling the behavior of such a disorder.—*pers n* **psychotic**, one who exhibits such behavior

psychotic disorder: (*Stan. Psychiat.*) a

general term for a disorder characterized by some "degree of personality disintegration and failure to test and evaluate correctly external reality in various spheres" Individuals with such disorders fail to relate themselves effectively to other people The chief forms are **manic-depressive**, **schizophrenic**, and **paranoid disorders**

psychro- (sī'krō-). combining form meaning *cold* e.g., **PSYCHROESTHESIA**, a condition wherein a part of the body, though warm, is perceived by the subject as cold

P technique: a statistical test of the **functional unity** of several behaviors by measuring their temporal **covariance**. ➤ Behaviors are said to belong to the same unity if, for a given individual, they vary together at different times and under different conditions The *P* technique is a correlation of occasions with behaviors of a given kind —See **R correlation**.

ptosis (tō'sis) *n* a falling, or paralytic drooping, of the eyelid.—*adj.* **ptotic**.

puberal: *adj.* pertaining to **puberty**.—*Var* **pubertal**.

puberal growth stage: a period, associated with **puberty** and lasting from 2 to 4 years, during which growth exceeds the average rate over the 5-year period centered at the peak of maximum growth.—*Syn.* **PUBERTAL SPURT**, **ADOLESCENT SPURT**

pubertal = **puberal**.

pubertas praecox = **precocious** ***puberty**.

puberty: *n* the period during which the generative organs become capable of functioning and the person develops **secondary** ***sex characters**. ➤ In the female, its onset is marked by the beginning of menstruation; in males, one fairly reliable sign is the pigmenting of underarm hair. The end is conventionally given as age 14 in males, age 13 in females, but variation is wide Subtle mental, especially emotional, changes are associated with **puberty**—*Cp* levels of ***development**. **Puberty** is usually reckoned as the first subphase of **adolescence**, though a few writers make it a distinct preceding stage.—*adj.* **puberal**, **pubertal**.

puberty/precocious: excessively rapid maturation in children, before the usual age of **puberty**, as a result of disorder of the **pituitary gland**. The sex glands attain adult maturity in size and function, the **secondary** ***sex characters** appear early, and there is usually considerable development of sex interest—*Syn.* **PUBERTAS PRAECOX**.

puberty rites: a course in tribal lore taught by precept and ritual to those arriving at the age of **puberty**; an initiation into the adult life of the community.—*Cp.* **public rites**.—*Syn.* **PUBERAL RITES**

pubes (pū'bēz) *n* *s* the hair, or the hairy

region, of the lower abdomen and crotch ➤ The growth and pigmenting of this hair is one sign, not too reliable, of **puberty**—*Distg fr* **PUBES** (a plural noun), the pubic bones which are part of the pelvis—*adj.* **pubic**.

pubescence: *n* the process of attaining **puberty**, the early stage of **puberty**

➤ Often improperly used for **puberty**.—*adj.* **pubescent**, of one just reaching **puberty**

pubic: *adj* pertaining to the region occupied by the external genitals.

pubic rites: (*anthrop*) ceremonies involving the genitals, esp., scarification or mutilation ceremonies. ➤ Such **pubic rites** often play a major part in **puberty rites**; but circumcision, a **pubic rite**, often takes place in infancy

public: *adj.* 1. pertaining to the people or to the state 2. open, not private or restricted, objective, not subjective—*n* 3. a more or less ephemeral group of persons, not necessarily physically assembled, but united by one or more common interests and some means of communication. 4. = the **GENERAL PUBLIC**, the general body or total aggregate of a nation or community.

public opinion: see **opinion/public**.

public relations: 1. the attitudes and judgments of the public, or of distinct segments of the public, toward an organization or an individual 2. the art or profession of maintaining good public relations. ➤ The chief means are those of publicity, though there is much consideration of whether a given activity will injuriously affect the opinion of important sections of the public, or whether it can be presented in a favorable light

public school: 1. (*US*) a school, usually one below the college level, supported and controlled by an agency of the state 2. (*Brit*) an endowed school, highly selective of its pupils, called **public** because its ancient charter did not restrict it to a certain class. ➤ In the *US* such schools are called *private* or *preparatory* (preparatory for college), but in *Britain* a preparatory school is a lower school that prepares for the public school.

pubenda: *n pl., s* **pubendum**, the external genitals

puerile (pū'ēr-il) *adj* boylike; childlike, of immature behavior by an adult (usually derogatory)—*Cp.* **regression**, **fixation**.—*n* **puerility**, **puerilism**.—*Syn.* **CHILDISHNESS**

puerperal (pū'ēr'pēr-əl). *adj* pertaining to childbirth

pugnacity: *n.* the tendency to fight, to resist by attack any hampering of one's actions ➤ It is often implied that the tendency is innate—*adj.* **pugnacious**.

Pulfrich effect or **phenomenon**: An ob-

ject oscillating in simple harmonic motion in the frontal plane will, when viewed monocularly through a filter of medium density, be seen as moving in an ellipse whose plane is perpendicular to the frontal plane and parallel to the floor

pulmonary (pul'mō-ner'i): *adj* pertaining to the lungs.

pulsation: *n* a rhythmic throbbing, moving, or vibrating, a rising and falling of intensity.

pulse: *n* the rhythmic rise and fall of pressure at a given point in the arteries, resulting from heart action.

pulse/anacrotic: see **anacrotic pulse**.

punch-drunk: *adj* of the pattern of symptoms consequent upon many brain concussions. There is disturbance of gait and mental confusion or cloudiness. ➤ This syndrome is often observed among pugilists

punched card method: a technique for recording data by punching a hole in a particular place on a card, so that the data can be rapidly tabulated by mechanical or electronic means.

punctate: *adj* applied to a point: a punctate stimulus

punctiform: *adj*, pointlike

punishment: *n* 1. the infliction of a penalty by one animal upon another because the second has done something disapproved by the first or has failed to do something. The penalty may be any kind of dissatisfaction, a painful stimulus (physical or social), or denial or removal of a satisfaction. ➤ A human being may be said to punish himself; it is doubtful that other animals do. Punishment may be inflicted as retaliation, as deterrent, and/or as motivation to learning. 2. any incentive with negative valence, i.e., capable of producing pain or annoyance or dissatisfaction. ➤ In this usage the social implication of the original meaning is watered down. 3. In psychological experiments, any dissatisfaction imposed on the animal for nonperformance of the response chosen by the experimenter as correct. ➤ The correct response is often entirely arbitrary, and the dissatisfaction is usually nonpersonally administered. Often it is a mere signal to the animal that the response is unacceptable—with human animals it may be the signal "wrong."—*Cp.* reinforcement/negative. ¶ The situation referred to in (1) obviously contains elements missing from (3), and inferences drawn from either may be inapplicable to the other—a fact easily granted but often forgotten in discussions of the role of punishment in learning.—*Ant* reward.—*adj.* **punitive** (usually only for 1)—*v* punish.

punishment/corporal: the infliction of bodily pain as punishment (usually punishment 1).

punishment fantasy: imagining or reflecting how unpleasant the consequences would be if a certain wish were to be fulfilled: e.g., "If I threw my food on the floor (as I want to), I'd be spanked"

punishment/natural: 1. directly experiencing the ill effects of one's own behavior, esp. of one's misbehavior. 2. a point of view that considers such experience particularly valuable for learning or for moral guidance.

punitive: *adj* 1. pertaining to punishment (1). 2. characterizing the tendency to enforce obedience by means of punishment (1).—*Cp.* impunitive, intropunitive, extrapunitive.—*Ant* permissive.—*n* **punitiveness**, the trait of being punitive.

pupa (pū'pə): *n* (*zool*) an insect in the stage of development that follows the larval stage and precedes the imago: e.g., the chrysalis stage of butterflies in which the insect is encased in a cocoon and is highly immobile.—*adj* **pupal**.—*v* pupate.

pupil: *n* 1. the variable aperture of the iris through which light passes on its way to the retina of the eye.—*adj* **pupillary**. 2. a child attending a lower-level school. ➤ While persons in secondary schools are occasionally called pupils, **STUDENT** is more usual at this level. 3. any person studying under the close personal instruction of a teacher.

pupil/Argyll-Robertson: see **Argyll-Robertson pupil**.

pupil/artificial: a small screen with a very small aperture that is attached to the cornea as a means of controlling the visual stimulus

pupillary reflex: change in the size of the pupil as the iris muscle contracts or relaxes, in response either to change in light intensity or to change in point of fixation for near or far. ➤ The term is a misnomer; **IRIS REFLEX** is more descriptive but less usual

puppy love: a highly romantic and intense form of love in the adolescent period, taken very seriously by the affected party but believed (or hoped) by others to be transient

pure: *adj* 1. free from any heterogeneous or extraneous material; free from mixture or combination. 2. morally upright; uncontaminated

pure number: (*stat*) a number that is independent of the units of measurement of the quantities used in its determination—*Syn.* **ABSTRACT NUMBER**

pure-stimulus act: see **act/pure-stimulus**.

pure tone: see **tone/pure**.

Purkinje afterimage (pēr'kin-yā): the second positive visual afterimage

which appears most plainly in the hue complementary to that of the primary sensation.

Purkinje cell: a large cell, with many dendrites, in the middle layer of the cerebellar cortex

Purkinje effect or phenomenon: the fact that the red-yellow end of the spectrum decreases in brilliance, with decreased illumination, more rapidly than does the red-blue end.

Purkinje figures: the shadowy images on the retina of its network of blood vessels

Purkinje-Sanson images: the three images of an object which can be seen by an observer of the eye: one from the corneal surface, one from the front and the other from the back surface of the lens

purples: *n pl.* a series of related hues, ranging between blue and red, normally evoked by combinations or mixtures of long- and short-wave radiation within the visible spectrum. They are the complements of the greens and yellow-greens

purple/visual: see **visual purple**.

purpose: *n* 1. that which a person sets before himself as the end to be attained by action 2. (*beh*) a determiner of behavior inferred when the organism persists in a series of acts (often of quite varied character) until it reaches some specific environmental situation or physiological state. ➤*Syn.* aim, end, goal. While purpose can be objectively defined as in (2), it more often implies a conscious process *Distg fr.* purposiveness, which does not so imply. See also **motive**.—*adj.* purposeful.

purposiveness: *n.* the property of an organismic activity of being directed toward a goal, of being persistent and adaptable (*docile*) relative to some end; the property of a behavior of being influenced in its course by the result to be attained. ➤It does not imply definite and conscious **purpose**. Some theorists regard purposiveness as an inadmissible concept in science. Others make it the central concept of psychology, the defining character of behavior. (See **purposive psychology**.) A third group distinguish between purposive behavior, in which persistent striving is clearly evident, and nonpurposive behavior in which the striving, if present, is not so evident.—*adj.* purposive.

purposive psychology: the doctrine that behavior is distinguished from purely mechanical change or from physiological activity by purposiveness.—*Distg. fr.* purposivism.—*Syn.* **hormic psychology**. ➤Several schools are basically purposive, sometimes without emphasizing the fact. **dynamic** and **depth psychologies**, **existentialism** (but not **existential psy-**

chology), **voluntarism**, and some varieties of **neobehaviorism**.—See **psychology/divisions and schools of**, III, V.

purposivism: *n* any psychological point of view which holds that purposes are in some sense effective determiners of behavior—*Distg fr.* purposiveness, **purposive psychology**.—See **psychology/divisions and schools of**, V.

pursuimeter: *n.* an instrument for measuring the ability to adjust a series of responses to accord with the changes in a continuously moving stimulus—See **pursuit reaction**.

pursuit/ocular: the following of a moving object by successive fixations of the eyes. When the eye reaches the limit of its turn, there is a RETURN SWEEP and, following readjustment of the bodily or head position if necessary, a renewed series of pursuit movements

pursuit pendulum: a form of **pursuimeter** in which the moving object is a pendulum—See **pursuit reaction**.

pursuit reaction: movements designed to correspond in a specified fashion with position changes of a continuously moving stimulus e.g., keeping a pointer continuously aimed at the weight on the end of a swinging pendulum.—*Syn.* PURSUIT TEST

putting through: a training procedure in which the subject's limbs are mechanically manipulated for him so as to accomplish a given end

puzzle: see **problem**.

puzzle box: an enclosure that prevents an animal from reaching a goal or lure until he has manipulated a special device that opens the enclosure ➤Either animal or lure may be in the enclosure.—*Syn.* **problem box** (when the opening is relatively simple). The THORNDIKE PUZZLE BOX was an early form, the **Skinner box** is much used now.

pyknik type (pik'nik). (*E Kretschmer*) a classification of human body structure characterized by large body cavities, considerable subcutaneous fat, and general roundness of contour. ➤Kretschmer and others believe that this physical type is associated with a tendency to **cyclothymia**.

pylorus (pi'lôr'əs). *n* the opening from the stomach into the duodenum.—*adj.* **pyloric**.

pyramidal tract (pi·ram'ə·dəl): 1. those nerve fibers passing through the medullary pyramids to form the efferent path from the precentral gyrus of the cerebral cortex to the motor centers in the brain stem and cord. 2. by extension, other fibers which do not pass through the pyramids but have similar function.

pyramid/color: see **color pyramid**.

pyramids: *n pl.* elevated regions on the

front of the **medulla**, one on each side of the anterior median fissure.

pyro- (pī'rō-). combining form meaning *fire* or *heat*.

pyromania: *n.* uncontrollable impulse to set things afire

pyrophobia: *n.* morbid fear of fire.

pyrosis: *n.* heartburn

Q

Q: 1. = (*stat*) **quartile deviation**. 2. = **questionary** or **questionnaire**. 3. (*ital*) = (*vis*) **luminous energy** 4. (*ital*) (*Ror*) a general symbol used for the examiner in recording **inkblot** responses. it indicates qualification, restriction, or self-doubting expression by the subject

Q₁, Q₂, Q₃: first, second, third **quartile** points

q: that proportion of a sample which lacks the attribute in question. $\rightarrow Cp$ *p*, the proportion having the attribute: $p + q = 1$.

Q data: data derived from **questionnaires**.

Q method = **questionnaire method**.

Q sort: a personality inventory in which the subject (or someone making judgments about him) sorts a considerable number of statements into piles that represent the degrees to which the statements apply to him. Each statement thus gets a score indicating relative strength within the individual of the quality or trait it represents $\rightarrow Distg$ *fr.* **Q technique** (but **Q-sort** scores can be correlated by the **Q technique**).

Q technique: a procedure for correlating persons: the scores of each person on a series of tests are correlated with the scores of another person on the same tests. It yields a measure of the similarity of the two persons in the traits tested.—See **R correlation**.—*Syn* **INVERSE** (or **INVERTED**) **FACTOR ANALYSIS**

quadrant: *n.* 1. any one of the four parts of a plane formed by the intersection of two perpendicular lines or axes 2. (*stat.*) one of the four cells of a 2×2 table.—*adj.* **quadrantal**.

quadrigemina = **corpora quadrigemina**.

quadriplegia (kwod'ri·plē'ji·ə): *n.* paralysis affecting both arms and both legs.

quadrupedal (kwod'ru·pəd·əl; kwod'rū·pəd·əl): *adj.* having, or using, four feet or limbs.—*n.* **quadruped**.

quale (kwā'le) *n., pl.* **qualia**: any bit of experience as it is, without any reference to its context, relations, or meaning \rightarrow The description of elementary qualia may be said to be the primary task of **structural psychology**; and the denial that such qualia exist is the basic thesis of **Gestalt psychology** and **field theory**.

qualifier: *n.* 1. a characteristic or property

by which things belonging in the same superordinate classification are distinguished: e.g., a *hunting* vs a *herding* dog.

2. (*sociol*) a distinguishing characteristic of certain individuals in a group that leads them to split off into subgroups: e.g., the complex set of characteristics which led certain individuals of the Christian faith to form Protestant sects while others remained Catholic.

qualitative measurement: see **measurement**.

quality: *n.* 1. an aspect of experience differing in *kind* from all other aspects, hence, serving to distinguish or identify the experience. \rightarrow Quality in this sense is not capable of variation in amount, intensity, extensity, or degree, and cannot be expressed numerically.—*Contr.* *w.* **quantity**.

2. specif., the distinguishing mark of sensation: e.g., the quality by which a pain differs from any other sensation. \rightarrow Note that a sensation named from its quality (e.g., pain) can have intensity, which varies in quantity. But if there is a change in the *kind* of pain (i.e., in quality) we have a new sensation. The distinction of quality from quantity is often difficult, however.

3. the relative goodness of anything; degree of excellence, esp. the excellence due to being of pure composition \rightarrow Note that this is a quantitative meaning and in this respect is opposite to (1).—*adj.* **qualitative**.

quality complex: a mixture of ideas and fragments of ideas compressed together without apparent logical or reality-related connection. It is found in some dreams and in the language of some schizophrenics.

quality scale: see **scale/quality**.

quanta: see **quantum**.

quantal: *adj.* of a variable that changes by discrete quantitative steps or **quanta**. \rightarrow The **QUANTAL METHOD** of psychophysics consists of adding fixed increments to a standard stimulus with no time interval between them. The observer reports apparent presence or absence of increment.

quantal hypothesis: the hypothesis that changes in sensation or sensory response take place by discrete and separable steps, the view that sensory experience does not form a continuum.

quantity: *n.* that property of a phenomenon by virtue of which it can be counted or measured, that aspect of a phenomenon which can be described in terms of the numerical system e.g., amount, extent, degree, intensity, duration, are quantities—*Contr w quality*.—*adj* quantitative.—*v* quantify, to assign a number that shows amount, extent, etc

quantum *n*, *pl* **quanta:** 1. a specific, discrete amount 2. (*phys*) the elemental unit of energy according to the quantum theory. 3. (*psychophys*) see *quantal method* under *quantal*.

quarrelsome: *adj.* tending to indulge in more or less angry dispute or controversy, easily provoked to the expression of angry differences of opinion

quartile (kwôr'til, -til). *n* 1. one of the three points that divide a serially ranked distribution into four parts, each of which contains one fourth of the scores ➤This is the usage of careful writers **Quartile** without a qualifying expression should be reserved strictly for a point 2. one of the four parts or sections of the distribution thus divided ➤This is a confusing usage. **QUARTILE DIVISION** or **FOURTH** should be used for this meaning 3. the range of scores from lowest to highest in any one of the four divisions or fourths ➤This is better called **QUARTILE INTERVAL** 4. an elliptical expression for **QUARTILE DIVISION RANK**, the rank order of an individual, stated in terms of the rank of the quartile division in which he falls

➤See **partile** for discussion of the rationale of quartile and allied terms The three quartiles are symbolized by Q_1 , Q_2 , Q_3 , but the use of these symbols for the **QUARTILE DIVISIONS** leads to numerical error

Both quartiles and quartile divisions (or fourths) are numbered from the bottom up Note that the top point (quartile) is three, the top division is fourth Use of cardinal numbers for the quartiles and of ordinals for the quartile divisions is recommended as a help in distinguishing them

quartile deviation or **Q:** the **SEMI-INTER-QUARTILE RANGE** or interval; half of the distance between quartiles one and three.

➤It is a rough measure of variability or scatter. In a normal distribution it is equal to the probable error.

quartile interval or **range:** see **quartile** (3).—*Distg. fr. semi-interquartile range*, or **Q** (see **quartile deviation**)

quasi (kwā'si; -zī; kwa'si) *adj*, *adv*, *pre-fix* meaning as if; as it were, resembling; seemingly

quasi measurement: the assignment of a numerical value to a datum although not all the rules for measurement proposed by a particular theorist have been followed

➤E.g., some theorists hold that ratings do not meet the requirements for "true" measurement, yet they permit of numerical treatment

quasi need: a tension state that determines a goal and goal-directed activity but has its origin, not in a biological deficit, but in an intention or purpose ➤*Ant.* **BIOLOGICAL NEED**. One has a biological need for food but a quasi need for more information. The term is unfortunate, seeming to imply something not quite genuine, whereas a quasi need has the same motivating properties as a biological need

quasi scale: see **scale** (7).

questionary: *n* the English form of the French word **questionnaire** (which see).

questionnaire (kwes'chən-ār') *n* (*Fr*) a more or less elaborate set of questions on a given subject. ➤The questions are not designed to test the individual's ability to answer the question, but to find out what his answer is They may seek subjective opinion or objective fact. *What is your age? Who do you think will win the World Series? Are you generally stubborn?* The answers are usually subjected to statistical treatment—*Cp.* **self-inventory**.

Despite its widespread use, **questionnaire** is a foreign term, to the layman a fancy foreignism In the US its pronunciation (given above) is hybrid. Why should not **questionnaire** follow the example of **vocabulaire** and **dictionnaire** (both once standard forms in English) and put on honest English garb? **Questionary** has been in our language for three centuries, it is immediately spellable, pronounceable, and nearly self-evident in meaning

Quincke tube (kwing'ki) 1. (*acoustics*) one of a set of glass tubes, sounded by blowing across the open end and used to obtain high pitches in studies of difference tones and the like. 2. a type of **interference tube**.

quintile: see **partile**.

quota control: *n* a method of population sampling in which the number of elements (e.g., persons or business firms) from each stratum (e.g., social class) in the sample is proportionate to the number of elements from each stratum in the population as a whole.

quota sampling: see **sampling/quota**.

quotidian (kwō-tid'i-ən): *adj* daily.

quotient: *n.* the number resulting from the division of one number (the **DIVIDEND**) by another number (the **DIVISOR**) ➤Much muddled thinking would be avoided if it were remembered that the **IQ** is just such a number, not a quantity of intelligence. (For kinds of **quotient**, see under the several qualifying terms: **intelligence quotient**, **achievement quotient**, etc.

R

R: 1. = (*Ger, Reis*) **stimulus**. ➤ This is the use in older psychophysical writings, now rare because of confusion with R for response. 2. = **response**. ➤ Note that (1) and (2) are nearly opposite 3. (*ital*) = **multiple *correlation coefficient**. 4. = (*ital*) **footrule *correlation** (now little used) 5. = **general reasoning factor** (see **abilities/primary mental**) 6. (*Ror, ital*) symbol for the total number of responses to the inkblots—an index said to have little significance

R_g: (*C Hull*) a goal-attaining response, a **consummatory response**.

R₁₋₂₅ . . . n = **multiple *correlation coefficient**

R_p = **response probability**.

R_n or **UR:** the response regularly made to a given stimulus prior to conditioning, or prior to a particular conditioning procedure; the **unconditioned response**.

r: 1. = **product-moment *correlation coefficient** ➤ Subscripts symbolize the variables correlated; thus **r_{BA}** means the correlation of variable *B* with variable *a*. 2. = **pure-stimulus *act**.

r_{bia} = **biserial *correlation coefficient**

r_g: (*C Hull*) a fractional ***antedating goal response**; an instance of a **pure-stimulus *act**.

r_{(C000)(C000)} = **correlation coefficient corrected for attenuation**.

r₁₁, r₂₁, r₃₁₁ = **reliability coefficients** of tests 1, 2, 3, etc

r₁₂, r_{xy} = **product-moment *correlation coefficients** The subscripts indicate the variables entering into the correlation

r_{12 34} . . . n = **partial *correlation**, the correlation between variables 1 and 2 when the influence of variables 3, 4 . . . *n* is removed.

r_t or **r_{tet}** = **tetrachoric *correlation coefficient**

r_v: correlation by the percentage of unlike signed pairs.

rabdomancy (rab'dō-man'si) *n.* finding water, lost objects, etc, allegedly by the divining rod—*Syn.* RHABDOMANCY, DIVINATION, DOWSING

race: *n.* (*physical anthrop.*) a large subdivision of mankind distinguished by a common ancestry and by the greater frequency of occurrence within the group of a considerable number of inherited bodily characteristics (usually visible ones). ➤ It is necessary to specify frequency of occurrence, rather than presence or absence, since all traits occur in all populations: a few Dutch have frizzy hair and there are some red-

haired Negroes No one character constitutes a criterion of race Peoples of different skin color may be greatly alike in other (and more important) physical traits, and peoples of the same skin pigmentation may differ greatly in other features It is almost certain that no people, tribe, or nation is today a *pure* race—even the small and geographically isolated peoples are racially mixed And no *large* population is sufficiently homogeneous in physical features or in common ancestry to conform to the definition Thus, many authorities would abandon the term as suggesting meanings contrary to fact They speak instead of peoples, ethnic groups (which see), or (in many contexts) simply populations. The term race is occasionally used for subhumans, but *breed* or *variety* is preferred

race differences: differences in either physical or mental characters associated with what is called a *race*. ➤ Psychological race differences have been difficult to establish

race prejudice: the unreasoned attitude or belief that especially good or bad qualities (more often the latter) are associated with a given so-called race or ethnic group—See **prejudice**.

racial memory: see **memory/racial**.

racism: *n.* the doctrine that stresses the importance of what is called *race* as a basis for group and intergroup action, esp. for segregation and for superior rights for one group ➤ *Cp.* **ethnocentrism**, which may be largely unwitting, whereas racism is a definite argued-for doctrine

radiance: *n.* a measure of radiant energy in terms of the rate of emission and the area of the source. It is the analog of **luminance**, which measures the radiant energy in terms of the light produced.—*Syn.* **RADIANT INTENSITY**.

radiant energy: (*phys.*) 1. the energy associated with waves produced in some medium such as air or water; specif, 2. the electromagnetic commotion sometimes conceived as waves in the hypothetical medium, ether ➤ Radiant energy of wave length 400 to 760 micromillimeters is known as light If the energy is composed of equal wave lengths, it is **HOMOGENEOUS RADIANT ENERGY**; if of mixed wave lengths, it is **HETEROGENEOUS**.

radiant flux: (*phys.*) the rate of emission of radiant energy, expressed in ergs per second or in watts

radiant intensity = **radiance**.

radiation: *n.* 1. diffusion in all directions. from a source or center. *radiation* of heat

from a stove 2. the spreading of neural excitation to adjacent nerve elements. 3. = radiant energy.—*Distg fr. irradiation.*

radical: *adj* 1. pertaining to a root 2. of persons or proposals that seek rapid and fundamental change; or of such changes. ➤*Contr w* SUPERFICIAL, characterizing slight or nonfundamental change, and *w* CONSERVATIVE, characterizing slow or non-existent change—*n* 3. (*math*) the radical sign, $\sqrt{\quad}$, indicating that the quantity beneath the sign is to be factored into its roots, also, one of the roots three is a *radical* (or root) of nine.

radiograph: *n.* an X-ray photograph, esp. of a bodily part.

radiometer (rā'di-om'ə-tər): *n.* an instrument for measuring radiant energy.—*Distg fr. photometer.*—*n* radiometry.

radix (rā'diks) *n., pl. radices, radices* (-sēz): a bundle of nerve fibers at their point of entry or departure from the central nervous system—*Syn* nerve root.

rage: *n.* a violent or intense anger, marked by contorted facial expressions and by threatened or actual attack—*See* anger.

rami communicantes (rā'mī kə-mū'ni-kan'tēz). *n pl* the bundles of nerve fibers that connect the sympathetic ganglions with the spinal nerves.

ramus (rā'məs) *n, pl rami* (-mī): (*anat.*) 1. a branch of a vein or a nerve 2. one of the nerve tracts connecting the sympathetic with the central nervous system.

random: *adj* 1. occurring without voluntary control; occurring by chance, haphazard. ➤Often used as a synonym for chance to avoid the popular misunderstanding of the latter *See* random sample.—*adv* randomly, at random.—*n.* randomness.—*v.* randomize (which see).

random activity or movement: movement made without purpose or foresight, not determined by instinct or habit, and not obviously elicited by any specific cue in the situation. ➤It is a basic postulate that no movement is entirely chance or random. Random movement, therefore, means *relatively* undetermined movement. The term often signifies merely that the observer cannot tell what determines it—*Cp* learning/trial-and-error.—*Syn* VARIED RESPONSE (*prefd*).

random error = error/chance (1).

random group = random sample.

randomize: *v.* to select by chance or at random; to treat a population (of persons or of things) in such a way as to eliminate any selective factor e.g., to arrange stimuli for presentation in an order known to be a chance order, to distribute items in relation to certain classes or categories in a purely random fashion e.g., to distribute

randomly the experimental subjects to certain parts (treatment *plots) of the experiment—*n* randomization.

random movement: see random activity.

random observation: unplanned observation in which the situation is not controlled so as to bring about systematic variations in the observed phenomenon, nor is the observer prepared for a specific kind of phenomenon.

random sample: a number of items of any sort drawn from a larger group or population in such a manner that every individual item has the same (and independent) chance to be chosen as every other ➤It is usually hoped that the random sample will be representative of the larger, but this is not safe unless the sample is large.—*Syn.* RANDOM GROUP—*Cp* sampling/representative, sampling/random.

range: *n.* 1. (*stat, measurement*) distance from the highest to the lowest score or value (4) in a distribution. ➤Sometimes the range is taken as the distance from highest to lowest, plus one unit This is a crude measure of dispersion. 2. (*social*) a geographical area actually occupied by a species, group, or individual ➤*Contr. w.* habitat, the area suited to the life activities; and *w* environment, a collective term for all the influences impinging on an organism.

range/audibility or /audio-frequency: see audibility limit (2).

range/discriminating: that range of scores at which a test or scale yields reliably discriminating scores for a given population. ➤E.g., very low scores on a test are likely to reflect various kinds of chance factors, in which case the difference between one low score and another has no real significance Such low scores lie outside the discriminating range

range effect: in tracking or pursuit reactions, the tendency to make too large a movement when the target motion is small, too small a movement when the target motion is large.

range scale: see scale/range.

rank: *n* 1. the position of an item or datum relative to others that have been arranged in order according to any defined character (size, importance, social status, value to the firm, etc.). The highest position is rank 1, the next highest rank 2, etc.—*See* rank order. 2. (*math*) a number describing a property of determinants or matrices.—*v* 3. to arrange any kind of items in order of magnitude, importance, amount of chroma, strength of valence, etc.—*n.* ranking, the process of assigning rank

rank (difference) correlation: see correlation/rank difference.

ranked distribution: a distribution of

point near the middle might be marked "restrictions moderate and practical," etc.

ratio: *n.* 1. a relation—in number, quantity, or degree—between two things: the *ratio* of births to deaths. 2. more specif., a quotient.

For compound terms in which ratio = quotient, see the qualifier. **achievement quotient**, **intelligence quotient**, etc.—See also **point-hour ratio**.

ratio/association-sensation: see **association-sensation ratio**.

ratiocination (rash"i-ōs"īn-ā'shən). *n.* the act of reasoning, or of drawing deductive conclusions

ratio/critical: see **critical ratio**.

ratio/extinction: see **extinction ratio**.

rational: *adj.* 1. pertaining to reasoning or, more broadly, to the higher thought processes 2. based on, or justifiable by, reasoning, esp by correct reasoning 3. having reasoning ability; or having and using reasoning ability 4. influenced by reasoning rather than by emotion.—*Cp* objective.

rational coinage: ➤New things and new concepts require new terms The chief problem in coining new terms arises when assigning a new meaning to a familiar word. The governing principle is clear: the new meaning must be readily perceived as an appropriate extension of the old by virtue of analogy between them in some carefully stated particular.

The word "readily" in the above principle must not be overlooked Some new meanings require such complex comparison that analogy scarcely helps their use or understanding We do not recall, when we see the word, the truly rational basis of its new significance On the contrary, we are more likely to be reminded of the old meaning and the associations built up around it over the years If these conflict with the new meaning, confusion and ambiguity will overtake the unwary, and irritation will fill the heart of the careful reader at having to do a "double-take" each time he meets the term.

Noise as used in communication theory is an example. Any extraneous or irregular sound is ordinarily called noise—it interferes with getting a message. It is only a slight extension to think of anything irregular in a telephone circuit as a noise, hence to define noise as "any random variation in a communication system." From there it is only a short step to say that a random variation in the communication system between the retina and the occipital center is also a noise. The word *noise*, however, has ineradicably *auditory* associations, and the communication system from eye to occiput is not auditory When an author inquires,

as one recently did, how much the efficiency of the visual communication system (neural) is lowered by noise, every normal user of English thinks at once of the distracting effects of random and irrelevant sounds. It is no less than infuriating to discover, sentences later, that the author was talking about something quite different

It is not metaphor that we condemn. "Visual noise," e.g., has freshness and vigor. But the use by some writers of *noise*, without any qualifier, for something that is not auditory is (in their own terminology) itself a "noise"—i.e., an unnecessary obstruction to communication. By the same token, "acoustic noise" is redundant, not redundant as used in the lingo of information theory, but in the time-honored English sense of "exceeding what is necessary." **Redundancy and entropy**, as used in information theory, are other examples of inept coinage which, one predicts, will never become truly current—See **arbitrary definition**.

When the principle of analogy is intelligently used, however, new terms are easily accepted. White "noise" immediately suggests the proper analogy with white light **Signal** for the neural impulse is so close to its original meaning as hardly to need explanation And from the same circle as redundancy come **input**, **feedback**, **channel**—all terms whose new meanings are consistent with what the words themselves suggest

rationale (rash"ən al', -ā'h). *n.* the underlying reason or ground for an opinion or action

rational equation: one embodying a hypothesis that can be tested by seeing how closely the equation can be made to fit the data. ➤The general nature of the **parameters** is dictated by the theory, and their exact values must be determined to fit the data.—*Cp.* **empirical equation**.

rationalism: *n.* one of various philosophical positions that exalt the value or function of reason in the search for truth

rationality: *n.* the quality of being reasonable or rational, or of being acceptable to reason.

rationalization: *n.* 1. the process of giving rational order or interpretation to what was previously merely a vague intuition, or was chaotic and confused; or the result of that process 2. the process of concocting plausible reasons to account for one's practices or beliefs when these are challenged by oneself or others; or the tissue of justifications thus produced ➤No conscious criterion warns us that we are thus rallying to the defense with reasons unconnected with the true motivations; we appear to ourselves to believe that we are giving real

grounds—See *defense*.—*v* **rationalize** (both meanings)

rational learning: 1. learning that includes adequate understanding of the facts in their relationships, e.g. the reason for each step in a mathematical proof—*Contr w* **blind learning**. 2. the learning of material which, for the individual learner, is meaningful and rational—*Contr w* rote ¹**learning**, nonsense-syllable learning

rational number: see **number/rational**.

rational principle: (*C Ruckmick*) a general type of reasoning that characterizes an investigation e.g., **hypothetico-deductive**; **inductive** or **deductive**; **analytic** or **synthetic**; or mixed.—See **method** for discussion.

rational problem-solving: arriving at a solution by sound reasoning on the basis of the best available evidence; realistic problem-solving—*Contr. w.* **defense mechanism**.

rational psychology: a system in which the framework for the systematizing of empirical facts consists of philosophical (or theological) assumptions—*Syn.* **PHILOSOPHICAL PSYCHOLOGY**—*Ant* **empirical psychology**, **scientific psychology**. ➤A psychology based throughout upon the assumption that all psychological phenomena are manifestations of an immortal immaterial soul is a rational or philosophical psychology. It is not always recognized that a psychology based on the assumption that all psychological phenomena are manifestations of a material body is equally a philosophical psychology, no matter how much factual material may be amassed Empirical or scientific psychology is neutral to such assumptions ¶A **hypothetico-deductive** system appears similar to rational psychology, since both employ rational deductive procedures But the basic postulates of rational psychology arise outside psychology and are for that discipline *a priori*; the basic postulates of a hypothetico-deductive system arise within psychology from a survey of facts, and are subject to revision in the light of facts—See **psychology/divisions and schools of**, I.

rational type: (*C G Jung*) a classification of individuals who regulate their conduct chiefly by thinking and feeling, in contrast with the **IRRATIONAL TYPE** for whom sensation and intuition are predominant—See **function types**. ➤Note the assignment of *feeling* to the rational side of the dichotomy, a usage peculiar to the school of Jung.

ratio reinforcement: see **reinforcement/ratio**.

ratio scaling: see **scale/ratio**.

raw: *adj* in its natural state, or nearly so

raw score: see **score/raw**.

ray: *n.* representation by a line of the direction of travel of light or radiant energy

Rayleigh equation: a statement of the proportion of red and green stimuli required to match a given yellow ➤Usually a spectrum red (670 mμ) is mixed with a spectrum green (535 mμ) to match a spectrum yellow (589 mμ) Persons who are anomalous **trichromates**—i.e., either red-weak or green-weak—require either more red or more green for a match

RB: *abbr.* for **reactional biography**.

Rc = **CR**, the response that is conditioned.

—See **conditioned response**, note on symbols

R class = **response class**.

R correlation or **R technique**: a technique to determine (under constant conditions and for a given population of persons) how closely two tasks or functions are related. ➤When **correlation** is spoken of without qualifier, the **R correlation** is usually meant It is to be contrasted with the **Q**, **O**, and **P techniques**. (We follow here the terminology, and to a large extent the analysis, of R B Cattell) The **Q TECHNIQUE**, which is the same as the **INVERSE FACTOR TECHNIQUE**, correlates persons rather than functions: it asks, essentially, how similar two persons are (under constant conditions and in respect to a population of tasks). The **P TECHNIQUE** is a factor method that requires the measurement of one person on many tasks and on many occasions The task functions characteristic of the person are not influenced in consistent fashion by variations in occasion and hence emerge as clusters The **O TECHNIQUE** is a factor method that determines the effect upon variance of types or classes of occasions, thus permitting the inference that certain occasions are dynamically similar despite superficial differences The method correlates occasions for the same person on two tests at a time.

In each of the four techniques, a pair of variables is compared and is conventionally entered in the vertical columns The **R technique** compares *tasks*, with different persons for the horizontal rows The **Q technique** compares two *persons*, with tasks for the rows In the **P technique** the columns are the same person on different task functions (compared two at a time) and the rows are occasions In the **O technique** the columns are the same person on different occasions (compared two at a time) and the rows are task functions It is to be noted that the **P** and the **O techniques** yield, not a single correlation, but a correlation matrix.

RdA = **reading *age**.

RdQ = **reading quotient**.

reaction: *n* 1. (*psychol*) what an organism

does when stimulated, a relatively simple way of acting when an outside stimulus impinges on the organism. ➤It is usually defined in terms of the muscular and glandular activities elicited by the stimulus, but occasionally in terms of the effect produced in the external world. The term may also cover the entire sensorimotor process, even including affective components—See under **act** for the relation to kindred terms. 2. (*psychiat*) = **REACTION PATTERN**, a combination of behaviors forming a cluster or syndrome and constituting a distinct kind of disorder or disease. 3. (*sociol*) a social movement opposite to the prevailing tendency, or one judged to be contrary to human progress. 4. (*pop*) a social response indicating attitude or feeling what was his *reaction?*—*adj.* (for 1 and 2) **reactive**, which see; (for 3) **reactionary**.

In phrases, **reaction** is often interchangeable with **act**, **behavior**, **movement**, **process**, **response**. Most phrases with **reaction** are entered under the qualifying adjective e.g. *abient reaction* is entered as *abient response*.

reactional biography: the history of an individual with emphasis upon his actions rather than upon the situations to which he has been exposed ➤The term is used instead of **experience**, to avoid mentalistic connotations

reaction arc: see **nervous arc**.

reaction chain: see **chain/behavior**.

reaction/circular: see **circular behavior**.

reaction-evocation potentiality = **reaction potential**.

reaction/false: reacting in an experiment to a stimulus other than the one prescribed; or a similar reaction in nonlaboratory situations: e.g. the runner who leaves the mark before the gun, having *seen* a movement.

reaction formation: *n.* (*psychoan*) establishment of a trait or a regular pattern of behavior that is directly opposed to a strong unconscious trend, or the pattern itself. ➤Reaction formation is more permanent and covers a greater area of personality than a defense reaction. Development of aggressive behavior as a means of repressing or denying fear, or of great sympathy as a means of repressing sadistic impulses, are examples. The original impulses are, however, likely to break through at times.—*Cp.* **reactive reinforcement**.

reaction key: a circuit interrupter, resembling a telegraph key, often used in the measurement of reaction time.

reaction latency or sT_R see **latency** (2).

reaction levels: a conception or model of the working of the nervous system according to which simple functions are carried out by the lower levels of the nervous

system, more complex functions by intermediate levels, and still more complex functions at the highest level. Four *anatomical* levels roughly correspond with functional levels. the spinal, the hindbrain, the midbrain, and the forebrain. The **autonomic nervous system** does not quite fit into this model but perhaps belongs with the spinal level.

reaction potential or sE_R : (*C. Hull*) the possibility that a particular response will occur. It is a function of **habit strength** (sH_R) multiplied by a function of the relevant drive (**D**). The unit for measuring sE_R is called the **wat**.—*Syn.* **REACTION TENDENCY** (less precise), **REACTION-EVOCATION POTENTIALITY**, **SPECIFIC ACTION POTENTIAL**.

reaction psychology: a point of view that emphasizes the motor activity of the organism ➤Without necessarily denying mental content or introspection, certainly without denying that the permanent or temporary organization of the animal influences the response, action is primarily conceived as reaction-to-stimulus. Reaction psychology has a somewhat less molecular connotation than **stimulus-response psychology**. *Distg fr* **reactivist psychology**, which emphasizes the stimulus.

reaction system = **action system**.

reaction time: the interval between application of a stimulus and the beginning of the subject's response ➤It is necessary to specify how the beginning of the response is to be demonstrated. In the traditional experiment, it is such a movement of the hand on a telegraph key as would make (or better, break) an electric current. Occasionally the **reaction time** is taken to extend to the completion of a response, in which case that fact should be explicitly stated.

In **SIMPLE REACTION TIME**, a predetermined response is made as quickly as possible to a prearranged signal. In **DISCRIMINATION REACTION TIME**, response is made to one, but not to others, of two or more expected signals. In **COGNITIVE REACTION TIME**, response is not to be made until the stimulus is recognized. In **CHOICE REACTION TIME**, a different response is specified for each kind of stimulus. All of these except the first are called **COMPLEX** or **COMPOUND REACTION TIMES**.

If, from the total of the reaction time, there is subtracted the time required for the passage of **afferent** and **efferent** impulses to and from the cortex, and for the conversion of the efferent impulse into muscular contraction, the difference is the **CENTRAL, ABBREVIATED, OR REDUCED REACTION TIME**. (But this so-called **SUBTRACTION PROCEDURE** is now generally regarded as invalid.)

Since the stimulus to be expected is in some way stipulated and the response to be made is agreed upon in advance, **INTENTIONAL RESPONSE TIME** would be more accurate than **reaction time**. The reaction time of popular thinking is the time required for an adaptive response to an *unexpected* stimulus. The correlation between this and the intentional response time of the classical reaction time experiment is not high.

—See also **reaction type, association test**.

reaction type: 1. in reaction time experiments and related situations, those persons or that group of reactions that are controlled by a particular set. In the **MUSCULAR (or MOTOR) REACTION TYPE**, the subject is set to respond as quickly as possible and attention is on the movement he is to make, in the **SENSORY REACTION TYPE**, he is set to apprehend the coming stimulus. The **MOTOR TYPE** gives lower average reaction times and a greater number of false reactions. 2. (*psychiat*) a syndrome described in terms of the preponderating symptom; or the person exhibiting such a syndrome. ➤E.g., a **PARANOID REACTION TYPE** is a group of symptoms (or a person exhibiting them) characterized by **paranoid behavior**.

reactive: *adj* 1. capable of responding; or easily aroused to response. 2. characterizing that which functions only when an external source of energy impinges, or of behavior that is primarily determined by the external situation ➤*Contr. w* **active**, characterizing a system that functions as a result of changes within itself. (The changes may consist of further internal changes or may affect things outside the system) ¶ A **REACTIVIST PSYCHOLOGY (REACTIVISM)** stresses the part played by external stimulus in determining behavior, an **ACTIVE (or ACTIVIST) PSYCHOLOGY** stresses the role of the person or organism. This contrast, though it is only of emphasis (since all psychologists concede that all behavior is to some degree both **reactivist** and **activist**), tends as much as any other to dichotomize contemporary psychology.—See **psychology/divisions and schools of**, V. 3. = **counteracting** (see **reactive reinforcement**)

reactive depression = **depressive reaction**.

reactive psychosis: psychosis primarily attributable to very strong environmental pressures.—*Syn* **SITUATION PSYCHOSIS**.

reactive reinforcement: (*psychoan.*) the hypothesized tendency of a conscious process to stir up an unconscious process in the opposite direction. e.g., conscious hate activates unconscious love. ➤**COUNTERACTING REINFORCEMENT** would better express the meaning intended, since what is supposed to be reinforced is reaction *against*, not re-

action *to*—**Cp.** **reaction formation; bipolarity**.

reactive type: a person whose behavior is not primarily determined by his own nature and condition, but is instead strongly contingent upon external conditions—**Cp** **other-directed**.—*Distg fr.* **reaction type**.
reactivist psychology: see **reactive**.

reactor: *n.* the one who reacts to a stimulus or stimulus situation ➤This is one of the many partial synonyms for **person**. As contrasted with **actor** or **agent**, the term stresses relative passivity—**Cp** **reactive**.

readability: *n.* the quality of a written or printed communication that makes it easy for any of a given class of persons to understand its meaning, or that induces them to continue reading. ➤The criteria brought forward for determining readability suggest that it is not a single variable but a combination of at least three or four

readiness: *n.* 1. preparedness to respond or react. 2. a state or condition of the person that makes it possible for him to engage profitably in a given learning activity. It depends on (a) maturity, (b) relevant preparatory training, and (c) an aroused interest or motive. ➤While readiness is sometimes spoken of as if it were a trait or entity, there is no single condition of readiness: it is a composite of many personal qualities and conditions and differs from one learning task to another. See **reading** ***readiness**.

readiness and unreadiness/laws of: (*E. L. Thorndike*) three postulates intended to help state the meaning of **satisfaction** and **annoyance** without using subjective terms: (a) when a **conduction unit** is ready to conduct, conduction by it is satisfying, provided nothing is done to alter its action; (b) for a conduction unit ready to conduct, not to conduct is annoying; (c) when a conduction unit unready for conduction is forced to conduct, conduction by it is annoying.

readiness grouping = **ability grouping** (which see).

readiness/maturational: that part of the necessary ability or motivation to respond to a learning situation which is due to having attained sufficient **maturity**.

readiness/reading: the totality of personal factors conducive to satisfactory progress in learning to read under given conditions of instruction ➤The readiness is not an absolute but a matter of more or less. The relevant factors may be intellectual, emotional and motivational, or physiological. Both general **maturational** and effective specific previous experiences play a part. A child may be ready for one kind of reading method and not for another.

reading: *n.* 1. the perception of written,

printed, or engraved symbols constituting a communication, and the (at least partial) understanding of the conventional meaning of the symbols ➤ **WORD-NAMING** (pronouncing the word), while sometimes mistaken for reading, is neither necessary nor sufficient. The ability to read single or isolated symbols is an improper and partial criterion of reading in the full sense, which involves understanding a message of greater complexity 2. the perception of gestures, lip movements, etc., and the understanding of their conventional meanings ➤ Reading is seldom applied to auditory perception of messages **hearing** and **listening** are the nearest (but inadequate) words for the process of "sound-reading"

reading age: see **age/reading**.

reading/backward: see **backward reading**.

reading disability: a marked inability to read as well as expected, relative to mental age and amount of instruction received. ➤ The term is relative The reading ability that is normal for a fourth-grader is a disability in a high-school student — *Distg. fr. illiteracy*. — *Syn. dyslexia* (pathological).

reading ladder: a classification of reading materials for difficulty, so that the learner can be given material just one step more difficult than his present level

reading/mirror: reading from right to left when the convention of the language is from left to right

reading quotient or **RdQ:** a measure of a child's rate of learning to read, computed by dividing his reading age—as determined on a standardized reading test—by his chronological age. ➤ Mental age is sometimes used as the divisor, but this is confusing

reading readiness: see **readiness/reading**.

reading/remedial: individual or group instruction pointed directly at correcting specific ascertained faulty reading habits

reading span: the number of words perceived in a single **fixation pause**. — *Syn. RECOGNITION SPAN*. ➤ The usual procedure is to present only one line and to count the number of words grasped per fixation This is inaccurate, since good readers, while perceiving a third of one line, will often perceive words in the next two or three lines

real: *adj.* 1. existing in fact; not imaginary or theoretical 2. existing as a physical object, not merely as an object of awareness. ➤ The second meaning, especially, is heavily loaded with metaphysical implications, many of them rather old-fashioned — See **realism**. — *Syn. actual*, which is somewhat more emphatic and is sometimes influenced by its meaning, in other European lan-

guages, of being present here and now. — *Distg. fr. true*, which applies to propositions and conclusions — *n. reality*.

realism: *n.* 1. any of a number of philosophical doctrines which assert that objects have an independent existence—i.e., are not dependent for their existence upon the knower 2. an attitude of being sensitive to, and guided by, things as they are, rather than as one wishes they were 3. an attitude of scorning elaborate and idealistic efforts to alter the *status quo*; a willingness to do what seems to need doing, even if it falls short of the desirable or the ethical. 4. (*J. Piaget*) the tendency in naive persons, esp. children, to accept one's own personal perception as being a correct apprehension of the way things truly are ➤ E.g., the child who sees a picture on the back of father's newspaper may think father sees it too, or he believes that his dream really happened and may implicitly expect others to have experienced it too. This usage is confusing, since the tendency so named is related to **illusion**, whereas **realism** is at the other end of a continuum from **illusion** 5. (*educ*) any of several movements that advocate orientation of pupils to the contemporary and the concrete world rather than to the classic, literary, and verbal worlds — *Ant.* (for 1, 2, 3) **idealism**. — *adj. realistic*. — *pers n. realist*.

realism/moral: see **moral realism**.

reality: *n.* 1. the totality of material objects—i.e., of objects having mass, of things directly measurable in seconds, centimeters, or grams 2. the totality of all conditions imposed by the external world upon an organism's activity; the totality of existing objects, including such constructs as gravity; the totality of that which cannot be merely wished or thought away ➤ If one considers the question of whether a ghost firmly believed in is or is not real, the near impossibility of avoiding metaphysical implications is apparent. Yet there is no simple synonym. — *Cp. irreality level*.

reality adaptation: the ability of a person to adjust himself to things as they are without **rationalization** or **autistic perception**.

reality awareness: the perception of external objects as different from the self and from each other.

reality/contact with: perceiving the milieu substantially as do most persons in one's culture. ➤ Contact with reality requires more than correct sense perception. For a Hindu child, a cow must be perceived as sacred; for an American, swimming trunks on a man at the beach are perceived as adequate covering Some individuality of perception is compatible with being in contact with reality.

reality ego: (*psychoan.*) the pleasure-

yielding objects of the external world that are absorbed by the ego.

reality feeling: an unreflective and immediate attitude that an object is actually there, that the world is substantial and enduring. ➤ It is to be contrasted with belief in the reality of the world. Occasional loss of reality feeling is nearly universal, but prolonged loss is indicative of serious mental disturbance.

reality/flight from: see **reality/retreat from**.

reality-irreality: see **irreality-reality dimension**.

reality level/objective: (*gen semantics*) that level of reality which is reachable through sense observation, with or without the aid of instruments. ➤ New developments in science make it difficult to draw a strict line between such direct observation and inference.—See **irreality-reality dimension**.

reality principle: (*psychoan.*) awareness of the demands of the environment and adjustment of behavior to these demands in such a way that the individual ultimately secures satisfaction of instinctual needs. ➤ The reality principle is thus a modifier of the pleasure principle. It is part of the ego structure.

reality/retreat from: 1. the substitution of imaginary satisfactions for those that involve facing facts. 2. more generally, any behavior that enables one to evade facing facts. e.g., **rationalization**, **daydreaming**, the resort to alcohol, a fatiguing whirl of gaiety, a neurotic "illness" that prevents one's taking an examination one fears but will not admit one fears, etc. **Fugue** is an extreme retreat from reality.—*Syn.* **FLIGHT FROM REALITY**

reality situation: the actual environment objectively considered: the physical, the economic, and the interpersonal factors (including the *real* attitudes and emotions of others).

reality testing: 1. tentative action to see whether something will work. ➤ It differs from **trial and error** in being guided by hypothesis or implicit hypothesis. In psychoanalysis, it is a function of the ego. 2. active experimenting and checking by the child to determine how far he can modify an event or process and how far it resists modification. ➤ Through such trial the child gradually learns to distinguish between himself and external reality.

rearrangement test: see **test/rearrangement**.

reason: *n.* 1. the totality of those activities or functions that enable man to think logically. ➤ Historically, the totality was ascribed to a faculty, the Reason; but many different processes are now known to be involved in logical thinking. 2. a statement

offered as explanation or justification of a belief or act. 3. a statement of one's motivation. 4. a cause. 5. the intelligible or understandable aspect of a phenomenon. 6. a sound mind.—*v.* 7. to think, esp., to infer, to think correctly or logically—*adj.* **rational**.

reasonable result: (*math*) a value, obtained by calculation and/or substitution, that lies within the range of practicable possibility. ➤ E.g., if one calculated a business profit of 800 per cent, one would suspect error.

reasoning: *n.* 1. that form of thinking which finds its completest expression in logical forms (whether the conclusions reached are valid or not). The reasoner is usually aware that a judgment (the conclusion) is dependent upon other judgments (the premises). 2. problem-solving by means of general principles.—*Syn.* **RATIOCINATION**

reassurance: *n.* a procedure in psychotherapy that seeks to give the client confidence in a favorable outcome. It makes use of suggestion, of the prestige of the therapist, of persuasive arguments, and of the citation of parallel cases.

rebelliousness/neurotic: a form of neurotic ***resignation** (which see) in which there is persistent active resistance to the acceptance of "shoulds." ➤ The resistance may be directed outwardly against rules and regulations or significant authority figures, or inwardly as discontent with oneself.

rebirth fantasy: (*psychoan.*) the symbolic representation of being born, generally in a dream or other fantasy. e.g., a dream of emerging from water.

rebreather technique: a method of experimentally inducing **anoxia** through inhalation of dilute mixtures of oxygen and nitrogen, simulating the oxygen deficiency of rebreathed air.

recall: *n.* 1. the process whereby a representation of past experience is elicited; specif., evoking or experiencing an **image**. ➤ The term, so innocent-sounding, implies a complex theory, and undoubtedly influences the thinking of people who would reject the theory if explicitly stated. 2. the repetition of words or similar material previously learned.—See **redintegration**, **recognition**, **recollection**, **remembering**. **recall method or procedure:** a means of measuring retention or forgetting by determining the percentage of once-learned items the subject can recall or otherwise reproduce after a given interval.

recall score method = retained members method.

recall test: see **test/recall**.

recapitulation theory: the doctrine that

the individual, in his personal development, passes through a series of stages that represent stages in the evolutionary development of the species. ➤Formerly, the principle was thought to hold with much exactness and was made the basis of educational objectives, it is now believed no more than roughly true (esp. of behavior tendencies) although of some value in embryology. The theory was stated in the famous sentence: *ontogeny recapitulates phylogeny*

receiver: *n* (*commun theory*) that which transforms a signal into a message: in an animal, the sense organ and its connections in the brain

receiving hospital: an institution that receives for diagnosis and early treatment individuals suspected of mental disorder. Legal commitment as insane is not necessary. If short treatment is not deemed sufficient, the patients are recommended for treatment in other institutions

recency/law of: the principle or postulate that a given item is more likely to remind a person of some recent associate than of one more remote in time; that, other things being equal, what is learned is remembered in proportion to its recency.—*Cp* Jost's law.

recenter: *v.* to replace an inadequate figure-ground relation with a better; to anchor the perceptual field to a different part thereof. ➤Eg, if the correct choice of a path to a goal has been the middle of three, and that middle has always been red, the animal (or person) may react to red as the cue to the right path (is said to be centered on red). If the first (and still wrong) path is now made red, and if the animal chooses that path, he is said to be **decentered**. When he learns to react to middle-ness as the cue to the right path, he is **recentering**. The whole perceptual field is reorganized: the figure at first was the red, is now the middle

recept (rē'sept) · *n* 1. (*neurol*) the process or change taking place in the afferent side of a neural transit. ➤The term avoids implying anything about sensation or perception. 2. (*hist*) the mental image of that which is common to a series of perceptions that have been repeated with variation.

receptive character: (*E. Fromm*) a person who requires support from other persons, is passive in relation to them, and finds gratification in what is given him. Fromm also speaks of **RECEPTIVE ORIENTATION**.—*Syn.* ORAL-PASSIVE TYPE.

receptivity: *n.* 1. openness to influence by sensation or by ideas; inclination to accept readily. 2. an attitude in which one puts forth no effort.—*Syn.* PASSIVITY (*prefd.*).

receptor: *n.* in an animal body, a specialized structure that is sensitive to specific

forms of physical energy and initiates a **neural impulse**; one of the sensitive parts of the body by which we detect changes in the environment or in the position or movement of the body ➤*Syn* **sense organ** (which is sometimes restricted to a highly complex structure that includes nonneural parts, whereas **receptor** may refer also to an afferent nerve ending that receives stimuli) Receptors are classified according to the sense ***modality** (vision, audition, smell, taste, pressure, coolth, warmth, pain); or as **exteroceptors**, **interoceptors**, and **proprioceptors**.—*adj.* **receptor**.

receptor/distance: see **distance receptor**.

recess: *n* a period of rest, recreation, or other radically altered activity interposed between periods of work or prescribed behavior

recessive: *adj.* 1. tending to recede or go back; failing to come to expression 2. (*genet.*) characterizing a gene that does not express itself (i.e., does not produce an observable effect in the offspring) unless both members of a gene pair are recessive; of a gene that remains latent or subordinate if the other member of the gene pair is **dominant**. 3. (*genet.*) characterizing the observable trait that develops when both genes are recessive—See **recessive character** and **dominant** (3).—*n.* **recessiveness**, the quality of being recessive, **recessive**, a **RECESSIVE GENE** or **RECESSIVE TRAIT**.

recessive character or trait: a trait, controlled by heredity, that remains latent or subordinate to a dominant character (see **dominant** 3) unless both members of the gene pair are recessive

recessive gene: see **dominant** (3).

recidivism (rī'sid'ə·viz·əm). *n.* the repetition or recurrence of delinquent or criminal conduct, or of a mental disorder. ➤Some authorities limit the term to cases in which recurrence leads to a second conviction or commitment.—*Syn.* **RECIDIVATION**—*adj.* **recidivous**.—*pers.* *n.* **recidivist**.

recipathy (rī'sip'ə·thi): *n* a term formed by combining **reciprocal** and **sympathy** to mean an interaction at the level of feeling such that two persons, from sharing each other's feelings, come to a common feeling.

reciprocal: *n.* 1. (*math*) the number required to multiply a given number to make unity: 6 and 1/6, or *n* and 1/*n*, are reciprocals—*adj.* 2. done or given in return; mutual; corresponding, but reversed or inverted.

reciprocal inhibition: inability to recall either of two associated items, because of their interference with each other.—*Syn.* **INTERFERENCE**.

reciprocal innervation: the arrangement whereby the contraction of one of a pair of antagonistic muscles is accompanied by

relaxation of the other. When this is followed by a reversal, alternating movements of the member result.

reciprocity principle: the generalization that response is influenced by the product of duration and intensity of the stimulation, independently of the magnitude of either one alone. ➤E.g., a very brief hot stimulus equals a longer moderately hot stimulus. The principle holds only within narrow limits.—*Syn* BUNSEN-ROSCOE LAW

recitation: *n* 1. a teaching procedure in which pupils orally demonstrate, by recall and by answers to questions, what they have learned (or, more often, what they have memorized) 2. that aspect of an instructional unit given over to questioning back and forth between pupils and teacher, as contrasted with laboratory, lecture, pupil reports, or study. **SOCIALIZED RECITATION** includes pupil participation in group activities (usually small groups), pupil leadership, and considerable emphasis upon spontaneity of discussion

recitation procedure: a technique of memorizing wherein the subject tries (at stated intervals or at every trial) to recall as much as possible before reviewing or studying further. ➤An experimental procedure, but usable also in study.

recognition: *n* 1. awareness of an object (2) as one that has been previously experienced, a form of remembering. 2. awareness of the meaning of a symbol word. **recognition** 3. acknowledgment of a person's merit.—*adj* **recognition**, **recognitive**.—*v* **recognize**.

recognition method, procedure, test: a procedure in which the subject is required to say whether a presented item has been previously presented, or to indicate which of a group of items has been previously presented.

recognition span: see **reading span**.

recognition vocabulary: see **vocabulary/recognition**.

recollection: *n* the form of remembering that follows desire or effort to remember, and that places what is remembered in its past context: i.e., events are more or less dated and associated with their past attendant circumstances.

reconditioning: *n* 1. strengthening a conditioned response by reintroducing the unconditioned stimulus. ➤The term is more purely descriptive than **reinforcement**. 2. bringing about discontinuance of a conditioned response by associating a new response with the stimulus. ➤An unfortunate usage: **DECONDITIONING** is more descriptive.

reconstruction: *n* interpretation of biographical and autobiographical data (including psychoanalytic protocols) to find what they mean in the life of the subject

e.g., correlation of a child's loss of mother at age 3 with his present excessive striving for teacher's attention. ➤The term is usually used only when the data are extensive. A theoretical point of view, implicit or explicit, governs the process.

reconstruction method or procedure: a procedure for testing retention in which the subject is asked to restore a disordered series to its previously studied order.

record/anecdotal: see **anecdotal record**.

record/behavior: see **behavior record**.

record/cumulative: 1. a continuous and continuing record, in which new material is added to the old. 2. a student's **point-hour ratio** from matriculation to date.—*Syn*.

ACCUMULATIVE RECORD

recovery: *n*. the return of an organism or an organ to its normal state after impairment of function, or, such return after stimulation.—*Cp* **homeostasis**, **refractory period**.

recovery quotient: the ratio between the arousal and the discharge indices of behavior. It is a measure of homeostatic balance.

recovery/spontaneous: When a conditioned response has been extinguished, it can often be elicited again after several days of rest, though response strength is diminished.

recovery time: the brief interval following response when that response cannot be repeated.—*Syn* **refractory period**.

recreation: *n* any activity, voluntarily (at least semivoluntarily) engaged in, designed to give pleasure and to refresh the participant mentally or physically.—*Cp* **play**.

recruitment: *n* (*neuro*) a widening of the effect when stimulation is prolonged. In **EXCITATORY RECRUITMENT**, more and more effectors are excited, in **INHIBITORY RECRUITMENT**, an inhibitory stimulus inhibits response in more and more effectors.

recruitment of loudness: (*aud*) the phenomenon that, as intensity of a tone increases, perceived loudness increases more rapidly for the partially nerve-deaf ear than for the normal ear. Hence, nerve-deaf persons hear better at high intensity than would be expected from their intensity threshold.—*Syn*. **AUDITORY REGRESSION**

rectilinear: *adj*. capable of being represented graphically by a straight line.—*Cp*. **curvilinear**.—*Syn*. **linear**.—*n* **rectilinearity**.

recurrent: *adj*. repeated after a time interval.—*Cp*. **periodic** or **rhythmic**, which are more specific.

red: *n* 1. the hue attribute of visual sensations typically evoked by stimulation of the normal human eye by long-wave radiation, from around 650 millimicrons to the end of the visible spectrum. 2. any hue pre-

dominantly similar to that of the typical red; the complement of blue-green or cyan.

red-green blindness: a common form of partial color blindness, or **dichromatism**, in which red and green stimuli are confused because they are seen as various saturations and brightnesses of yellow, blue, or gray.—*Cp.* **protanopia**, **deuteranopia**.

redintegration: *n* 1. the re-establishing of a whole, putting together again—*Syn* **RE-INTEGRATION**. 2. (*hist*) the principle that the presence in consciousness of one element of a whole tends to the **imaginal** revival of others, or of the whole **TOTAL REDINTEGRATION** is complete recall of every detail 3. (*H Hollingworth*) the principle that presence of a single element of a former event tends to bring about the psychological consequence of the event as a whole. ➤The simple case is that wherein part of the former stimulus situation elicits the response. But the "element of the former event" may be a response (with its proprioceptive sensations), may be a feeling tone, or may be the imaginal or ideational content. Any of these may act as **cue**. The consequent is equally broadly conceived as motor, glandular, feeling, or imaginal and ideational response 4. the principle that any sensory process occurring simultaneously with a response elicited by some other stimulus tends to become capable of independently eliciting the response ➤This is essentially the principle of classical conditioning (1) or the law of *contiguity. Note that the operation of redintegration as in meaning (4)—i.e., the repeated elicitation of the response by the conditioned stimulus without the original stimulus—leads to **extinction**, whereas the operation of redintegration as in meaning (3)—i.e., of responding to the reduced cue—generally strengthens the tendency to react to that cue

redirection activity: (*ethology*) an activity elicited by two very different simultaneous stimuli but oriented toward only one ➤E.g., in some territory-claiming birds, intruders are fought off by the male only after the acquisition of a mate. The addition of the mate is an essential condition for a nonmating behavior. This has been said to be the analogue, perhaps the basis, of **displacement**; but the two processes seem quite different

red-sighted: *adj.* displaying a heightened color sensitivity for red, or a tendency to see all objects tinged with red. ➤It results from (a) some unknown variation in the eye or nervous system, or (b) prolonged exposure to the complementary green, or (c) overexposure to intensive light and possible hemorrhage. The last form is called **erythropsia**.

reduced cues/principle of: With repetition, a progressively smaller part of the original situation is needed to elicit the response—*Syn.* **LAW OF PARTIAL ACTIVITY**

reduced eye: a simplified schematic system or model designed to have the same optical properties as the average unaccommodated human eye—*Syn.* **SCHEMATIC EYE**, **LIVING'S REDUCED EYE**.

reductio ad absurdum (iɪˈdʊkʰʃiːō ad abˈsɜːdəm)· a method of disproving a proposition by showing that it leads logically to an absurd conclusion—i.e., one contrary to accepted truth. ➤"The less you eat, the healthier you will be" leads to the absurd conclusion that eating nothing is healthiest of all

reduction: *n* a lessening of a state or activity, specif., in psychology, the hypothesized lessening of a drive, a need, or a **tension**. ➤The empirical data leading to inference of a reduction in drive, need, or tension are often so vaguely stated that it cannot be told whether we have three different processes or only one. **Reduction** (in one or all of the three activities or states) is theorized as constituting **reinforcement** or **motive**. See **drive-reduction hypothesis**.—*v.* **reduce**.

reduction division: (*biol.*) the formation of gametes by so dividing the cell that only half of the chromosomes go to each daughter cell ➤*Contr* *w* **mitosis**, a kind of division in which each chromosome splits and the daughter cells have a full number.

reductionism: *n.* a general point of view which holds that complex phenomena are to be understood and explained by analyzing them into ever simpler, and ultimately into strictly **elementary**, components ➤Analysis, even **reductive analysis** (see **analysis** 1), is a method of investigation employed by everyone. **Reductionism** is a point of view about the results of analysis. It holds that the analyzed parts are real and that the whole can be completely explained as made up *only* of the analyzed parts. It is thus the opposite of **emergentism** and **Gestalt**, which hold that the whole is more than the sum of its parts. The reductionism of **structural psychology** attempted to reduce all psychological phenomena to the most elementary *psychological* processes. Contemporary reductionism generally seeks to phrase psychological problems in stimulus-response terms and to reduce these further to physiological or even physico-chemical terms (The term **reductionism** is more likely to be used by its opponents than by its advocates).—See **molar**, **molecular**, **explanation**; also **psychology/divisions and schools of**, **VII**.

reduction screen: an opaque screen (typically of cardboard) with two small

clean-edged holes in the center placed so that the holes viewed binocularly at a comfortable distance do not fuse. The two visual fields are seen in good approximation to the objective light intensities—*Syn.*
HOLE SCREEN

reductive explanation or analysis: see reductionism, explanation (2), analysis (1).

reductive interpretation: (*C. Jung*) an interpretation of behavior, not in terms of its function as a symbol for the individual, but as a sign of some unconscious process. ➤ It is reductive interpretation when a tic is interpreted as a sign of unconscious conflict or tension. It is symbolic interpretation when the tic of wrinkling the nose is taken to symbolize a conflict-charged effort to avoid bad smells.

redundancy or T function: *n* (*info theory*) that property of a message which reduces the error of prediction for a given event to less than chance by virtue of the fact that the message contains information about what will come next. ➤ If a message begins "Hurry h——", it contains some information about what will (probably) follow, hence the error of prediction is less than a chance level. Such a message contains redundancy. The message "Hurry h——" is redundant not only about its own continuation but about the event it may lead to—e.g., there is an above-chance probability that the recipient will go home.

This new meaning for redundancy does violence to its ordinary established meaning of excess. "Hurry h——" may have more information than none at all, but it does not have too much; rather, it still has too little. To say it is redundant is confusing. Is a communication redundant? "That's bad," according to the old meaning, "pare it down." "That's good," says the new meaning, "make it more so."—See neologism, rational coinage.

re-education: *n* 1. restoration of a lost function by appropriate training. 2. getting rid of certain habits or attitudes and gaining new ones in their place. 3. the whole process of learning and teaching involved in restoring a person to a functioning place in society after incapacitating injury or illness, or after a period of delinquency or crime. ➤ A person must relearn to walk after being fitted with an artificial leg, a businessman needs to learn to delegate more responsibility and to save himself after a certain kind of neurotic illness; a juvenile delinquent needs to learn a new system of values and perhaps certain vocational skills.

reefer: *n* (*slang*) a marihuana cigarette

re-enactment/emotional = **abreaction** (1).

re-enforcement = **reinforcement**.

refer: *v* 1. to assign a sense impression to its source or to a place in space. to refer the foot to the distant train. 2. to send a client to another agency or professional colleague for help—*n* reference, referral.

reference axes: (*factor anal.*) the axes of two independent (or orthogonal) common factors, in relation to which the other factor axes are located.

reference frame: 1. = frame of reference. 2. (*stat*) the final position after rotation of the vectors that represent the factors.

reference group: see group/reference.

reference/objective: a quality, inherent in certain perceptual processes, of pointing to the objective world. ➤ Sounds, except for a ringing in the head and similar so-called subjective phenomena, seem to be inherently external, most visual experiences are of something "out there."

reference vector: (*factor anal.*) the set of coordinates or axes in relation to which test *vectors are located. They provide anchoring lines or planes by reference to which the mathematical relations found in the correlation *matrix can be expressed geometrically and trigonometrically. In rotation these axes must retain the same origin as the test vectors but may be rotated about the origin.

referent: *n* the object, event, or abstraction that is pointed to by a word or other symbol. ➤ Note that the referent may be abstract as well as concrete, though some contend that the abstract referent is meaningless unless it rests on concrete referents. *Cp* the analogous requirement of operational definition.

referral (*rē fēr'əl*). *n* the act of sending a person to another person or agency for help, or the person so sent.

referred sensation: a sensory experience localized elsewhere than at the point stimulated. ➤ Most sounds and sights, but only some tactual experiences, are regularly so referred—*Cp* projection/eccentric, reference/objective, pain/referred.

refixation: *n*. fixating the eye again after a brief period when fixation is lost; more specif., the fixation that follows a regressive movement in reading.

reflected color: color seen as reflected from a perceived object. It is contrasted with film color and illuminant *color, and generally coincides with surface *color.

reflection: *n*. 1. = (*hist*) introspection. 2. thinking about the significance, meaning, or value of certain experiences or facts; reflective thinking. 3. (*phys*) the turning back of particles or waves striking a surface—*Cp* refraction. 4. production of an image by a mirror, or as in a mirror:

SPECULAR or MIRROR REFLECTION 5. (*factor anal*) changing the algebraic signs throughout of some of the columns (and throughout the corresponding rows). It may be done to maximize the number of plus signs in the new correlation matrix, or to keep all the variables in the same "direction" →E.g., if a certain personality test is scored for unsociableness, and if the other tests are all of "positive" traits, reflection of the unsociable correlations may be desirable so that the entries are the correlations for sociableness 6. a manifestation of the influence of a certain variable delinquency as a *reflection* of poor environment

reflection/angle of: (*optics*) the angle between the path of a ray of light and the line perpendicular to the surface at the point from which the light is reflected—*Distg fr. refraction.*

reflection/corneal: see **corneal reflection.**

reflection of feeling: a technique in counseling or psychotherapy in which the counselor restates what the client has said in such a way as to bring out not so much the intellectual as the emotional meaning of the client's remark

reflection response: (*Ror*) one half of an inkblot card reported as the mirror reflection of the other

reflection/specular = reflection (4).

reflex: *n* 1. (*hist* and *gen.*) a very simple act in which there is no element of choice or premeditation and no variability save in intensity or time. →Unless qualified (as in **ACQUIRED REFLEX**), a **species-specific** or **innate** behavior is usually meant. 2. a stimulus-response correlation, demonstrably unlearned, that is observable in all members of a species, and whose response strength is not influenced appreciably by changes in drive. 3. = **reflex arc**.—See discussion under (4) following 4. a relationship such that a given stimulus is followed by a given response →Neither (3) nor (4) implies innateness, but the influence of (1) and (2) is so strong that this implication is often read into them, (3) and (4) are therefore not recommended.

Specific (or local) reflexes are listed in this dictionary under their differentiating names. e.g., **iris reflex**, **Babinski reflex**. Descriptive characterizations of kinds of reflexes follow after **reflex**: e.g., **reflex/compensatory**.

reflex arc: the theoretical unit of function in the nervous system (as the **neuron** is the unit of structure) At its simplest, the arc consists of a **receptor** nerve which, excited by a stimulus, transmits this excitation to an **effector** nerve via an intermediate neuron →No such simple arc has been observed; all actual reflex arcs have more than the minimum of three neurons.—*Syn.* **REFLEX**

CIRCUIT, nervous arc (less common, but preferred as avoiding the innateness connotation of **reflex**) *Cp* **sensorimotor arc**, which is slightly different.

reflex/association: = (*V. M. Bekhterev*) **conditioned response** (1).

reflex circle: the tendency of a muscle contraction to stimulate **proprioceptors**, which in turn restimulate the muscle

reflex circuit = reflex arc.

reflex/compensatory: an automatic corrective movement made when the body, or a major part of it, loses equilibrium

reflex/conditional or /conditioned: see **conditioned response** (1).

reflex/delayed: see **response/delayed.**

reflex/galvanic: see **electrodermal response.**

reflex inhibition: the reduction or complete inhibition of responsiveness of one reflex by action of another, or more generally, of one reaction by another.

reflexivity: *n.* (*logic*) the attribute of a dyadic (or two-termed) relation of "bending back." A relation *R* is **reflexive** if *xRx* holds for all *x*'s. Equality, class inclusion, and formal equivalence are reflexive relations

reflex latency = reflex time.—*Cp.* **latency.**

reflex/mass: see **mass reflex.**

reflexogenous zone (rē'fleks-ōj'ə-nəs) a specific area on the body surface in which all points are roughly equivalent for the stimulation of a given reflex

reflexology: *n.* the doctrine that all behavior can be explained in terms of reflexes and combinations of reflexes, esp of **conditioned reflexes.**

reflex/prepotent: a **species-specific** reaction of such high survival value that it tends to take precedence over others. e.g., startle, avoidance, struggle, sensitive-zone, and sex reactions The term is now seldom used.

reflex reserve: (*B. F. Skinner*) the total number of responses made after a reinforcing or rewarding stimulus is withdrawn e.g., in the Skinner box, the number of times the animal tries the movement that earlier brought food →It is a measure of resistance to extinction. The author of the construct now deems it unnecessary, but others do not.—*Syn.* **OPERANT RESERVE**

reflex sensitization: the fact that, after repeated elicitation of an *R* by an *S*, the *R* may sometimes be elicited by a previously less effective or neutral stimulus—*Cp.* **pseudoconditioning.**

reflex/spinal: 1. a complete reflex circuit passing through the spinal cord but not directly through a higher center 2. the reflex response that is manifested when the control of brain centers is removed

reflex time: the reaction time of a reflex—*Syn.* REFLEX LATENCY—See latency.

refraction: *n* a change in direction of propagation of a wave (light, sound, etc) in passing from one medium to another of different density or elasticity—*Distg fr reflection.*

refraction/error of: (*vis.*) the failure to focus the optical image normally upon the retina, either because of irregularities in the shape of the eyeball or in the optical characteristics of the cornea, aqueous humor, lens, or vitreous humor These errors may be partly corrected by lenses

refraction/index of: a number expressing how much a ray of light is bent in passing from one transparent medium to another It depends on the nature of the two media and on the curvature of the bounding surface ➤*Distg fr* ANGLE OF REFRACTION, the angle between the path of the ray through a medium and the line perpendicular to the surface at which the ray entered the medium

refractory: *adj* not subject to discipline; stubborn, disobedient, hard to cure.

refractory period or phase: 1. a brief period following stimulation of a nerve or muscle during which it is unresponsive to a second stimulus The refractoriness may be ABSOLUTE (no response) or RELATIVE (response only if the stimulus is very strong) 2. a brief period following the first movement of a movement system or set of related movements when a second movement cannot be initiated even though it is not antagonistic to the first ➤This phenomenon is not found when the movements are a series or where the two stimuli are reacted to as a pair

refrangible: *adj* capable of being refracted, as rays of light

refutation: *n* overthrowing an argument by counterargument, either by proving the contradictory to the conclusion, or by showing the logical error of the argument—*v.* refute.

regard/field of: the total space within which objects can be seen by moving the eye, with head stationary.—*Distg fr.* visual field.

regard/line of: (*vis.*) the line from the fixation point on the object being viewed to the center of rotation of the eyeball ➤*Distg fr* line of *direction, which runs from the fixation point to the fovea.

regard/point of = fixation point (see fixation/visual).

regeneration: *n* 1. (*biol*) replacement by growth of a lost part of the body. 2. restoration of physical or intellectual vitality or of moral strength

regimen (rej'ə-men) *n.* a systematic regulation of diet, exercise, rest, and general

hygiene, designed to maintain or improve general health or to fulfill some more specific purpose—*adj.* regiminal (rə·jim'ə-nəl).

region: *n.* 1. a general area or space 2. (*topol*) any distinguishable part of the life space. ➤Psychological regions are defined by present or contemplated activities rather than by the objective spatial areas in which activities occur Eg, a child using a porch as a stage is in the region of "play acting" rather than in the region of the "porch" Regions are separated by boundaries. When a person changes activity, he moves from one region to another across a boundary

regional-localization theory: (*neurol*) the theory that specific areas of the brain are set aside as the brain centers (which see) for specific kinds of acts

region/connected: (*topol*) a realm of activities in which any special activity (or point) may be connected with any other activity without going outside the region. ➤In such a region, e.g., one activity may facilitate or depress another without (important) effect outside the region

region/incident: (*topol*) a realm of activities that can be reached from a given region without entering a third, a psychologically adjacent region ➤If hard work leads directly to promotion, then work and promotion are incident regions; but if one must play politics as well, then locomotion from work to promotion must pass through the politics region and work and promotion are not incident Whether the two regions are incident depends (as in this illustration) more upon the momentary life space than upon the nature of the activities

region/motoric (mō-tōr'ik) (*K Lewin*) that aspect of the person which manifests itself directly in outward appearance and overt response; the executive aspect of personality. It is the region that lies between the inner-personal life space and the psychological environment

region/motor - perceptual: (*topol.*) a boundary between the environment and the inner-personal region; a region that must be traversed in going from the environment to the inner-personal region or vice versa.

region/neighboring: (*topol*) a region having a common boundary with another.

region/psychological: (*topol*) any division of the life space having attributes distinguishing it from other divisions. ➤The region may lie within the person or within the environment, or may straddle the boundary between person and environment.

regions of personality/private: (*K. Lewin*) the more central regions of per-

sonality, which are regarded in a given culture as of less public concern or interest. ➤It is explicitly held that the degree of privateness is culturally determined, but a given individual may resist invasion of privacy more or less than is common. The greater or lesser accessibility of the private region is thus subject to personal and social control.

register/vocal: see **vocal register**.

regnancy: *n.* (*H. A. Murray*) the briefest unit of experience, the shortest single **gestalt**. ➤*Distg. fr.* such abstract aspects of experience as sensory intensity (2) or sensory quality. The regnancy is a complex whole, however brief. The term is usually used in the plural since a single regnancy cannot be observed.

regression: *n.* 1. moving backward—*Ant. progress or progression*. 2. (*psychol.*) a return to earlier and less mature behavior; or, manifestation of more primitive behaviors after having learned mature forms, whether or not the immature or primitive behavior had actually formed part of the person's earlier behavior. ➤*Cp. dedifferentiation*. A great variety of behavior has been interpreted as regression; almost anything disapproved may be so called. It is explained as a reaction to stress, difficulty, and failure. In psychoanalysis, regression means relapse into infantile behavior (but note that infantile behavior has special connotations here—see **infantilism**). —*Distg. fr. arrest* (see **development/arrest in**) or **fixation**. 3. (*psychol.*) the tendency, during a general weakening of retention (as in senility), for memories to be lost in the inverse order of their acquisition. i.e., new memories are lost before old ones—*Cp. Jost's law*. 4. (*stat.*) the fact that the predicted score or value of a dependent variable (when stated in standard scores) is closer to the mean of the sample than is the predictor score or value of the independent variable (also stated in standard scores). The mean of the predicted variable of those individuals who have a given predictor score tends to be closer to the mean of the whole sample than the predictor score. ➤Thus, if we predict school marks from an intelligence test, the mean school performance for children of any intelligence level will tend to be closer to the average of the class than is the intelligence level. Children of +2 units of standard score in intelligence will not, if enough cases be taken, average +2 units of standard score in school marks but will average somewhere between +2 and 0 units—*Cp. regression effect*. 5. (*stat.*) = **regression coefficient**. 6. = (*genet.*) **regression/filial** or **segregation** (3). 7. (*vis*) right-to-left eye movements in reading, for the purpose of examin-

ing words already passed over. 8. (*conditioning*) the fact that during **extinction** of R_s to S , a previously extinguished R_1 to the same S occasionally reappears. 9. (*conditioning*) the fact that after punishment the subject frequently reverts to a **CR** that had previously been acquired. ➤This may be the analogue of **regression** (2). —*adj.* **regressive**, **regressed**. —*n.* **regress** (*rĕ'gres*), seldom used, but emphasizing the act rather than the fact of going back—*v.* **regress** (*rĕ'gres*).

regression/act: see **act regression**.

regression analysis: (*stat.*) a method, adapted from the least square **multiple *regression equation**, for predicting the values of a quantitative variable from the nonquantitative or **category** scores of a correlated variable: e.g., predicting the number of pieces produced per hour from qualitative ratings of the worker as *Excel*, *Good*, *Fair*, *Poor*, *V. Poor*.

regression coefficient: (*stat.*) the constant in a linear ***regression equation** that measures the slope of the **regression line**; the number that represents the number of units change (increase or decrease) in one variable on the regression line associated with a unit change in the other, the multiplier of the independent variable term in the linear regression equation. ➤When two or more predictive variables are employed, the multipliers of these variables are **multiple *regression coefficients**; in this case the regression coefficient measures the slope of the fitted plane or hyperplane.

regression curve: any smooth curve (including a straight line) fitted to the means of one set of arrays in a double-entry table—*Syn. CURVE OF MEANS, regression line* (restricted to the rectilinear form).

regression/curvilinear: see **regression line/curvilinear**.

regression effect: the tendency for a group, selected as being any given amount above or below the mean on one test, to be closer to the mean on a second test unless the two tests are perfectly correlated. ➤This is a special case of **regression** (4). It is independent of the order in which the two measurements are made, and is a function solely of the lack of correlation. It results from the fact that a certain number of individuals are found in the specified narrow range partly by reason of **errors of measurement** which do not respectively help or hinder all of them on another testing. The regression effect does not affect the range, mean, or standard deviation of the entire distribution but only that of a selected sample.

regression equation: a formula for computing the most probable value of one

variable, *Y*, from the known value of another variable, *X*; an equation for computing the amount of change in one variable for a unit change in another. It is spoken of as the regression of *X* on *Y*.

regression equation/multiple: an equation for computing, for each individual, a score on a criterion variable (the PREDICTED SCORE) from his scores on each of several other variables. It is based on the correlation of each of the variables with the criterion and on their inter-correlations. ➤E.g., the equation enables a statement of the probability that any given freshman will have a PHR of 27 if we know his scores on certain placement tests that have known correlations with the criterion of PHR and with each other—*Syn.* PARTIAL REGRESSION EQUATION, MULTIPLE REGRESSION.

regression/eye: see **regression (7).**

regression/filial: the tendency for offspring of parents departing widely from the central or standard type of the species to depart less widely than their parents: e.g., the offspring of two very tall parents are likely to be nearer the mean—*Distg. fr. atavism.*

regression line: 1. the line that describes the relationship between two variables 2. the curved or straight line that, according to some theorem (usually that of least squares), best fits the relationships actually found ➤In most psychological statistics, the regression line is the best fit to the means of the rows or columns of a **double-entry table**.

regression/linear: the regression that obtains when the line that best fits the means of the rows, or columns, in a correlation table is approximately straight—*Syn.* RECTILINEAR REGRESSION.

regression line/curvilinear: a regression line, adjusted for chance fluctuations, that manifests a regular curve and is not even approximately a straight line. ➤Chance fluctuations from **rectilinearity**, which always occur and are of greater magnitude when the number of cases is small, do not entitle the regression to be dubbed **curvilinear**. With an infinite number of cases, a true **curvilinear** regression line would always be curved, and a **linear** regression line would be straight, with no deviations therefrom.

regression/multiple: see **regression equation/multiple.**

regression neurosis: a neurosis characterized by a return to more primitive and essentially inadequate, but temporarily or apparently more comfortable, modes of adjustment.

regression/nonlinear: a regression line that is not a regular straight line (or a

sufficient approximation). It includes **curvilinear *regression lines.**

regression of *X* on *Y*: the regression equation showing the most probable values of *X* for given values of *Y*. ➤The dependent or predicted value, *X*, is said to regress on the independent or predictor value, *Y*.

regression/partial: see **regression equation/multiple.**

regression/phenomenal: see **phenomenal regression.**

regression/rectilinear = **regression/linear.**

regression/skew = **regression/non-linear.**

regression/spontaneous: spontaneous reliving in the present tense of a specific previous episode in an individual's life when, under hypnosis, it is suggested that he is now of the age when the episode occurred ➤E.g., a person told he is 6 years old may talk about the button shoes he wore at that age.

regression/temporal: see **regression (1, 2).**

regression time: the time spent in **regression (7)** during reading. The time spent to readjust **fixation** at the beginning of a new line is sometimes also included.

regression weight = **regression coefficient.**

regressive transmission: see **segregation (2).**

regret: *n.* an emotional response to one's remembrance of a past experience that one wishes might have been different.

regular: *adj.* following a definite pattern, formula, law, or principle; repeating at predictable intervals—*n.* **regularity.**—*v.* **regularize.**

rehabilitation: *n.* restoration to a satisfactory physical, mental, vocational, or social status after injury or illness, including mental illness ➤The status need not be the same as that preceding the injury or illness. Rehabilitation may be concurrent with, and may play a part in, therapy (physical or psychological), yet it has a distinct goal.

rehearsal: *n.* 1. performing an act prior to the time when it will be needed; hence, 2. going over in one's mind previously studied data, repetition with a view to later recall. It may be involuntary, self-imposed, or other-imposed.

reification (rē'ə·fī·kā'shən)· *n.* supposing, or acting as if one supposed, that an abstract quality has concrete actuality or existence; treating an abstract concept or construct as if it referred to a thing ➤The error is most insidious in psychology. No one is likely to think that, because some objects are *thick*, there is an actual *thick-*

ness apart from thick books, thick papers, or thick boards, but because there are "*thick*" heads, it is all too easy to suppose that "*thickness*" is what makes them "*thick*"—*v.* reify (rē'ō·fi)

Reil/island of (ril): a part of the cortex lying at the bottom of the Sylvian fissure, and covered over by folds of the cortex →The structure is not developed in sub-primate brains.—*Syn* INSULA (*L*).

reinforce: *v.* to strengthen by addition; esp., to strengthen a learned way of behaving by some external or internal influence →The term itself does not specify what "addition" it is that strengthens learning, and there are many theories about its nature—See **reinforcement**.

reinforcement: *n* 1. the strengthening of something by adding to it; or that which strengthens, when added →This is the basic idea running through all the special usages Besides the following meanings of **reinforcement** as used alone, see also combinations e.g., **reinforcement/secondary**. 2. (*neurol.*) the strengthening of a response to a stimulus by the simultaneous activity of another excitatory process: e.g., the more vigorous knee-jerk reflex when the hands are tightly clasped at the time of the tap on the knee.—*Syn* **facilitation** (*prefd.*). 3. the natural occurrence or the experimental presentation of the **unconditioned stimulus** along with the **conditioned stimulus**; or the strengthening of the **conditioned response** relationship thereby →The term thus denotes either the strengthening or the condition for strengthening By extension, some speak of the original *establishment* of the CR also as **reinforcement** It is always a positive process even though the conditioned response is avoidance or escape. Thus, it is the direct opposite of **extinction**, which is the weakening of the CR when the CS occurs without the concurrence of the US. **Reward** is an inappropriate synonym for this meaning ¶This is the original usage in learning theory; it is a direct denoting of the experimental fact and need imply no theory. (Thus, in using this definition no decision need be made as to whether it is the contiguity of US and CS, or of the CS with the response elicited by US, that is causally effective, in either case reinforcement refers to the same experimentally defined conditions) It is recommended that reinforcement be restricted to this meaning, but currently it certainly is not. 4. the strengthening of an instrumental or operant ***conditioned response** when that response leads to a satisfying state of affairs; or that satisfying state →For difficulties in defining *satisfying state*, see **satisfaction**. Note that the **reinforcement** of meaning

(3) precedes, and the **reinforcement** of this meaning follows, the performance. Moreover, for this meaning, distinction must be made between nonreinforcement, which leads to extinction, and **negative *reinforcement**, which is the administration of a dissatisfying state of affairs and leads to an escape response.—*Syn* **reward**, objected to by many but recommended as clearly distinguishing this phenomenon from that of (3).—*Ant* **negative *reward** (*prefd.*) or **punishment**. 5. anything that reduces a drive or a tension. →It is an admissible theory that the only reinforcement is a reduction of drive, but the statement of this theory too often masquerades as a definition: see **theory-begging**.—*Syn* **drive-reduction**, **tension-reduction** (either *prefd.*) 6. any condition, or the total circumstances, that strengthen a stimulus-response correlation; any circumstance or event that increases the probability that a response will recur in a situation like that in which the reinforcing condition originally occurred, or, quite generally, any condition strengthening learning →This extremely vague usage is prevalent but not recommended It almost always reflects circular thinking learning occurs when there is a reinforcement, and it is reinforcement if learning occurs 7. the hypothetical organismic processes within the organism caused by the circumstances of (6). →The circularity is not lessened by postulating an unknown 8. the recognition by the subject of the correctness of a response.—*Syn.* **confirming reaction** (*prefd.*) 9. = GOAL ATTAINMENT (*prefd.*)

→It is not uncommon to find several of these meanings united in the same usage of the term Reinforcement sometimes means a stimulus, sometimes a response, sometimes any of several organic effects of either stimulus or response, or any combination of these So versatile a term is rapidly losing scientific usefulness It is strongly recommended that the vague and circular meanings of (6) and (7) be entirely abandoned, that reinforcement be restricted to meanings (1) and (3), and that, for the operationally distinct meanings of (2), (4), (5), (8), and (9), the listed synonyms be substituted —*Var* **re-enforcement**.—*v.* **reinforce**.

reinforcement/aperiodic: see **reinforcement schedule**.

reinforcement/autogenic: see **autogenic reinforcement**.

reinforcement/conditioned: see **reinforcement/secondary**.

reinforcement/delayed: in operant ***conditioning**, a reward or negative ***reward** which is not administered until several seconds after the response.

reinforcement/differential: 1. of a stimulus, the procedure used in discrimination training wherein a response is rewarded when made to one stimulus and is negatively rewarded when made to other stimuli. 2. of a response, the procedure that rewards a particular (generally quite specific) response and negatively rewards any other or similar responses to a specified stimulus → This procedure produces stereotyped response

reinforcement/external: a form of reinforcement that is predictably effective for a given group or culture.—*Syn.* **DEPENDABLE REINFORCEMENT** (*prefd*).

reinforcement/fixed interval: see **reinforcement schedule**.

reinforcement/gradient of: the generalization that, in a series of acts, the closer an act is to the reward, the more it is strengthened.

reinforcement/heterogeneous: the presentation, following a response A, of a reward which elicits another response B of dissimilar character. → This is the pattern in instrumental conditioning (see **conditioning 2**)

reinforcement/homogeneous: the presentation of a stimulus X simultaneously with another stimulus Y that evokes the same, or closely similar, response as X → This is the pattern of classical conditioning (see **conditioning 1**)

reinforcement hypothesis: 1. (*I. P. Pavlov*) the generalization that the temporal contiguity of a stimulus with an **unconditioned** or **reflex** stimulus-response activity strengthens the tendency of the former to elicit the response.—*Cp.* **reinforcement (3)**. 2. (*C. Hull*) the generalization that the concomitance or near-concomitance of drive reduction with the activity of a stimulus-response linkage strengthens the tendency of the S to elicit the R.—*Cp.* **reinforcement (4)**. 3. a theory that learning depends upon reinforcement → In view of the many meanings of reinforcement, it is ambiguous to refer to the reinforcement theory of learning

reinforcement/intermittent: an experimental design in which a nonreinforcing or nonrewarding situation is irregularly interspersed with reinforcing situations during the conditioning period, resulting in slower conditioning and in slower extinction.—See **reinforcement schedule**.—*Syn.* **reinforcement/partial** (not *prefd*), **INTERMITTENT SCHEDULE**—*Ant.* **CONTINUOUS REINFORCEMENT OF REWARD**.

reinforcement/internal: 1. any intra-organismic process that modifies a learned response 2. drive reduction. 3. the subject's awareness that a pleasant or unpleasant event has occurred → It is assumed

that this awareness modifies response All three usages belong to the excessively vague meanings of **reinforcement (6, 7)**.

reinforcement/interval: an experimental design in which the reward is presented at fixed time intervals—*Contr.* *w* **reinforcement/ratio**.

reinforcement/irrelevant: the presentation of a stimulus not related to the drive state: e.g., the presentation of water as a reward to a hungry animal → But the advice to reach for a cigarette instead of a sweet was based on the fact that a considerable number of stimuli may be related to a single drive state

reinforcement/law of: see **reinforcement hypothesis**.

reinforcement/negative: a way of training a subject not to make a response by giving him a dissatisfying or punishing or tension-increasing stimulus → *Distg fr* **extinction**, which is the weakening of a CR by withholding the reward—*Cp.* the terms **conditioned (instrumental) escape** and **conditioned (instrumental) avoidance response**, which are appropriate to classical conditioning, whereas negative reinforcement or negative reward is appropriate to **operant *conditioning** and to **reinforcement (4)**.

reinforcement/neural: see **reinforcement (2)**.

reinforcement/partial: 1. maintenance (or restoration) of a CR by presentation of a part only of the original rewarding or reinforcing conditions 2. = **intermittent *reinforcement** (*prefd*)

reinforcement/pre-delay: see **pre-delay reinforcement**.

reinforcement/primary: 1. the presentation of a stimulus situation that reinforces or rewards any animal of a given species without need of prior training; or the state of affairs that so reinforces → In early classical conditioning (1) experiments, the **unconditioned stimulus** was supposed always to be the innate stimulus to a reflex, and hence primary As the **paradigm** was expanded, learned S-R associations often took the place of reflexes. The S is designated the **unconditioned S** but is not primary. In **operant *conditioning**, a primary reward or reinforcement is one that is satisfying in the absence of prior learning The concept of the **primary** is subject to all the difficulties of the **innate**.—*Syn.* **primary *reward**. 2. any strengthening of response strength resulting from reduction of a **primary *drive**. → This statement combines two theories and an assertion about fact; it is therefore a pseudo definition

reinforcement/ratio: in **operant *conditioning**, the delivery of a reward or re-

inforcement after the animal has made a standard number of responses ➤ *Contr. w* INTERVAL REINFORCEMENT, in which the reinforcement is delivered at standard intervals.

reinforcement/reproductive: an increase in the probability that an idea will be recalled or a response repeated by virtue of the fact that it has associative connections with many other items, each of which may instigate the reproduction

reinforcement retroaction paradox: the problem of how reinforcement can strengthen a response tendency after the response has ceased

reinforcement schedule or reward schedule: a schedule prescribing when the subject is to be reinforced or rewarded, either in terms of temporal interval or of the succession of responses—e.g., every fifth response to be reinforced. ➤ Reinforcement may be CONTINUOUS (every response in operant conditioning rewarded), or INTERMITTENT (partial). For the latter there are many variations PERIODIC or APERIODIC (= VARIABLE INTERVALS), FIXED or VARIABLE RATIO of rewarded to nonrewarded responses, etc. While applicable to classical conditioning, the variable or intermittent schedule is more likely to be found in operant conditioning.

reinforcement/secondary: any reinforcing or rewarding event or state that derives its effectiveness from a previous process of learning or conditioning; or the operation of bringing about that event or state ➤ Some of those who assert that primary *reinforcement is drive-reduction hold that secondary reinforcement does not lead directly to reduction of drive—*Syn* CONDITIONED REINFORCEMENT, SECONDARY (OR CONDITIONED) REWARD

reinforcement/serial: a reward or confirming reaction that is obtained after each act in a series provided the act is performed in the prescribed order

reinforcement/terminal: a reward or confirming reaction obtained at the end of a series of acts performed in a prescribed order.

reinforcement value: the degree to which a given situation affects the probability of occurrence of those responses with which it is associated as a reinforcement or reward. ➤ The total or average reinforcement value is unmeasurable; the term can refer only to the value for a specified range of responses

reinforcement/variable interval: see reinforcement schedule.

reinforcement/variable ratio: see reinforcement schedule.

reinforcing stimulus: 1. the rewarding stimulus experimentally administered or naturally experienced after the subject has

made the prescribed operant response. ➤ The term appropriately belongs to the instrumental *conditioning situation, it is not a good synonym for the unconditioned stimulus of classical conditioning, though it is sometimes so used

reinstatement: *n* general term for any manifestation of learning and remembering in which the subject repeats, recalls, or reenacts what was earlier learned

reintegration: see redintegration (1).

rejection: *n* the process or the fact of regarding something as worthless, of throwing something away, or of refusing to admit it to a certain category ➤ In interpersonal relations rejection is seldom absolute or complete, and usually it manifests itself in indirect ways. by excessive criticism of the person rejected, by invidious comparisons, by signs of hostility, crossness, or refusal to pay attention to the other person PARENTAL REJECTION means rejection of the child by the parent. It is usually not admitted, even to oneself. (The reverse relation may be called REJECTION OF THE PARENT.)

rejection/region of = critical region.

rejuvenation: *n*. the restoration of a person to youthfulness. ➤ A number of surgical and mental procedures have been tried as modern equivalents of the fabled "Fountain of Youth"

relapse: *n* the recurrence of a disorder after a period of improvement or remission.

relata (ri-lä'ta): *n* *pl* (L.) two or more things that are related ➤ The word is used to contrast with the relationship itself.

relation: *n* 1. the bearing or influence one object may have upon another 2. that which forms a connection between two things, of such nature that what is true of one has some relevance to the other; relationship. The relation is conceived to exist in at least partial independence of the *relata* or things related ➤ There is a very complex LOGIC OF RELATIONS of which mathematics is a special form One analysis finds that every particular relation, such as *in front of*, may be characterized by presence or absence of one of the four basic ATTRIBUTES OF RELATION: reflexivity, symmetry, transitivity, and connectedness. 3. a specific kind of conscious object (2). ➤ We may be aware of the relations between two things in some sense independently of the two things: vividly aware of the difference, e.g., while only unclearly aware of the two things, and vice versa. The difference is a relation or CONSCIOUS RELATION. The analytic nature of conscious relations is unsettled—*v*. relate (*psychiat. slang*), to interact with others, esp to interact easily with others

relation/functional: see functional relation.

relation/measure of: (*stat*) any mathematical formulation showing the kind of change in one variable that is paralleled by change in another—See **correlation**.

relationship: *n.* (*sociol.*) 1. the fact of any kind of relation between persons 2. = kinship.

relationship system = kinship system.

relative: *adj.* 1. having relation to something. 2. not absolute or intrinsic but dependent upon comparison with certain other data for meaning, size, importance, or relation to other variables. 3. not complete; small or moderate in comparison with what could be. ➤E.g., *relative* contraction of a muscle does not stretch the muscle to its limit.—*n.* 4. a person having a kinship relation to a given person.

relative measurement: see **absolute measurement**.

relativism or relativity: *n.* 1. the general principle or hypothesis that any experience is so related to, or dependent upon, other experiences that its nature can only be understood by taking these other experiences into account; or, more broadly, that any aspect of experience is related to all other aspects. ➤Gestalt theory is a particular form of relativism The Weber-Fechner law is sometimes called the PRINCIPLE OF RELATIVITY, though it is only a highly special case. 2. (*sociol.*) the view that social phenomena, whether institutions or mores, must be understood in relation to the particular society of which they are part; esp, the view that ethical precepts and practices are related to the prevailing ways of making a livelihood, of making war, of family, of scientific knowledge.

relativistic: *adj* pertaining to relativity or the relativity attitude.

relativity attitude: 1. the attitude or belief that the truth about anything is always dependent upon the context, that standards of conduct are not absolute but relative to time, place, culture, and historical circumstances—*Contr w. absolutism* (2). 2. See the antonym, **constancy attitude**. ➤Neither meaning is closely related to the physical theory of relativity.

relaxation: *n.* 1. the return of a muscle, after contraction, to its normal or usual length. 2. the easing up or lowering of "mental tension"; reducing the tendency to anxiety, fear, anger, or any emotional response deemed too violent or too easily aroused; also, the means to this end 3. the technique used in psychotherapy to keep the client at ease, esp by harmonizing the therapist's behavior with the moods and motivations of the client

relaxation/progressive: (*E Jacobson*) a training technique in which the person learns to relax muscle groups, one by

one, beginning with those easiest to control

relearning: *n.* the process of learning again what had once been learned and is now forgotten or partly forgotten.—*Cp.* **re-education**, a broader term.

relearning procedure: in memory experiments, measuring retention by the ease with which the memoranda can be relearned. ➤Either the number of repetitions or the time required for relearning is compared with the original learning period The procedure may be employed even after forgetting has proceeded so far that no recall or recognition of the memorized material is possible

release phenomenon: (*neurol*) the activity of a lower *center when a higher controlling center does not function; the uninhibited motor discharge consequent upon damage to a higher brain center.

releaser: *n.* (*ethology*) an aspect of one animal or person (structural or behavioral) that releases a particular species-specific response in another animal or person; a primary social stimulus.

release therapy: a form of psychotherapy in which improved adjustment is obtained when opportunity is provided, under the eye of the therapist, for free expression of hostile and destructive impulses. ➤*Cp.* **catharsis**. The presence of the therapist and his acceptance of the client's expression seem to be essential; **ACCEPTANCE THERAPY** is, therefore, more descriptive. **Play therapy** is the most usual form of acceptance therapy.

releasing (or releaser) mechanism: (*ethol*) a hypothetical structure in a conceptual nervous system invoked to explain the fact that a particular stimulus complex releases automatically one of a certain restricted class of responses. ➤An **INNATE RELEASER** is a reflex.

relevance: *n.* 1. close relationship, esp. close logical relationship, to the matter in hand. 2. (*stat*) an index that reflects the closeness of agreement between what the test measures—other than chance—and the function it is designed to measure. ➤This definition is very similar to the usual one for **validity**. But validity as commonly measured includes the factor of **reliability** (or unreliability), which is a measure of the extent to which the test is responsive to chance influences 3. (*H English*) such relation between an act and a person's ability to meet a task-demand that performance of the act alters the ability. ➤Practice of the act required by the task-demand usually (but perhaps not always) alters the ability; hence, practiced acts are relevant But, as studies in **transfer** show, acts other than those which meet the task-demand may

have relevance Thorndike's **belongingness** is either a synonym or a special form of relevance in this sense

reliability: *n* 1. accuracy; dependability, trustworthiness, the quality or qualities of a person or thing in virtue of which it can be counted on—*Cp.* accuracy. 2. (*measurement*) the complex property of a series of observations, of a measuring instrument, or of the entire measuring process, that makes possible the obtaining of similar results upon repetition, the degree to which such similar results may be predicted, the degree to which measurement is free from random influence ➤Reliability is a generic term referring to several types of evidence. When repeated performance of the same act by the same individual is in question, reliability is the opposite of **variability**, and the standard error of measurement (or one of its equivalents) is an appropriate index. For testing, there are several distinct correlation measures of reliability, all misleadingly given the one name of **reliability coefficient** (which see).

reliability coefficient: a misleading general term for any measure of reliability employing correlation coefficients. ➤Several different coefficients are computed, each an answer to a distinct question (The terminology has not stabilized, we follow in the main that of the Joint Committee on Technical Standards in Testing. See *Psychol. Bull.*, 1954, 51, Supplement.) (a) If the same test is given again, after a suitable interval to minimize differential practice effects, will comparable scores be obtained? This **TEST-RETEST CORRELATION** is called a **stability coefficient**. A statement of the interval between tests is essential to its interpretation (b) Do the several parts of the test yield the same scores, so that they can with some assurance be substituted for each other? By internal analysis of the scores obtained from testing at a single sitting (usually by **chance-halves** ***correlation**) an **internal consistency coefficient** (which see) is obtained (c) If **comparable** *forms of the test (i.e., duplicate, equivalent, or alternate forms) are given at essentially the same time, will comparable results be obtained? Correlation between two forms given at the same time is essentially the same as a **chance-halves correlation**, and the information is the same as in (b). But the correlation of comparable forms is more often called the **coefficient of *equivalence** (1). (d) If comparable forms are administered at different times, the correlation coefficient may be called the **coefficient of *stability and equivalence**. This is one of the commonest and most practical of the measures of reliability; for theoretical analysis it is less serviceable,

since it is composite. All the coefficients of reliability have application only to the population sampled by the correlated tests **reliability coefficient/random halves = correlation/chance-halves**.—See also **internal consistency/coefficient of and reliability coefficient** (b)

reliability/index of: an estimate of the correlation between actual scores on a given test and the corresponding (theoretical) true scores. It is obtained by taking the square root of the **reliability coefficient**. **reliability/random-halves method of:** see **correlation/chance-halves, reliability coefficient**.

reliability/sampling: a measure of the agreement between two or more samples from the same population—See **stability/statistical**.

reliability/split-half method of: see **correlation/chance-halves and reliability coefficient** (b)

religion: *n* a system of attitudes, practices, rites, ceremonies, and beliefs by means of which individuals or a community put themselves in relation to God or to a supernatural world and often to each other, and from which the religious person derives a set of values by which to judge events in the natural world

remark/acceptance: see **acceptance**.

remedial instruction: teaching that is designed to remove, where possible, *specific* causes of lack or deficiency ➤In the total process, *specific diagnosis* plays an important part. E.g., failure in arithmetic may result from misunderstanding "carrying"; special teaching to correct the misunderstanding is given. **REMEDIAL READING** may include **orthoptic training**, teaching for basic vocabulary, **phonics**, teaching to skim, etc.

remember: *v* to reinstate some part, or all, of a previous experience so that it may function in present behavior; to recall, to call images to mind, to repeat what was earlier learned ➤Remember is usually restricted to a process that is conscious or that has directly conscious results. Thus, repeating a phrase exactly as one heard it is not remembering unless one knows that it was the reinstatement of a particular experience—*Syn.* recollect.—*Cp.* **reminiscence**.

reminiscence: *n* 1. (*hist*) the return, unbidden and without associative cues, of memories from past experience ➤Some philosophers have even supposed that the memories may come from a previous incarnation. 2. recall of previous experience without realizing that it is recall. e.g., unconscious plagiarism, the use of scholarly or artistic material from a predecessor without realizing its derivation. 3. rela-

tively complete and unselective recall of past experience without specific purpose of guiding present behavior, recall for enjoyment thereof 4. recall or recognition, without intervening overt practice, of items previously not recallable, an increment in a practiced act after a period of non-practice ➤ This is the usual technical meaning in psychology.—See **retention**.

remission: *n* temporary abatement or cessation of the symptoms of disease **SPONTANEOUS REMISSION** is the cessation of symptoms without known relation to any curative agency.—*v* **remit**.

remote: *adj.* 1. distant, esp., distant in a series of items to be learned A **REMOTE ASSOCIATION** is a learned tendency for an item to call to mind an item not close to it in the learning period 2. of a percept referred to an object explored by means of a probe object. e.g., the roughness of a ribbed object explored by means of a pliant stick ➤ The contrast is with **RESIDENT** sensations, the sense data referred to the skin surface.

renal (rē'nəl): *adj.* pertaining to the kidney

renifleur (ren'i-flūr): *n* (*Fr.*) a sniffer; one who associates full sex excitement with smells

renunciation: *n.* 1. (*religion*) surrender of personal desires to the will of God as the individual understands it. 2. (*psychoan.*) the ego's refusal to seek the satisfactions demanded by the **id**, because they are out of line either with the demands of reality (the **id** might demand the pleasure of floating through the air by jumping off a cliff, but the ego recognizes the reality consequences), or with the demands of the **superego** (the **superego** might demand an utterly unrealistic perfection of conduct which the ego must reject).

reorganization theory: (*learning*) the theory that learning consists not of acquiring independent new parts but of altering the structure of a whole or **gestalt**. ➤ The view contrasts with **associationism**, either in its classical form in which the mind is supposed to receive new ideas, or in its modern form in which the organism is supposed to acquire a bond between a particular S and a particular R (or family of S's and R's) According to the reorganization view, reaction to the learning problem causes a change in how the learner cognizes a meaningful part of the environment, or a greater or lesser change in the learner himself—a change that is not merely the **addition** of a new and independent S-R unit, but a restructuring of personality in relation to the problem

repertoire/behavior (rep'ər-twār) all the behaviors possible for a given individual, or

for a species; or, all behaviors available under specified stimulus conditions.

repetition: *n* 1. making, doing, or saying something highly similar to what one made, did, or said before ➤ Identical repetition is impossible, yet it is seldom specified how great the similarity must be to constitute repetition 2. doing or saying something over and over with intent to learn ➤ Combined in this meaning (which is very common) are two different operations. repeating with the hope of being able to repeat later without change (as in rote memorizing and much else like it); and repeating with intent to change and improve one's performance.—*Syn.* **rehearsal**, **practice**. 3. answering a teacher's questions by stating the contents of a lesson, whether or not in the original words—*Syn.* **RECITAL** (more often used for a public performance); **recitation** (which see) 4. (*exper, stat*) one instance of an experimental procedure; a trial ➤ In this usage the notion of doing *again* is lost When one does something for the second time, that is considered to be the second repetition, not the first

The term in all its usages is probably too firmly entrenched to be dispensed with entirely, but its ambiguity should be recognized—*v* **repeat**.

repetition compulsion: an irrational need to repeat some behavior pattern over and over in an effort to allay anxiety e.g., Lady Macbeth's hand washing

repetition/law of = law of *use or law of *frequency.

replacement: *n.* (*psychother*) the substitution of normal activities and thoughts for unwholesome or neurosis-determined activities and thoughts.

replicate: *v* to reproduce or copy an original in all essentials; esp., to repeat an experiment with all essentials unchanged, to produce a **REPLICA**

replication: *n* the subdividing of an experiment into a number of parts—the **REPLICAS**—each of which contains all the essential elements with which the experiment is concerned. Comparison of the several replicas enables discrimination between the effects of the essential conditions and those of irregular or irrelevant variables.

report: *n* an account of what took place, whether by an actor or by an observer—*Cp* **protocol**.

represent: *v.* to stand for, to substitute for something by being a symbol; to take part in certain operations in place of something else without distorting the operation—*Dist* fr **REPRODUCE**, which implies similarity.—*adj.* **representative**.—*n* **representative**, that which represents; **representation**, the act of representing

re-present (rē'pri-zen't') *v* to present

again.—*Distg. fr.* represent, to stand for something.

representation: *n.* standing for, or in the place of, something else, specif for psychology, an experience, a psychic activity, or a mental content that in some essential way re-presents an earlier experience ➤E.g., the concept *horse* is a representation of many direct or indirect experiences of horses. Traditionally, representation meant having a mental content (an image or an idea) that stood for something else, but it is now used quite abstractly for the representative *function* by many who disbelieve in mental content

representationalism: *n.* the view that psychic process (esp, perceiving) is a representation of the external world. ➤The view takes many forms. See *copy theory*, *isomorphism*, *psychology/divisions and schools of*, III.

representation/double: see *double representation*.

representative: *adj* capable of being substituted for something, of taking its place without causing substantial error: e.g., a *representative* score

representative design: see *design/representative*.

representative factors: the hypothesized activities that enable the organism to continue or to renew response after the original stimulus is withdrawn. ➤In man, images and verbal symbols are the chief, but may not be the only, representative factors. The term is not applied to the lag of response immediately following cessation of stimulus. *Cp.* *delayed response*.

representative measure = representative score.

representativeness/test: the extent to which a test contains items measuring every outcome it is desired to test: e.g., in a test of fundamental operations in arithmetic, the extent to which there are items covering *all* operations that are deemed fundamental.

representative sample: see *sampling/representative*.

representative score or value: a number or magnitude that can be thought about or employed in calculations, instead of using all the scores in a set; esp, a measure of **central tendency*: a mean, median, or mode. (But a magnitude such as $M \pm SD$ is also a representative value, and a better one than M alone.)

representative theory: the doctrine that reality is known only through ideas, which are the signs or copies of real objects ➤This philosophic doctrine is almost universally repudiated, but it still influences the thinking of both lay and professional persons because much psychological terminology was formulated under its influence.

repress: *v.* 1. to keep under or to put down; not to allow to happen, to inhibit an on-going activity. 2. (*psychoan.*) to banish from consciousness; to maintain a barrier against the return, or even the first entry, into consciousness of a certain psychic activity.—*Cp.* *censorship*.

repressed complex: see *complex (2)*.

repressed wish: a desire or wish that is systematically (though not necessarily invariably or completely) repressed.

repression: *n.* the exclusion of specific psychological activities or contents from conscious awareness by a process of which the individual is not directly aware. Exclusion includes preventing entry into, forcing out of, or continuously preventing return to, consciousness ➤The definition states, with a minimum of theoretical implication, the fact to which the term refers. Since the concept is central in all *depth psychology*, the term as commonly used carries many other implications that repression is a defense mechanism against anxiety or guilt, that it is performed by the censorship; that repressed activities, though excluded from consciousness, carry on in the unconscious and project various symbolic representations of themselves into consciousness. ¶For those who desire to refer to the fact without the accretion of theory, *EXCLUSION* or *blocking* may be used as a synonym.

PRIMAL REPRESSION is denial of *first entry* into consciousness of id activities. It is the mechanism whereby certain instinctual processes are permanently forbidden ingress to consciousness. PRIMARY REPRESSION is denial of *re-entry* into consciousness of contents that would cause guilt or anxiety. Repression (without qualifier) is often used for this meaning. SECONDARY REPRESSION is repression of contents that would remind the person of the excluded contents of primal and/or primary repression. (But sometimes SECONDARY REPRESSION is used for any repression not primal. This is not recommended.) If the exclusion is voluntary, *suppression* is the correct term, but repression is often extended to cover such cases. Repression is to be contrasted both with the expression of a motive or activity and with its simple disappearance—*adj* *repressed*.—*v.* *repress*.

repression/organic: inability, associated with severe head injury, to remember certain events. ➤Since the forgotten events appear to have no relation to personal motives or to psychic conflict, the assumption is that they are associated with a frightening organic trauma. The synonym *anterograde *amnesia* makes fewer assumptions.

repression/primal: see *repression*.

repression/primary: see *repression*.

repression-resistance: see **resistance** (5).

repression/secondary: see **repression**.

reproducibility coefficient: (*L. Guttman*) an index of the proportion of responses to a test which can be "reproduced"—i.e., predicted—from knowledge of item difficulty and total scores—See **scalability**.

reproduction: *n.* 1. making or bringing forth a close copy of something; specif., for psychology, having an **image** that copies something, or executing a previously learned response or pattern of responses (e.g., repeating a series of words). 2. (*biol.*) the production of a new organism by parent organism(s). Both **ASEXUAL** and **SEXUAL REPRODUCTION** are included.

reproduction procedure or method: 1. (*psychophys.*) = **adjustment procedure**. 2. (*memory*) the attempt to reproduce material, learned as completely as possible, as a measure of **retention**. The reproduction may be verbal (oral or written), pictorial, or rearranging objects in their original order or pattern.

reproductive facilitation: (*learning*) an increase in **reproduction** as a result of some other activity interposed between the learning and the reproduction periods.—*Cp* **reproductive interference**, **retroactive *inhibition**, its opposites.—*Cp* **transfer**.

reproductive function: any activity or operation involved in bringing a new organism into existence; or the total of such activities. \rightarrow *Distg. fr.* **sexual function**, which is limited to those functions that differ in the two sexes.—*Syn.* **GENERATIVE FUNCTION**.

reproductive imagination: see **imagination** (2).

reproductive interference: (*learning*) the decrease in **reproduction** due to an activity intervening between the learning and the reproduction periods \rightarrow *Syn.* **retroactive *inhibition**, which usually refers to an immediately intervening activity, reproductive interference is more general and more descriptive but less common.

reproductive memory: see **memory/reproductive**.

reproductive strength or tendency: the expression of all the summated factors that increase the probability that a given response will be made. It includes **associative**, **impressionable**, and **perseverative** tendencies, and other factors.—*Approx. syn.* **response strength**.

reproof: *n.* reprimand; censure for failure or fault \rightarrow In experiments with human beings, often used as a form of **negative *reward**.

repugnance: *n.* an emotional attitude marked by dislike and opposition.—*Syn.* **antipathy**.

repulsion: *n.* an emotional attitude marked

by dislike and avoidance.—*Syn.* **aversion**, **negative valence**.—*Ant.* **attraction**.—*v.* **repulse**, **repel**.

reputation: *n.* an evaluation by contemporaries of an individual's qualities or worth; what a person is believed to be like (as opposed to what he may really be). \rightarrow **Prestige** is high reputation; **fame** is lofty and widespread reputation.—*Syn.* **REPUTE**.

reputation rating or test: any method of obtaining from respondents a quantitative statement of how a person is viewed by his associates or peers—See **Guess-Who technique**, **sociometric tests**.

required behavior: any behavior that, in a culture or smaller established social group, is demanded of individuals. The demands may or may not be enforced by overt penalties, but there is always some disapproval of noncompliance \rightarrow Many required behaviors are related to age, as the child grows older, a few demands are relaxed but many others are added.—*Syn.* (for the larger cultural group) **folkways**.

requiredness: *n.* the property of a gestalt that is manifestly incomplete or distorted of "requiring" a change in order to be itself e.g., a circle with a small gap exhibits requiredness.—*Cp* **closure/law of**.

rereading procedure: a technique in memorizing in which learning is tested after a prescribed number of readings of the memoranda.—*Contr. w.* **recitation procedure**.

research: *n.* systematic, detailed, and relatively prolonged attempt to discover or confirm the facts that bear upon a certain problem or problems and the laws or principles that govern it. \rightarrow Originally limited to first-hand observation, the term now extends to other kinds of data e.g., historical **research**, based on documents.—*Syn.* **investigation**, more usually limited to a specific problem.—*v.* **investigate** (*prejd* to *v.* **research**).

research/field: see **field investigation**.

resemblance: *n.* likeness, similarity; esp., outward, visible, or observable similarity.—*v.* **resemble**.

resemblance/law of: see **similarity/law of**.

resentment: *n.* mild or controlled anger because one's sense of justice or fairness has been violated.

reserve: *n.* 1. disinclination to take the initiative or to speak freely in social intercourse; a tendency to keep one's ideas and feelings to oneself. 2. see **reflex reserve**.

resident (sensations): see **remote** (2).

residual: *adj.* 1. remaining after certain events, or after certain operations have been performed e.g., **RESIDUAL HEARING**, that which remains after being partially deaf-

ened—*n.* 2. the difference between an observed and a computed value 3. (*factor anal.*) that portion of the **variance** of a **factor matrix** that is left after the variance attributed to all the factors described has been extracted

residual matrix: see **matrix/residual**.

residue: *n.* (*V. Pareto*) a real motive, a manifestation of the basic sentiments. **>Contr. *w* derivation**, a fictitious motive (rationalizations and similar mechanisms)

residues/canon of or /method of: one of Mill's working principles of **induction:** the unexplained remainder of an effect can be assumed to result from the unexplained remainder in the antecedent situation—See **agreement and differences/canon of, concomitant variations method**.

residuum: *n.* 1. a remainder left over; a **residual**. 2. a trace or **engram** left as the result of every experience

resignation: *n.* 1. an emotionally tinged attitude expressed in cessation of active response to a situation one has previously tried to alter, a state of submission or acquiescence 2. voluntary renunciation of an office, privilege, or status that one has held—*v* resign.

resignation/dynamic: (*K. Horney*) resignation to an unfavorable situation, coupled with alertness to opportunities for changing it.

resignation/neurotic: (*K. Horney*) a major solution for inner conflicts consisting of withdrawal from anything that involves awareness of the conflict **>There are three forms:** **PERSISTENT RESIGNATION**, characterized chiefly by inertia, **shallow living**, characterized by compulsive hyperactivity in ways that avoid meeting the conflict; and **neurotic *rebelliousness**.

resistance: *n.* 1. (*phys*) the action of a body against an opposing force, specif., 2. the opposition offered by a body to the passage of an electric current It is measured in **ohms**. 3. sensation or perception experienced when moving a part of the body against a force or a resting mass 4. opposition offered by one person to the orders, suggestions, or actions of another—*Syn* **RESISTIVE BEHAVIOR**—*Cp* **negativism**.—*adj* **resistive**. 5. (*psychoanal*) opposition to any attempt to lay bare the content of the **unconscious**. **>The strength of resistance is a measure of the repressing force. Resistance is always found in analysis (3).**

resistance/conscious: intentional withholding of information by a client or patient in psychotherapy because of shame, fear of rejection, distrust of the therapist, etc. **>Unconscious resistance (5)** is often to

be suspected as lying behind the conscious motives

resistance/passive: refusal to yield to commands or coercion, but without expressing aggression (verbal or otherwise) against the person attempting coercion—*Syn* **NON-VIOLENT NONCOOPERATION, NONVIOLENT RESISTANCE**.

resocialization: *n* the attainment by a maladjusted person of those attitudes and skills that will facilitate his becoming again an accepted member of the community.

resoluteness: *n* firm adherence to a line of action duly chosen. **>Resoluteness is preferred to its synonyms determination, decision, resolution**, all of which have additional related, but distinct, meanings.

resolution: *n* 1. solution of a problem by analyzing into its elements; or such solution because of new data or a new way of looking at the problem 2. = **resoluteness** (*pref'd*) 3. a decision concerning a line of action 4. analysis of a compound into its constituents: e.g., analysis of a compound tone into its constituent pure or simple tones—*v* resolve.

resolution/factor: (*R. B. Cattell*) the statistical interpretation that results from a particular rotation of **factor axes**, esp the one finally accepted; the particular position, after rotation, of the factor axes in relation to the positions and relations of the test vectors.—*Syn* (*L. Thurstone*) **factor structure**.

resolving power: the capacity of the eye to see two objects viewed simultaneously as two distinct objects; the capacity to perceive as distinct two objects casting images on the retina in close proximity

resonance: *n* 1. a vibration imposed on an object by a force applied with periodic frequency: e.g., the vibration of a piano string when a loud tone is sung nearby **>If the resonating body has a natural vibration frequency close to that of the inducing force, TUNED RESONANCE or SYMPATHETIC VIBRATION results** If the resonating object has a quite different frequency, it is **FORCED RESONANCE or FORCED VIBRATION** 2. a rich, vibrant quality of voice—*adj.* **resonant**.—*v* **resonate**.

resonance-place theory: see **hearing theories**.

resonance theory: 1. see **hearing theories**. 2. (*learning*) the generalization that items fitting a certain set are more likely than others to be recalled during the time when that set is operative **>The hypothesis is that the whole set is subexcited**

resonance-volley theory: (*aud*) a theory that combines the resonance and the frequency theories—See **hearing theories**.

resonator: *n* a device making use of the principle of resonance to intensify a tone.

respect: *n* a sentiment of appreciation of the worth of another person or of a cause, institution, work of art, etc.

respiration: *n* breathing—*adj.* respiratory.—*v.* respire.

respirograph (res'pir-ō·graf) *n* a graphic record of the strength, rapidity, and regularity of breathing

respondent: *adj.* 1. characterizing behavior that is identified by the specific eliciting stimulus ➤ It is contrasted with **operant** behavior, which is identified by its effect on the environment. This contrast is clear if the word *identified* is kept in mind. It is true that respondent behavior always does affect the environment, directly or indirectly; but it is *identified* by its stimulus. Operant behavior is always in a sense influenced by stimuli, hence is to some extent respondent, but it is *identified* by its effect.—*Cp.* also random activity, trial-and-error *learning, autochthonous behavior.—*n.* 2. the organism that reacts to any stimulus; specif. the person who replies to a question in an interview, questionnaire, survey, etc. ➤ For statistical treatment, persons to whom questions are addressed, but who do not reply, are sometimes categorized as nonresponding respondents

response or **R:** *n.* 1. an answer, esp. a fairly formal answer. 2. any organic process consequent upon stimulation. 3. any muscular or glandular process that depends upon stimulation. 4. any psychic process consequent upon previous psychic process, whether sensory or imaginal. 5. the unit of the executing processes of the organism or person.—*Syn.* **R class** ➤ The criterion of what constitutes such a unit is that the activities which form it vary, in the same way and to the same extent, with variation in the environmental conditions. Application of this criterion is by no means simple, but many responses are immediately and almost universally recognizable as unitary: e.g., walking, despite very great differences in the activities that constitute the walking response.

Response is one of the most widely used terms in psychology. It is generally agreed that the task of psychology is the study of the conditions that determine response—i.e., it is agreed that the response is the dependent variable that is to be determined as a function of other variables. But the several meanings of the term given above are by no means always equivalent. Commonly, the term is *defined* as in (3), but in use a writer gravitates toward meanings (4) or (5), occasionally pulling back to (2) or (3). Further ambiguity is introduced by failure to realize that experimental procedures and practical life alike deal with

response classes, not with response occurrences. (See those terms.) ¶ **Reaction** can nearly always be substituted for response with no change of meaning, behavior (or a behavior) in most usages has also exactly the same denotation, but may have slightly different connotations (usually not spelled out). (See also **act** and **stimulus-response psychology**.)

Because, in compounds, one of the close synonyms—**act**, **behavior**, **movement**, **process**, **reaction**—is often substituted, most phrases containing *response* are defined under the qualifying word: e.g., **abient response**, which may also be called *abient reaction* or *abient behavior*. But see also the following entries, which are about response and not about particular responses

response adequacy: the degree to which a response makes a change in the stimulating situation that serves the need or motive pattern of the organism ➤ An adequate response restores an old, or creates a new, equilibrium and is therefore (in terms of the immediate moment) psychologically satisfactory, though its biological or its long-term personal effects may not be

response amplitude: 1. the quantitative measure of one dimension of a response ➤ The dimension chosen is usually the one for which the response is named—e.g., the amplitude of a salivary response may be measured by the number of drops of saliva. (Other measures are possible.) 2. an ambiguous term for **response magnitude**.

response/approach: see **abient behavior**.

response attitude: in reaction time experiments, the set to respond as soon as the stimulus is given; an orientation primarily toward the coming movement rather than toward the coming stimulus.—See **stimulus attitude** (1).

response circuit: the arrangement of neurons from a **receptor** to an **effector**. ➤ The term is deliberately noncommittal concerning the complexity of the neural arrangement.

response class, R class: a class of behaviors or parts of behavior all of which produce essentially the same change in the organism's relation to environment ➤ The changed relation may be made by direct alteration in the environment (the lever is depressed, the food is taken into the mouth), or by muscular or glandular rearrangements within the organism (the head is turned toward the object). An **R class** may be brief or long-lasting, relatively simple or very complex. The movements or other parts may be qualitatively very different for certain purposes of locomotion, e.g., creeping or rolling belong in the same **R class**. Moreover, a particular behavior may on one occasion belong in the same

class with another behavior, on other occasions in a different class, or a given response class may form part of a larger class. It is the animal's whole behavior by which identification of a response class is made possible (but not always easy).

¶ Nearly all psychological laws or dynamic principles actually deal with the **R** class rather than with the **R** occurrence, but this fact is generally ignored. The term **response**, used alone, nearly always actually denotes a response class.

response/conditioned: see **conditioned response**.

response/covert: see **covert behavior**.

response/delayed: see **delayed response**.

response/differential: a response that is elicited by only one stimulus from among several similar stimuli. ➤ **DIFFERENTIATED RESPONSE** would be more accurate, since the response is nearly always one that had earlier been elicited by the other stimuli and is now, as a result of learning, restricted to one.—*Syn.* **SELECTIVE RESPONSE**.

response dispersion: see **dispersion/response**.

response/distal: see **distal vs. proximal variables**.

response duration: see **protenity**.

response equivalence: see **equivalence (3)** and **generalization**.

response/explicit = **overt response** (*prefd*).

response function: (*J. R. Kantor*) an organismic adaptive action developed in correspondence with the **stimulus function** in previous interbehavioral events.

response generalization: see **generalization/response**.

response hierarchy: the arrangement of a class of behaviors in the order of probability in which they will be elicited in a certain situation.

response/implicit = **covert response** (*prefd*).

response/incompatible: see **incompatible**.

response instance: a single occurrence of a section of the behavior stream that has unity and can be repeated. ➤ See **response occurrence**. While (strictly speaking) no behavior part is ever repeated, there are identifiable part-behaviors so like others as to be regarded as instances of each other or of some response class that is narrowly defined to include only very similar behaviors. E.g., each wink of the eyelid may be regarded as one instance of the eyelid response. A continuous series runs from the unique response occurrence through the repeatable but narrowly limited response instance to the response class. Perhaps by **response** most psychologists mean a class of response instances, but there is a tendency to slip over into meaning a response

class in the broader sense, especially when dealing with the **dynamics** of response.

response intensity: the dimension reflected by change in the magnitude of muscular and glandular activities that normally parallels a change in stimulus strength (motivation being constant) or in motivation (stimulation being constant); or such changes in kind of activity as are equivalent to the change of magnitude. ➤ Thus, a person may blink for a short time at a moderately bright light, at a very bright light he may blink harder and longer, and may add other aversive behaviors such as screening the eyes or turning the head. **Response intensity** is a useful dimension for a response class.

response latency or sT_R the duration of the interval between a stimulus and the onset of a response.—*Syn.* **reaction time** (which see, for several ways of defining the time limits).—See also **latency (1)** and **(2)**.

response learning: see **learning/response**.

response magnitude: a somewhat general term for several quantitative dimensions used to describe a response instance: amplitude, duration, intensity, frequency, rapidity.—*Syn.* **response strength** (often, however, arbitrarily restricted).

response measurement: the assignment of numbers to response or response instances according to the rules of measurement. ➤ Measures include resistance to extinction, response amplitude, response intensity, response latency, response magnitude, response probability, response rate, response strength.

response/negative = **abient response**.

response occurrence, **R occurrence**: a particular and unrepeatable behavioral event. ➤ Strictly speaking, all responses are unrepeatable, i.e., one can never do anything exactly as before. Thus all responses are **R** occurrences. But there are response classes in which one **R** occurrence is interchangeable for any other in the class. Nearly all psychological laws actually concern the **R** class, not the **R** occurrence.—*Syn.* **response**, **SIMPLE RESPONSE**, **RESPONSE UNIT**.—*Cp.* **response instance**.

response-oriented psychologies: all psychological points of view that make the response the primary datum or dependent *variable. ➤ Included are stimulus-response psychology, behaviorism, reaction psychology, act psychology, functional psychology, and most forms of personalism or self psychology.—*Contr w* content psychology, structural psychology.

response pattern: a qualitatively and quantitatively distinct grouping of responses, an

act or action ➤ Both overt and covert responses may be included—See **pattern**.
response probability or R_p : 1. relative frequency with which a response occurs compared to number of opportunities offered for its occurrence ➤ This implies that a given stimulus or stimulus situation sometimes elicits alternative responses (including "no response"). 2. strength of conditioning (presumably measured as in 1) 3. the dependent variable in probability theory of behavior

response/proximal: see **distal vs. proximal variables**.

response rate: the number of response instances occurring in unit time

response-reference: n (*E Brunswick*) the position of a response on the dimension from distal to proximal.—See **distal vs. proximal variables**.

response schema: see **schema (4)**.

response/selective = **response/differential**.

response/serial: one of a set of responses, having at least a loose unity, that follow each other in a definite order.

response set: see **set/response**.

response/startle: see **starting reflex pattern**.

response strength: 1. = **response magnitude**. 2. the magnitude of response as a function of the number of times the response has been elicited or emitted ➤ This is an arbitrary definition or else begs a theoretical question.

response system: 1. the sensory, neural, muscular, and glandular structures that are coordinated to effect any specific response (or R class), the complex of organic circuits active in a response. 2. all the organic structures involved in response in general. ➤ This is an unnecessary usage; it merely means the whole organism or body 3. a complex of bodily processes organized to effect a given type of change in the organism-environment relationship. ➤ Many specific responses, or even R classes, are interchangeable in such a system e.g., if unable to move the eyes far enough to see a certain object, one may turn the head—*Syn* **action system**, and a very large number of other terms (e.g., **habit**) that refer to specific kinds of response systems—See **system**.

response threshold: the minimum value of **state variable** that will evoke a response—i.e., of all the conditions, internal and external, codetermining the response.

response time: the time required to make a stipulated response. ➤ The term is loosely used. Sometimes response time is calculated from the time of application of the stimulus to the end of the response, sometimes from the observable beginning to the observable

end of the motor or glandular response.—See **reaction time**.

response/trial: see **trial response**.

response variable or **R variable**: the dependent variable in all psychological observation; that which changes as a result of any sort of change in the environmental or organismic variables. The R variable may be, and generally is, extremely complex—*Cp* **response occurrence**, **response instance**.

responsibility: n 1. accountability for actions and their consequences; the status of the normal adult who is assumed able to conform to laws, customs, and standards, and who may justly be punished if he does not. 2. the attitude of accepting such a status 3. the character trait of carrying out one's agreements or one's duties—*adj* **responsible**.

responsive: *adj* of an organism that emits a response to a certain stimulus; or of an organism ready to respond to any stimulus

rest: n . 1. (*phys*) the state of a body not moving in relation to its surroundings.—*Ant* **motion**. 2. the condition of an organism not overtly responding ➤ Only relative rest is possible to the living organism—*Ant*. **movement**. 3. a period of recuperation and nonactivity in a particular action system.—*Ant*. **activity**, **work**.

restlessness: n a tendency to aimless and constantly changing movements—*Syn* **JACTITATION** (included here to show how far one can go in an effort to avoid plain speech)

restraining forces: (*Gestalt*) those psychic tendencies that tend to keep psychic phenomena separate or apart, that tend to prevent the formation of a *gestalt*. ➤ In perception, sensory processes seem to be restraining.—*Contr* w **cohesive forces**.

restraint: n the prevention of an organism's actions by physical bonds, barriers, or counteractions directed against it—*Syn* see **constraint**.

restructure: v . 1. (*topol.*) to change the relative position of part-regions without changing their number 2. to make a fundamental change in the relationships of parts of a field, chiefly as a result of change within the person rather than in the external circumstances

restructuring/perceptual: see **perceptual restructuring**.

result: n . 1. a phenomenon that follows whenever a certain other phenomenon occurs, and that does not otherwise occur—*Cp* **cause**.—*Syn* **consequence**. 2. (*pl.*) the data obtained from an experiment or investigation—*Contr* w **conclusions**.

resultant: n the force exerted when two or more forces are combined

retained members method: a scoring pro-

cedure in which **retention** is measured by what proportion of the whole can be reproduced at the time of testing. This method of scoring is usually employed with the **right associates procedure**.—*Syn.* **RECALL SCORE METHOD, TREFFERMETHODE**

retardation: *n.* 1. the slowing up of mental development, esp. in the intelligence or in school achievements, backwardness ➤ No assumption is made about the cause.—*pers n* **retardate**, a person who is retarded 2. a marked slowing up of responses, esp. of verbal responses, excessively slow reaction time

retardation/educational: slower progress in school than is normal or expected.—See discussion under **acceleration/educational**.

retention: *n.* 1. (*physiol*) inability, or refusal, to evacuate bladder or rectum. 2. (*learning*) the fact that an organism continues able to perform a certain learned act after an interval in which the performance has not taken place; or the degree to which parts of a complex performance can be manifested after an interval, the fact that the aftereffects of an experience, as manifested in changed performance of a related act, persist ➤ The word **retention** suggests a static holding-on, whereas the facts referred to are those of performance and change of performance. Although the definition is very broad, any attempt to restrict its meaning or to distinguish different basic kinds of retention implies controversial theory. ¶Decrease in retention is **forgetting**; increase is **reminiscence** (4). ¶**Learning** is measured after a very brief interval, retention after a somewhat longer one, but the measuring operations are essentially the same. In learning, emphasis is upon the conditions for establishing a certain result; in retention, it is upon maintenance of that result. There are many methods of measuring retention: see esp. **prompting method, recall method, recognition method, reconstruction method, retained members method, saving method**.—*Syn.* **mneme, habit**.—*Ant.* **forgetting**; attrition (rare and special).—*adj* **retentive**.—*abstr n* **retentiveness**, the ability to be retentive; **retentivity**, the general property (or properties) hypothesized as the basis for retention.—*v.* **retain**.

retention curve: a curve having a measure of remembering on the vertical axis and elapsed time since learning on the horizontal axis. The curve may take many forms.—*Syn.* **FORGETTING CURVE**.

retention/selective: ability to remember ideas or events of a certain class better than others.

retentiveness: *n.* the ability or capacity of an individual for retention ➤ Implicitly,

at least, this term is quantitative: one speaks of great **retentiveness**.

retentivity: *n.* the hypothesized property or properties of organisms that make retention possible

retest consistency/index of: see **reliability coefficient (a)**.

reticular: *adj* netlike ➤ The **RETICULAR SUBSTANCE** or **FORMATION** of the brain consists of small clumps of cell bodies or **gray matter** embedded in fibers.—*Var* **reticulate**.—*n.* **reticulum**.—*v.* **reticulate**.

retina: *n.* the innermost membrane or coat of the eyeball, having a complex but chiefly neural structure ➤ It receives the optical image formed by refraction by the cornea and lens. This image acts upon the **rods** and **cones**, which comprise (in man) one of the ten layers of which the retina is composed. These are the specific **receptors** for vision, but the retina (or the eye as a whole, with all its appendages) is also spoken of as the receptor (or **sense organ**) for vision

retinal elements: the rods and cones of the retina, or the nerve fibers leading from them

retinal field: the particular pattern of rods and cones that is affected by a particular stimulus field

retinal horizon: the imaginary horizontal line across the retina that corresponds with the terrestrial horizon when the eye is in the **primary position**.

retinal illuminance: the illuminance of the retina, the usual units being the **troland** and the **lux**.

retinal image: see **image/retinal**.

retinal light = **cortical gray**.

retinal oscillations: variations in the state of excitation of the visual neural apparatus, following a single momentary stimulation. They are experienced as a brief succession of alternating bright and dark phases, such as **Charpentier's bands** or recurrent **afterimages**.

retinal picture = **retinal *image**.

retinal rivalry: irregular alternation of colors or figures when the two eyes gaze upon different fields that cannot be given unitary interpretation.—*Syn.* **BINOCULAR RIVALRY**.—*Ant.* **binocular *fusion**.

retinal rods: see **rods**.

retinal zones = **color zones**.

retinene: *n.* a pigment of the retina, related to carotene, from which **visual purple** is formed. Its deficiency causes **night *blindness**.

retinitis: *n.* inflammation of the retina.

retinitis pigmentosa: a pathological condition of the pigmentary layers of the retina, accompanied by diminished color sensitivity (esp. for blue), retracted color fields, and lowered power of dark adaptation

retinoscope: *n* a mirror with a small hole at its center for observing the interior of the eyeball. The observer peeps through the hole while projecting a beam of light into the eye.

retraction: *n*. 1. the drawing back of a limb or similar bodily appendage 2. the withdrawal or disavowal of a statement previously made as unwarranted or in error

retreat from reality: see *reality/retreat from*.

retroactive: *adj* having effect in backward direction, working backward; affecting the past—For examples, see *retroactive *amnesia, retroactive *facilitation, retroactive *inhibition*.—*n* *retroaction*.

retroactive association: a connection between an item and any item that preceded it in the learning series or pattern e.g., in a series *x-y-z*, the association between *z* and either *x* or *y*. The term is restricted to temporal series.

retroactive facilitation: see *facilitation/retroactive*.—*Syn* POSITIVE RETROACTION, REPRODUCTIVE FACILITATION

retroactive inhibition: see *inhibition/retroactive*.

retrobulbar: *adj* 1. of the dorsal side of the medulla. 2. behind the eyeball

retroflex: *adj* 1. bent abruptly backward. 2. (*psychol.*) pertaining to beneficial conditions (*rare*).

retrogenesis: *n*. a hypothesis that a new growth process does not develop out of a fully developed structure but out of undifferentiated structure e.g., further growth does not begin at the end of a plant stem in leaf or fruit, but from buds that originate on the stem lower down ➤It is hypothesized that this rule holds also for **behavioral development**

retrograde: *adj* 1. moving backward or in a reverse direction 2. degenerating.

retrogression: *n*. meeting a presently unsatisfactory situation by behavior found satisfying at an earlier period in development ➤Preferred by some as avoiding the psychoanalytic implications of *regression*.

retrospection: *n* systematically reviewing an experience as soon after its occurrence as possible and making verbal report thereon, at least to oneself ➤By some it is held to be the only possible kind of *introspection*.

retrospective falsification: see *falsification/retrospective*.

return sweep: the movement of the eyes in reading from the end of one line to the beginning of another

reverberation: *n*. the back-and-forth reflection of a wave form in a confined space

reverie: *n* a state in which the train of thought or of images is little directed purposefully, and in which one is relatively insensible to external happenings ➤*Reverie*

may have a single coherent object but does not have a theme: e.g., one may think about the old homestead, its discomforts, the joys one experienced there, how it has fared, etc. without these "thoughts" having a "theme." In a *daydream*, there is said to be a theme, even when the objects change and even though the theme may be difficult to discern.—*Var. reverie*.

reversal/cue: see *cue reversal*.

reversal formation = reaction formation.

reversal/(mirror): see *mirror reversal*.

reversibility: *n*. the property of a sequence that can be followed in backward order A thinking sequence is distinguished from a stimulus-response chain by this property.

reversible figure: see *figure/reversible*.

reversible perspective: see *perspective/alternating*.

reversion: *n*. 1. inheritance, or manifestation, of a recessive trait that was not manifest in the immediate parents 2. = *atavism* (not *recom.*) 3. = *regression* (2) or (3).—*v.* *revert*.

review: *n*. a re-examination or study of material previously studied, whether teacher-led or self-directed.

revival = recall or reproduction.

reward: *n* a satisfaction-yielding stimulus or stimulus object that is obtained upon the successful performance of a task (which may be self- or other-imposed) e.g., a food pellet delivered when the animal depresses a certain lever, a scholarship for the best academic record. ➤It is established that the rewarded act or response has a statistical likelihood of being repeated and learned (*cp.* law of **effect*), but this is not a necessary part of its definition

The term **satisfaction** formerly had mentalistic overtones but is now often employed as in the above definition for an objectively describable fact (See *satisfaction*) Some authors prefer the term **reinforcement** to **reward** because the latter seems to have *anthropomorphic* or *mentalistic* connotation. But neither its etymology nor its common usage has such a connotation Moreover, there seems need for both terms, reinforcement and reward, the former in its original meaning in classical conditioning (1), the latter as above defined for instrumental conditioning (2). To use reinforcement for the two operationally distinct procedures is a flagrant case of **theory-begging**.

But reinforcement is a neologism, is longer and therefore more impressive, hence, has been used instead of **reward** in most discussions and in most combination terms. *Primary reward*, e.g., is so much more frequently called **primary *reinforcement** that it must be so listed in this dictionary,

though every criterion except frequency cries out against it

Unless qualified, reward means POSITIVE REWARD. But see reward/negative.

reward/conditioned = reward/secondary.

reward/delayed: see DELAYED REWARD REACTION under delayed response.

reward expectancy: (*E. C. Tolman*) the hypothesized process aroused in an animal when it perceives the circumstances that have regularly been associated with a reward. The expectancy manifests itself in searching behavior when the reward is withheld

reward/extraneous: a reward that has, for the subject, no intrinsic or logical relation with the performance rewarded. \rightarrow *Syn* EXTRINSIC REWARD—*Contr. w* intrinsic *reward. There is no clear way of determining whether a given reward is extraneous, and rewards at first extraneous often become intrinsic for a given learner

reward/intrinsic: a reward so closely associated with the successful performance of a task that, for a given subject, it cannot be separated or distinguished from the end state \rightarrow The intrinsic reward seems to coincide or overlap with the goal, though the connotation of the term is not the same. No clear criterion distinguishes an intrinsic from an extraneous *reward.

reward/negative: the unsatisfactory stimulus or stimulus situation that is experienced when the performance of a task is unsuccessful \rightarrow The negative reward may be either extraneous or intrinsic.—*Syn.* punishment (but negative reward has more specific connotations and is preferred for experimental descriptions); reinforcement/negative (common but not *recom.*)

reward/positive: a term used to emphasize sharply a contrast with negative *reward. Reward, if not qualified as *negative*, is considered to be positive.—See reward.

reward/primary: a stimulus object that is satisfying to an animal without its having to learn to like it; an innately satisfying stimulus. \rightarrow In experimental work with animals, food, drink, and sex objects are most often employed as primary rewards. Various escape responses seem unlearned, but whether *escape* is a primary reward is disputed.—*Syn.* reinforcement/primary (which see).

reward/secondary: a reward that has become a source of satisfaction through learning, usually (perhaps always) from association with another object or stimulus situation that is satisfactory.—*Syn.* reinforcement/secondary.

reward/sedative: a reward that brings to an end a cycle of goal-seeking activity and

does not stimulate the individual to begin another—*Ant* STIMULATING REWARD

reward situation: one in which satisfaction can be attained only after performing a task which in itself is not sufficiently attractive to be undertaken.—*Syn.* extraneous *reward situation

reward/token: an object or state of affairs that has no intrinsic rewarding value but serves as a rewarding or reinforcing stimulus e.g., a poker chip for a chimpanzee who has learned that he can exchange it for food

r_g = (*C. Hull*) fractional *antedating goal response.

rhathymia (*rə·thī'mi ə*) *n.* a factor, found by factor analysis of extraversion-introversion questionnaires, that correlates with carefree happy-go-lucky behavior

Rh (blood) factor: an agglutinating factor (so named because first found in the red cells of the rhesus monkey) present in the blood of about 85 per cent of humans. It causes antibody formation if introduced into blood lacking it, i.e., into RH NEGATIVE blood \rightarrow An RH POSITIVE fetus causes antibody formation in an Rh negative mother. This generally produces transfusion reactions in later Rh positive fetuses, with resulting pathology in the offspring (specific abortions, stillbirths, and possibly mental deficiency).

rheo-: combining forming meaning *a flow, a current*.

rheobase: *n.* the strength of direct current just sufficient to excite a nerve or muscle—See chronaxie.—*Var.* rheobasis.

rheoscopic: *adj.* pertaining to methods of observing the rapidly moving, as by slow-motion photography, etc.

rheostat: *n.* a sliding resistance in an electrical current regulating its strength

rheotropism or rheotaxis: *n.* a tropistic response to the flow of water; a turning in line with the direction of flow

rhinencephalon (*rī'nən·sef'ə·lon*): *n.* the olfactory bulb and a portion of the forebrain in the lateral *fissure.—*Syn.* OLFATORY BRAIN.—*adj.* rhinencephalic (*-sef'al'ik*)

rhino-: combining form meaning *nose, nasal*.

rho or ρ . coefficient of correlation for squared rank differences:

$$\rho = 1 - \frac{6\sum D^2}{N(N^2 - 1)}$$

rhodopsin (*rō·dop'sin*) = visual purple. rhombencephalon (*rom'ben·sef'ə·lon*): *n.* the hindbrain.

rhythm: *n.* the periodic recurrence of groups within a series. \rightarrow The smaller groups constitute *gestalts* or wholes, each filling a determinate interval, so that a perceived

rhythm may also be characterized as a repetition of intervals. The grouped items may be stimuli, percepts, or movements. In many rhythms, the groups are composed of a stressed (or accented) and one or more unstressed items, and what is repeated is the pattern of stresses, all else being subject to change—*adj* **rhythmic(al)**.

rhythm/subjective = **accent/subjective**. **RI** = **retroactive** ***inhibition**.

rickets: *n* a deficiency disease in children, marked by faulty bone development—*adj* **rickety**.

riddance reflex: any of the reflex or reflex-like movements that eliminate a painful stimulus

Ridgway colors: an outmoded system of color names originally designed for identifying the plumage colors of birds.

right: *adj* 1. correct, conforming to any prescribed standard, but esp to esthetic or moral prescription 2. pertaining to that side of an animal which lies to the south when it faces the rising sun—*Syn* **dextral**, pertaining to the right side; **dextrad**, toward or placed on the right side

right-and-wrong cases/method of = **constant-stimulus method**.

right-and-wrong test: see **McNaughten test**.

right associates procedure: a much-used procedure in the study of **learning** and **retention**. Items (usually verbal) are presented in pairs for learning, then the first of each pair (usually not in the original series order) is presented for a brief time and the subject endeavors to reproduce the second. The score is the number of successes or of **retained members**.—*Syn* (*Ger*) **TREFFERMETHODE**, **PAIRED ASSOCIATES**

righting reflex or **response**: see **static reflex**.

righting reflex/visual: see **visual righting reflex**.

rigid: *adj* 1. stiff; unyielding, inflexible. 2. logically precise; of a proposition that does not permit of variation. 3. (of muscles) tense.—See **rigidity**.

rigidity: *n* 1. (*physiol.*) a state of strong and continued muscular contraction 2. relative inability to change one's action or attitude when the objective conditions demand it; clinging to a no-longer-appropriate way of acting or feeling ➤ Rigidity may be **cognitive**, esp. **perceptual**—i.e., it may be an inability to perceive things differently even when the objective conditions have changed. Rigidity may also be **affective**, or it may show itself in **overt action**. Lewin makes rigidity a property of the **barriers in life space**, but the observable fact is the lack of change in behavior—*Distg. fr.* **perseveration**, which is the continua-

tion of a response actually going on, whereas rigidity is resistance to undertaking a new kind of response. The existence of a generalized trait of rigidity is questioned

rigidity/decerebrate: a condition, resulting from surgical removal of the cerebrum, in which all or nearly all the skeletal muscles are contracted

rigidity/hypnotic: a hypnosis-induced state of more or less general muscular contraction, so that the person's body is stiff—*Cp.* **cataplexy**.

riot: *n* a disorderly outbreak in which three or more persons assembled together respond in common to some occurrence—*adj* **riotous**.—*pers n.* **riotist**, **rioter**.

ripen: *v* to mature.

risk level: the percentage of samples that may be expected by chance to fall outside the **fiducial limits**; a measure of the risk that the value of a statistic is affected by chance ➤ A 5 per cent level of risk means that in 5 cases in 100 a statistic greater or less than the limits may be expected by chance. The term is proposed (by Joseph Royce) as a substitute for **CONFIDENCE LEVEL**, which is confusing. The risk level increases as the percentage of chance cases increases, whereas the confidence level decreases as the percentage increases.—See **fiducial limits**.

rite: *n* a prescribed form for conducting a ceremony, esp a religious ceremony. ➤ Not a good synonym for **stereotyped behavior** (but **ritual** is so used)

ritual: *n* 1. a code or system of rites and ceremonies to be performed at intervals and regarded as having religious or other special significance e.g., the rituals of initiation in primitive societies or in secret societies 2. the order and manner of carrying out a child's training when regarded by the parent as almost inviolate, or the activities demanded by a child as a "necessary" part of the daily routine. 3. the senseless, repeated behaviors (other than **tics**) that are part of **obsessive-compulsive reactions**. 4. any stereotyped behavior that is not directly **adjustive** but that protects (or seems to protect) the individual against internal conflict, or stereotyped behavior that serves (or seems to serve) a **social** purpose e.g., the preening of birds in courtship; the elaborate cleaning, filling, and lighting of a pipe under mild stress conditions.

rivalry: *n* the attempt to get or to do the same thing as well as others, but without direct conflict.—*Distg. fr.* **competition**, **jealousy**.

rivalry/envious: a struggle to obtain something possessed by another, or to obtain one as good or better.—*Distg. fr.* **rivalry/jealous**.

rivalry/jealous: an attempt to equal or surpass another person, motivated by fear of losing the affection or respect of a third person—See **jealousy**.

rivalry/neural: see **neural rivalry**.

rivalry/retinal or **/visual**: see **retinal rivalry**.

rivalry/sibling: rivalry between sibs.

➤The apparent rivalry for excellence being often merely a rather transparent cover for jealous desire to usurp a sib's place in the affection of a parent, the two terms **sibling rivalry** and **sibling jealousy** are unfortunately often confounded.—See **rivalry/jealous**.

RL = *Reiz-Limen*, *Ger.* for stimulus threshold.

RMS = root-mean-square.

Ro: symbol for the original response that was made to the indifferent stimulus before it was conditioned.

robot (*rō'bōt*). *n.* 1. a machine capable of performing most human functions 2. a person acting like a machine; or one reduced to carrying out only machine functions

R occurrence = response occurrence.

rods or **retinal rods**: rod-shaped structures in the retina, which are believed to be the specific receptors for gray or achromatic visual qualities at low intensities. ➤*Cp* **retinal cones**, which are believed to be the specific receptors for daylight intensities, both colored and achromatic. There are no rods in the fovea.

rods of Corti: minute rodlike structures forming the arches in the organ of *Corti in the inner ear—*Syn.* **PILLARS OF CORTI**.

rod vision: vision in which only the rods function, the cones of the retina not participating.—*Syn.* **twilight vision**, **scotopic vision**.

Rolandic fissure = fissure/central.

role: *n.* 1. the part played by an actor

➤The part as actually played (hence, depending on the actor), and the part as written down (in ancient times, literally on a roll), lead to two distinct extensions of the idea in (2) and (3). 2. the function played by an individual in a group, the individual's characteristic kind of contribution to a group: it is the *role* of the most intelligent person to correct errors 3. the behavior that is characteristic and expected of the occupant of a defined position in the group: the *role* of the chairman or of the secretary. ➤Undoubtedly, *role* (2) is affected by *role* (3), and vice versa, but the two represent distinct concepts. The one depends on the personality in relation to the group, the other on social or cultural expectations—*Var* **role**.

role conflict: the situation in which a per-

son is expected to play two **roles** which, it seems to him, cannot be harmonized e.g., it is a common adolescent predicament that it is impossible to play the part of the almost-adult person he is, and yet be obedient to parental injunctions

role-playing: *n.* 1. performing a **role** (2) or (3). 2. acting according to a **role** that is not one's own, imitating a **role** 3. a method of studying the nature of a certain **role** by acting out its concrete details in a contrived situation that permits of better and more objective observation ➤E.g., one may "act out" the **role** of a mother punishing her child, spontaneously supplying the cause of punishment and the manner thereof. The **role** may be suggested by oneself or by another. In psychotherapy, **role-playing** is used in a variety of ways to discover how the client conceives of certain important social **roles** and how he believes he functions therein, to help the individual gain insight into the conduct of others who have a certain **role** to play in real life, to give practice in more adequate ways of fulfilling a **role**, and (in play therapy) to effect a catharsis. It is also used as an educational device, e.g., in leadership training

romanticism: *n.* a highly general attitude toward life and toward artistic expression that emphasizes freedom, spontaneity, the value of feeling and of fantasy. ➤The romantic attitude is generally contrasted with the **CLASSIC**, with its emphasis on form, symmetry, and the due expression of feeling under rules. It is by no means clear that the general attitude is psychologically unitary—that, e.g., there is a correlation between a romantic attitude toward marriage and appreciation of Brahms. The contrast between **Dionysian** and **Apollonian** attitudes perhaps better expresses the distinction

Romberg sign or **symptom**: falling or excessive swaying when trying to stand with feet together and eyes shut ➤It is a sign of extensive damage to the nervous system, esp. in the posterior column of the spinal cord (See **locomotor ataxia**.) But it may also be hysterical or functional.

root: *n.* 1. (*math*) a number which, multiplied by itself the indicated number of times, gives a certain other number ➤Thus, 4 is the third root of 64. When no ordinal number is indicated, the second or square root is meant. 2. (*neurol*) a bundle of fibers leaving or joining a central portion of the nervous system.

root conflict = **nuclear problem**.

rooting reflex: head-turning and mouth-opening movements in an infant when his cheek is stroked.

root-mean-square or **RMS**: the square root of the sum of the several values

squared, divided by the number of values.

$$\sqrt{\frac{\sum X^2}{N}}$$

When the values are deviations from the mean, the RMS equals the standard deviation.

root/spinal: see **spinal root**.

Rorschach = **Rorschach test**.

Rorschach category: a phrase used in this dictionary to avoid repeating the longer expression a category used in the Rorschach test to classify the content reported by the subject when instructed to tell what he "sees on each card, or anything that might be presented there"

Rorschach ranking test: a modification of the Rorschach test in which the subject is asked, for each of the inkblot cards, to rank nine possible responses in an order from "best"—i.e., most descriptive of the card—to "worst"

Rorschach test: a projective test utilizing 10 cards, printed with bilaterally symmetrical inkblots, to which the subject responds by telling what he "sees on each card, or anything that might be presented there" ➤He is later systematically questioned, in a loosely prescribed fashion, about his responses In interpretation, no single element or category of response is given a fixed significance apart from its relation to the whole response, and the test is said to be diagnostic of personality as a whole Each category of response, nonetheless, is taken to reflect—other things being equal—the operation of certain personality traits

Rosanoff test: see **Kent-Rosanoff Test**.

Rosenzweig P-F Study = **Picture-Frustration Study/Rosenzweig**.

rostral: *adj* pertaining to the beak, hence, to the head end of an animal

rotary-pursuit task: a **pursuit-reaction** test in which the task is to move an indicator to conform to the motion of an irregularly rotating object

rotation: *n* 1. motion about a center or axis 2. (*factor anal*) the process of moving the factor axes in such a way that a larger number of points will fall on the hyperplanes; a change in the position of the factor axes such that they more closely represent the correlation coefficients of the matrix.

rotation/oblique: (*factor anal*) a rotation of the factor axes such that they meet at acute angles In this case, the factors correlate with each other and a second-order *factor can be extracted—*Cp* rotation/orthogonal.

rotation/orthogonal: (*factor anal*) a rotation of the factor axes so that they meet at right angles The correlation between such factors is zero

rotation perception: the experience induced when the rate or direction of rotation of a person's body is altered Any marked change in the rate causes movement in the fluids of the semicircular *canals and thus excites the receptors therefrom Slowing of the rate induces an illusion of rotation in the opposite direction

rote learning: see **learning/rote**.

Rotter board (*rō'tar*) a device used in the study of level of *aspiration. It imposes a perceptual-motor task insusceptible to any considerable modification by learning or incentive and in which the subject's "success" is controlled by the experimenter

roughness: *n* 1. the percept resulting when tactual stimuli are of contrasting intensity and the several sensations fuse only incompletely 2. = **TONAL ROUGHNESS**, the percept when there is rapid and irregular alternation of intensity in a tone

rounding off: (*stat*) discarding one or more digits to the right of a specified digit. The specified digit is then increased by one or left unchanged according to a rule ➤A common rule is to increase the last-place digit by one if the dropped number is more than 5, to keep it unchanged if the dropped number is less than 5, if the dropped figure is exactly 5, the last-place number is increased if odd, left unchanged if even

round window: see **window/round**.

row: see **column**.

rpm = revolutions per minute. (Also **RPM**)

rps = revolutions per second.

RQ = **recovery quotient**.

RS = reinforcing stimulus (see **reinforcement**)

R/S ratio: (*B F Skinner*) the ratio between the magnitude of the response (R) and the intensity of the stimulus (S)

RT = reaction time.

***R_t* or *r_t*:** symbol for tetrachoric *correlation coefficient

***R* technique:** see ***R* correlation**.

Rubin's (goblet) figure: an ambiguous *figure that can be seen either as a goblet or as two facial profiles

rubric (*ru'brnk*) *n* a heading, hence, a division or classification it does not belong under this **rubric**

rudiment: *n* 1. the unfinished, the undeveloped, hence, 2. the simple beginnings of a subject of study, the elements the rudiments of psychology 3. (*biol*) an organ arrested at an early stage of its development—*Cp* vestige.—*adj* rudimentary.

Ruffini corpuscle: a branched-nerve end organ found chiefly in subcutaneous tissue. It is believed to mediate warmth sensations.—*Syn* **RUFFINI CYLINDER**

Ruffini papillary endings: nerve endings,

in the papillary layer of the skin, which are believed to mediate pressure sensations.

—*Syn* RUFFINI PLUMES

rule: *n* a guide for action; a standing order covering many specific cases but of relatively limited range ➤ In science, rule is to be distinguished from law and from canon. It is usually a comparatively rough working principle, lacking complete rational or empirical support, but useful as a tentative guide to action

rumor: *n* an unverified report or account of an event that circulates chiefly by word of mouth

run: *n* 1. (*exper.*) a single presentation of a series of stimuli or tasks, or the single performance of a prescribed task, a trial. 2. (*stat*) one performance of an operation or series of operations that is capable of repetition e.g., examining the data for the

highest and lowest value and casting them out, then repeating —*v* 3. (*animal psychol*) to expose an animal repeatedly to an experimental situation (esp., to a maze), hence, to train an animal the rats were *run* ten days in a T maze

runway: *n* (*animal psychol*) a pathway leading from a starting box to a goal box ➤ Detours or blind alleys may lead off from the runway It may be elevated or enclosed, in both cases restricting the animal. Locomotion may be of any sort, including swimming

rut: *n* 1. copulation, esp of infrahuman animals 2. the breeding season 3. a narrow groove or furrow in the ground, hence, a fixed and narrow routine, confinement of ideas, feelings, or actions to a narrow range. —*Cp* stereotype.

R variable = response variable.

S

S: 1. = (*ital*) subject (in an experiment). (*pl* *Ss*) 2. = stimulus. 3. = sensory intensity (2), when R = stimulus 4. = space factor (see abilities/primary mental) 5. = (*Ror, ital*) white space response 6. = (*psychophys*) standard stimulus.

S_D or **D** = drive stimulus.

S_G = (*C. Hull*) goal *stimulus.

s: 1. = sensation. (*pl* *ss*) 2. (*stat*) the standard *deviation from any point in the distribution, or from any point except the mean 3. (*psychophys*) the variable stimulus; any value of the variable stimulus (Also written *V*). 4. (*C. Hull*) the neurophysiological afferent impulse evoked by the stimulus, esp when that impulse continues after the cessation of the stimulus (= PERSEVERATIVE STIMULUS TRACE) 5. (*C. Spearman*) special ability (see ability)

s' = (*C. Hull*) stimulus trace.

s_G = (*C. Hull*) FRACTIONAL GOAL STIMULUS, a proprioceptive stimulus resulting from a fractional *antedating goal response, *r_G*.

sabotage: *n* malicious destruction of machinery by those using it, hence, any underhanded or deliberate attempt by a participant to obstruct an operation or enterprise

sabotage/masochistic: (*psychoan*) any kind of openly destructive or deliberately obstructive behavior, the underlying motive of which is to bring punishment upon oneself

saccadic movement (*sə·kad'ik*): a quick jump of the eye from one fixation point

to another, as in reading ➤ *Contr w* the slower pursuit movement in following a moving object, and with the perch during which the eye is at rest. During saccadic movement, the eye is nearly or quite blind. **saccadic time:** the sum, for a given reading unit, of the time intervals during which the eye is in movement, as contrasted with the sum of fixation times.

sacculi (*sak'ul*): *n.* (*anat*) the smaller of the two sacs in the vestibule of the inner ear —*Var* sacculus (*-yə·ləs*) —*adj* sacculate.

sacral (*sāk'rəl*): *adj* pertaining to the sacrum, or to the region of the sacrum

sacral division: an anatomic division of the autonomic nervous system ➤ Functionally, the sacral and the cranial divisions are often grouped together and contrasted with the thoracolumbar (or sympathetic) division. —See autonomic nervous system.

sacred: *adj* 1. pertaining, or belonging, to the divine or to worship of the divine; hence, 2. not to be lightly or frivolously dealt with. ➤ The SACRED DISEASE is an old term for the *grand mal* form of epilepsy.

sacrum (*sāk'rəm*). *n* (*anat*) the thick triangular bone, composed of five fused vertebrae, at the lower end of the spinal column. It joins with the hipbones to form the back of the pelvis —*adj* sacral.

sadism: *n* 1. the tendency to associate sexual satisfaction with the infliction of pain upon another. ➤ In some cases the infliction of pain itself yields satisfaction, in others it is a necessary preliminary to other forms of sexual activity —*Syn* active al-

golagnia.—*Ant.* masochism. 2. loosely and generally, love of being cruel, the compulsive tendency to vent aggression and destructiveness upon another person ➤ Vindictiveness, exploitation, humiliation, or frustration of another may substitute for, or be added to, the infliction of physical pain on another. Overt sexual satisfaction may or may not accompany these behaviors.—*adj* sadistic.—*pers n* sadist.

sadism/anal: (*psychoan*) proneness to cruelty that has its origin in the infant's resentment of punishment inflicted during toilet training

sadism/inverted: the active repression of strong sadistic tendencies. It manifests itself as the fear and shunning of any conscious expression of hostility or aggressiveness, or as inertia or hopelessness.

sadism/oral: see oral sadism.

sado-masochism: *n* the tendency to both sadism and masochism.

safety device: (*K Horney*) an expedient whereby a neurotic attempts to cope with the hostility of his environment; more generally, an indirect way of protecting oneself from threat ➤ Many normal tendencies carried to excess (e.g., assertiveness) are interpreted as safety devices—*Cp.* defense mechanism (more specific) and style of life.

sagittal (saj'i·təl)· *adj* (fr *L*, arrow) (*anat*) 1. pertaining to the arrow-shaped suture between the two parietal bones of the skull 2. pertaining to the plane which, passing through the sagittal suture, divides the body into right and left halves; or to any plane parallel to this plane

sagittal axis: (*optics*) the line that runs from the center of the retina through the center of the lens and pupil and projects into the field of vision

sagittal fissure: the large fissure separating the two cerebral hemispheres

St. Vitus' dance = chorea/Sydenham's.

salience: *n* 1. (*W Stern*) the degree to which an experience stands out sharply and is relatively disconnected from the rest of experience—*Ant* embeddedness. 2. the relative prominence of certain parts of the psychological field in relation to other parts ➤ Salience is not intensity or strength, it is distinctiveness and a sort of immediately perceived importance—*adj* salient.

salivary: *adj* pertaining to saliva or its production

Salpetrière school (sal pet'ri-är')· an early school of psychopathology founded by Charcot. It was especially interested in hypnosis

salpingectomy (sal'pin·jek'tə·mi)· *n* cutting or tying off the Fallopian tubes, the ducts that carry the egg cell into the uterus ➤ This is the simplest surgical method of

contraception in women. It corresponds with vasectomy for men—*Syn* TUBECTOMY, FALLECTOMY

saltatory (sal'tə·tôr-i)· *adj* pertaining to leaping or dancing ➤ SALTATORY GROWTH or DEVELOPMENT proceeds by sudden "leaps," rather than by many small changes which summate SALTATORY SPASMS are clonic contractions that cause the patient to leap or jump—*n* saltation.

same-group procedure: an experimental plan or design in which a group acts as its own control. ➤ A common example is the ABBA pattern in which one notes changes in the dependent variable after periods in which the treatment variable is applied (condition A) or not applied (condition B).

sameness/trait of: (*H A Murray*) adherence to certain places, people, and modes of conduct; persistence of purpose, consistency of conduct, rigidity of habits

sample: *n* a part of a population which, for the purpose in hand, is taken as representative of the whole population, so that certain conclusions based on the sample will be valid for the whole population ➤ Population is construed very broadly, it may be persons, objects, operations, events, scores or values of a variable, which for the purpose are considered as a group or set. The kinds of conclusions that can validly be drawn depend upon the nature of the population (which is itself always a sample of some larger population) and upon the way the sample is drawn, this is the province of SAMPLING THEORY—*Distg* fr selection, which is a choice according to a known property or attribute—*v* sample.

Sampling is interchangeable with sample in many compounds

sample/adequate: a sample large enough for the accuracy required, although not necessarily representative or free from bias.

sample bias: any factor in the method of drawing a sample that lessens its representative character ➤ Eg, in a sample of the offspring of a group of white rats, one rat might be taken from each litter. Since litters differ in size, the offspring of relatively infertile parents will be (for most purposes) OVERREPRESENTED, and bias is present. Or if the experimenter always takes the rat nearest at hand, he will have overrepresentation of those rats who most often approach the front of the cage. Bias does not here have the connotation of emotional prejudice, though such prejudice is one form of sample bias

sample group = sample.

sample interview: an interview with an individual who forms part of a sample ➤ It is not an interview regarded as typical

sample/matched: a sample so drawn as to have the same characteristics, in every respect believed to affect **representativeness**, as another sample. It will commonly have, as a minimum, the same **range**, **mean**, and **standard *deviation** in respect to any variable believed to affect the representativeness.

sample overlap: the range of values or scores common to two or more samples of the same population.

sample/random: see **random sample**.

sample/representative: see **sampling/representative**.

sample/selected = selected group (2, 3).

sample space: a geometrical representation in which the criteria used in defining a sample constitute the dimensions of a "space." Any item "within this space" may represent the space. Thus, if the sample space is constituted by "women who wear jodhpurs," the sample item may wear either wool or silk jodhpurs.

sample/stratified: see **sampling/stratified**.

sample/time: a sample drawn by taking all the observable data that fall within a given time (or a number of times), and chosen to represent the variable in question. e.g., the number of times a speaker says "er-aw" during the first, the middle, and the last 5 minutes of a 2-hour speech.

sample/work: see **work sample**.

sampling: *n* the process of drawing a sample. ➤ **SAMPLE THEORY** is a consideration of the principles involved in drawing such a sample as permits valid inference to be made. It rests primarily upon **probability theory**, since all sampling (as contrasted with **selection**) involves **chance**.—See **sampling/representative** and **sampling/random**.

sampling/area: see **area sampling**.

sampling/behavior: recording precisely what a subject is doing at prescribed times, so chosen as to yield a **representative *sample** of the occasions and circumstances of the subject's life.

sampling/block: 1. grouping the units to be investigated into certain important categories (which must together include all the population), then taking a sample from each category or "block." ➤ This general meaning includes **area sampling** and **stratified *sampling**. 2. taking a sample from each contiguous geographical area that contains the population.—*Syn* **area sampling**.

sampling/controlled: sampling in which some control other than chance is exercised over the inclusion of items in the sample: e.g., **area sampling** or **stratified *sampling**.—*Syn*. **DIRECT SAMPLING**.

sampling/direct = sampling/controlled.

sampling/disproportional: sampling in which the number of cases drawn from each of the various strata (see **sampling/stratified**) is not proportional to the number of units in the strata.

sampling/domal: see **domal sampling**.

sampling/double: use of two or more methods of sample selection at different levels of an investigation.—*Syn* **MIXED SAMPLING**.

sampling error: see **error/sampling**.

sampling/extensive: in achievement testing, the use of a wide variety of items covering many subtopics. ➤ *Contr w.* **INTENSIVE SAMPLING**, in which fewer subtopics are covered with many items devoted to each.

sampling/intensive: see **sampling/extensive**.

sampling population: the population (which see) from which a sample is to be drawn. ➤ The population consists of individual items each of which has a chance to be drawn for the sample. The **universe** consists of all those individual items which conform to the criterion by which the population is marked off or defined. E.g., the population might be all sophomores in X College, but conclusions might be sought concerning the **universe** of all college sophomores. This is in effect to say that a population is itself an areal or stratified sample of a universe from which a smaller sample is operationally drawn.

sampling/proportional: drawing a sample in which all significant elements are represented in the same proportion in which they occur in the **statistical *universe**.

sampling/purposive: selection of a portion of the population that has, in respect to one or more characteristics already statistically known, the same average (or other measures) as the whole population.

sampling/quota: drawing a certain proportion of items from a set of subgroups constituting the population.—*Ch* **area sampling**, **stratified *sampling**. ➤ Unless the subgroups are constituted by a criterion that is independent of the variable being tested (which is seldom true), the sample loses in representativeness.

sampling/random: drawing a sample by chance, i.e., in such a way that every item in the population has an equal and independent chance of being included in the sample. ➤ The term comes close to being redundant since **sample** usually means a part taken at **random**, as contrasted with a **selection**. But some sampling methods combine selection and randomness (see, e.g., **controlled *sampling**, **area sampling**, **stratified *sampling**). **Random sampling** may be restricted to sampling that involves *only* random choice (*syn* **SIMPLE**).

SAMPLING), or may be used (with qualifying expression) for the degree to which only random choice prevails in a sampling procedure

sampling/representative: taking a sample that accurately depicts what is true of the population from which the sample is drawn; taking a sample that includes in due proportion or frequency every relevant or required characteristic of the whole, drawing a sample that has the same distribution of scores as the entire population → All samples are by definition *designed* to be representative. If it is not to be redundant, **representative sampling** must refer to the extent to which a sample is *truly* representative

sampling servo: a mechanism that measures error in a process at regular intervals and applies a correction proportional to the error—*Syn.* DEFINITE CORRECTION SERVO.

sampling/situational: see **situational sampling**.

sampling stability: When successive samples drawn according to a consistent plan give the same result, the sampling is regarded as having stability—*Cp.* sample/adequate.

sampling/stratified: dividing the population to be surveyed into a number of non-overlapping classes or categories which together include all cases, followed by taking cases at random from within the categories, the number from each category being proportional to the total number therein.

sampling theory: see **sample** and **sampling**.

sampling variability: the extent to which a series of samples differs by chance from a truly random *sample. It is estimated from the standard deviation of the series

sanction: *n.* 1. permission for, or social approval of, a proposed act. 2. (usually in the plural) penalties for violation of legal and social imperatives (or rewards for conformity)

sanguine temperament: a very ancient classification for a personality characterized by warmth, ardor, and hopefulness or optimism. It was originally supposed that the blood (*L. sanguis*) was the cause of this type of behavior

sanity: *n.* a prescientific term for the normal mental condition of the human individual—*Ant.* insanity (which see)—*adj.* sane.

Sanson images = Purkinje-Sanson images.

sapid (sap'id) *adj.* capable of exciting the sense of taste

Sapphism = Lesbianism.

sarcasm: *n.* the use of bitter, caustic, contemptuous, or stinging remarks, often in the form of ironical statements

S-A-T (es-ā-tē). 1. = Schol Ability

Tests. 2. = Scholastic Aptitude Test (of CEEB)

satiation (sā'shi-ā'shən): *n.* 1. full gratification of an appetite or, more generally, of a need or desire; the providing of a needed object so completely that appetite or desire is extinguished, or the state of the organism when such gratification has been attained. 2. a state of relative insensitivity to stimulation that follows exposure to a succession of closely related stimuli—*Syn.* SATIETY (sə-ti'ə-ti), (for 2) SATIATION EFFECT (*prefd.*)—*v.* satiate.

satisfaction: *n.* 1. the state of an organism when the currently dominant motivation tendencies have attained their goal; or the attaining of such a state. 2. the feeling state of a person who has gratified his appetites and desires. → The word is difficult to define without circularity. what is a goal except a satisfaction? E. L. Thorndike, using the term SATISFIER, spoke of a state or condition "which the animal does nothing to avoid, often doing things which maintain or renew it."—*Ant.* annoyance.—*Cp.* reward, reinforcement, valence.—*v.* satisfy.

satisfier: *n.* an external state leading to satisfaction, which see—*Ant.* annoyer.

saturated test: a test that has a high factor loading (i.e., that correlates highly) with a certain factor.

saturation: *n.* 1. = color saturation. 2. (*factor anal.*) the degree to which a test is loaded with a given factor—See factor loading. 3. (*chem.*) the degree to which a liquid has absorbed or dissolved a chemical substance

satyriasis (sat'i-rī'ə-sis). *n.* abnormally strong sex desire in men.—*Cp.* nymphomania.—*pers.* *n.* SATYROMANIAC

saving method or procedure: an experimental procedure that measures strength of retention by decrease in time, in errors, or in number of trials needed for relearning, as compared with the original learning—*Distg.* fr. retained members method.

S-B: *abbr.* for Stanford-Binet intelligence test.

Sc: 1. = CS, the conditioned stimulus. 2. = stimulus component

scalability: *n.* 1. capability of being represented as a regular progression of quantities, or of being assigned a place on such a progression → It is almost an axiom that everything that exists can be scaled, i.e., measured, if enough effort is given to it. Hence, this meaning gives way to the following highly specialized meaning. 2. a characteristic of the items of a test or test battery that makes it possible, knowing the scores individuals make on the test as a whole, to predict their response to any single item. This characteristic can only be

determined for a given population; a battery possessing scalability for college students might not have it for high-school freshmen or for the general population.

➤ Scalability is found when all the items under consideration reflect the same (and only the same) variability in the persons being tested. the items then differ only in their difficulty, or in something that parallels difficulty. Thus, if a series of problems that differ in computation difficulty for fourth-graders are completely uninfluenced by differences in reading difficulty, motivation, understanding of the task, etc., and if "computation" is for these pupils a single-variable task, then knowing that a pupil answered a total of 14 right enables us to say just *which* items (with an allowance for chance) were right or wrong. To the extent that this is not true, the test or the item is not scalable.—*Syn* unidimensionality.—*adj* scalable.

scala media (skā'la mē'di-ə) the smallest tube of the cochlea, containing the organ of *Corti.—*Syn* COCHLEAR CANAL.

scalar analysis: the procedure that emphasizes finding the place on a scale occupied by a given variable ➤ Specifically applied to motivation, it seeks to determine the strength of a particular motive in a particular person. It contrasts with vector analysis, which seeks to discover the direction of effect, and what the motivating force accomplishes.

scalar product or value: (*stat*) the product of the length of vector *a*, multiplied by the length of vector *b*, multiplied by the cosine of the angular separation of the vectors. If the two vectors are of unit length, the scalar value is the cosine of the angle. If the vectors are test *vectors, the scalar value represents the correlation between the two tests.

scala tympani (tim'pə-ni): a spiral tube in the cochlea, filled with a fluid and connecting with the scala vestibuli.—*Syn*. tympanic *canal.

scala vestibuli (ves'tib'ū-li) a spiral tube in the cochlea filled with the fluid that receives the acoustic vibrations from the stapes and communicates them to the organ of *Corti.—*Syn* VESTIBULAR CANAL.

scale: *n* 1. any device for determining the magnitude or quantity of an object or event of any sort, a device for assigning a number or numeral that will indicate how much of something there is; a measuring device that provides a set of standards (numbered according to certain working rules) with which to compare the object to be measured, in order to assign to it a number or mathematical value that represents its magnitude ➤ The term is of wide applicability.

a scale of some sort is involved in every measurement or estimate. Implicit in every case is a set of rules for assigning the numbers or values it is these rules that give meaning to the numbers. The objects may be perceptual or conceptual. The following definitions are specializations of the general concept. 2. a representation of magnitude or quantity by a series of numbered spatial intervals. e.g., a yardstick, a thermometer. 3. a physical device that performs some or all the operations called for by the rule, and displays the numbers to be assigned to the object. e.g., a voltmeter, a clock, a Geiger counter ➤ Such a device is properly an instrument embodying a scale. 4. a series of objects numbered to show the magnitude of each, the object to be measured being assigned the same number as the standard object to which it is closest in magnitude ➤ The standard objects may be conceptual, as may be the objects to be compared. E.g., a list of legal offenses, arranged and numbered in order of the severity with which they are punished, is a scale of legal seriousness. 5. a series of test items, tasks, or questions, each of which has been given a number or score value on the basis of empirical evidence of their average difficulty for a certain group of individuals ➤ Here belong intelligence, personality, and attitude scales, but not those questionnaires which have no empirical scoring system. 6. the rules for assigning a number. e.g., the rules determining the classification of an employee as belonging in class I, II, or III. 7. (*L. Guttman*) a test or attitude-measuring device that meets the criterion of scalability (which see) ➤ This imposes a severe restriction on what is to be called a scale, nearly everything hitherto so named would have to be called a QUASI SCALE. It is doubtful that such restriction on an established term is the best way to make the distinction Guttman emphasizes.

—*Adj* scalable (often restricted to meaning (7)).—*n* scaling (which see)—*v* scale (9) (which see).

Compounds of scale descriptive of the scaling process or rationale are entered under scale with a qualifying word. **scale/additive**, etc. Compounds referring to measuring devices for a particular variable are entered under the qualifying word. **attitude scale**, etc.

scale: *n*. 8. (*music*) a stepwise succession of tones ascending or descending in pitch by intervals that are conventionally determined in any particular musical tradition or system ➤ Most scales are based on the octave, the same interval relationships being repeated in higher or lower octaves. A vast number of scales are in use throughout the world. The bulk of Western music

the scale interval—*Distg fr. interval*
*scale.

scale/interval: a scale that uses differences between two items or reference points as the equal units of the scale ➤If the distance or interval between points *a* and *b* is taken as the unit for a scale, measurement consists in determining how many such units are contained in a given magnitude e.g., the Fahrenheit temperature scale, the meter stick, the yardstick On an ordinary test, intervals between successive scores (number of items correct, etc.) are not equivalent—i.e., score 55 to score 56 may not represent an interval equivalent with score 100 to 101. Hence such a test is not an interval scale But **standard** *scores derived from such tests are generally held to form an interval scale.

scale/isochron: see **isochron**.

scale/logarithmic: a scale in which the spatial interval between its successive divisions is proportional to the difference between the logarithms of the two numbers.

scale/major: see **scale/diatonic**.

scale/mental: see **mental scale**.

scale/merit = **scale/quality**.

scale/minor: see **scale/diatonic**.

scale/nominal: a schema for labeling persons, objects, processes, or properties by letters or numbers that serve only to identify them, either as individuals or as members of a class No quantitative relationships are implied except the equivalence, for a specific purpose, of all those given the same label—*Syn* DESIGNATORY SCALE, CLASSIFICATORY SCALE

scale/ordinal: a device to determine whether an object or quality is greater or less, and assigning numbers accordingly. e.g., a set of rules for determining order of merit. The numbers assigned are **ordinal** numbers or their equivalent (such as highest, middle, or lowest rank)

scale points: the points dividing a continuum to be used as a scale into intervals, usually equal intervals, numbered to indicate magnitude. ➤The points are often symbolized by a line, as in the case of ordinary footrules where the point is the intersection of the divisional line with the edge of the ruler—*Distg fr. point scale*.

scale/product: a scale consisting of a series of standard products or performances to which have been assigned numbers representing an order of merit, the subject's performance being given the scale value of that standard performance it most resembles e.g., a handwriting scale consisting of a series of samples, each numbered to indicate its relative excellence **Product scales** are one kind of **ordinal** *scale.—*Cp.* **quality** *scale.

scale/psychological: a device for meas-

uring something that is described in psychological terms. ➤Popularly (and correctly) the term applies to such devices as intelligence tests, but in technical writing it is employed to emphasize measurement along a dimension whose units are psychological rather than physical Indeed, some writers restrict its use to a scale that is not paralleled by any physical scale e.g., a scale of aggressiveness The limitation is arbitrary, the degrees of redness of lights directly perceived and estimated form a psychological scale, even though it parallels (to some extent) a physical scale in terms of wave length

scale/quality: 1. a scale in which the successive steps or units are qualities rather than quantities. 2. a scale in which the successive units reflect progressively greater worth or value as determined by some empirical criterion e.g., a **product** *scale, a **merit rating**.—*Syn* MERIT SCALE ➤Note that in (2) greater worth or value is a quantity as well as a quality See **quality** (3).

scale/range: a test series designed to measure primarily the number and variety of tasks, related to some underlying variable, in which the testee has ability—*Cp.* **altitude of intelligence**.

scale/ratio: a scale whose unit of measurement is a given fraction of a certain standard difference, specif., for psychology, a scale whose unit of measurement is a fraction of a perceptual difference. ➤One can determine that a certain color is halfway between two reds in redness Halving again the distances between that color and the two original colors, four perceived differences are obtained which can be regarded as equal and used as units of measurement to determine how many such units are included in a given magnitude Ratio units of this sort are generally considered to constitute an **additive** *scale.

scale reproducibility: (*L. Guttman*) the property of a test whereby it is possible to predict the subject's response to any item if his total score is known ➤Perfect reproducibility is as rare as perfect correlation and depends on it—*Syn.* **scalability** (2).

scale/Snellen: see **Snellen chart**.

scale/tempered or **/equal-tempered:** (*music*) a scale (8) whose tones are contained in those produced by tempered tuning ➤A scale is described as **PURE** when its tones follow the mathematically prescribed intervals of their vibration ratios It is **tempered** when some adjustment is made, for practical purposes, in the tuning. A series of pure scales on different keynotes have relatively few of their tones coinciding in pitch. e.g., the D sharp of the

E major scale is perceptibly different from the E flat of the B flat scale. **TEMPERAMENT** (or **TEMPERED TUNING**) effects a compromise in which neither tone is strictly accurate but both are sufficiently close to be acceptable to the ear. **EQUAL TEMPERAMENT**, the now universal tuning system for keyboard instruments, divides the octave into twelve equal parts (semitones).

scale/test: see **test scale**.

scale/tonal: see **tonal scale**.

scale value: 1. the number assigned an object (perceptual or conceptual) or an event in accordance with a working rule—i.e., according to a scale. 2. the number assigned to one of the distinct divisions or reference points of a scale.

scaling: *n* 1. the construction of a scale (in any of its senses)—*Cp* **standardizing**. 2. the employment of a scale in order to assign any object to its proper position; measuring

scaling/ipsative: see **ipsative scaling**.

scaling/multidimensional: see **multidimensional scaling**.

scalogram = **cumulative scale**.

scalogram board: a mechanical device to facilitate selection of items for a **scalogram**.

scan: *v* 1. to run the eye quickly over something, to skim 2. to scrutinize closely for certain particulars 3. to traverse a given area with a light, a radar beam, or a motion picture camera, to illuminate or photograph what is there.

scapegoat: *n* 1. among the ancient Israelites, a pure white goat upon whom the priest ceremonially heaped all the sins of the people. The goat was then driven into the wilderness to die. 2. figuratively, any person or group that becomes the object of displaced ***aggression**. \rightarrow The scapegoat is blamed for frustrations and disappointments having other origin. Often there is deliberate effort to induce people to accept a scapegoat.—See **displacement**.—*n*. **scapegoating**, for the process

SCAT (es·sē·ā·tē) = **School and College Ability Tests**.

scatological: *adj* pertaining to dung or excrement, characterized by interest in excrement \rightarrow The word is occasionally used figuratively for **obscene**.

scatter: *n* 1. the extent to which items in a statistical series are closely grouped about the mean or are dispersed over a wide range.—*Syn* **variability**, **dispersion** (*prefd*). 2. the extent to which the test items passed or failed by a testee come from widely different levels of difficulty: e.g., when the testee both passes and fails some of the tests assigned to Year VI of a Binet scale, and also both passes and fails some in Year XII 3. by analogy, the extent to

which relative success and failure are divergently manifested in qualitatively different tests e.g., doing excellently in verbal tests, poorly in numerical tests, etc., the pattern of the subtest scores.—*Syn* **INTRAINDIVIDUAL VARIABILITY** 4. discontinuity in thinking or in verbal expression \rightarrow *Cp*. the common expression **scatterbrained**

scatter analysis: the attempt to find significant relationships or patterns among various subtest scores. Analysis may deal either with amount or qualitative pattern of the scatter.

scatter diagram: a chart or table that enables comparison of scores on one test or variable with scores on another \rightarrow It shows the scatter, or distribution of scores, on variable Y for all the individuals attaining a given score on variable X. The scores (or classes of scores) on X are represented by horizontal rows, the scores on Y by vertical columns. In the boxes or cells formed by the intersection of the rows and columns is entered a check mark for each individual receiving the corresponding X and Y scores. Thus, if a person scores 10 on one test, 20 on the other, a check is made in the cell formed by the intersection of row 10 with column 20.—*Syn*. **BIVARIATE FREQUENCY TABLE**, **CORRELATION CHART**, **CORRELATION GRAPH**, **CORRELATION TABLE**, **DOUBLE-ENTRY TABLE**, **DOUBLE-FREQUENCY TABLE**, **scattergram** (which see for another meaning), **SCATTERPLOT**, **TWO-WAY TABLE**. **Scatter diagram** or **SCATTERPLOT** are sometimes restricted to the working tables in which the entries are tallies, the other terms being used when the entry in each cell is the number representing the sums of tallies.

scattergram: *n* 1. a graph showing a given person's scores on the subtests of a test battery; a graphic presentation of an individual's **scatter** (2 or 3). 2. = **scatter diagram**.

scatterplot = **scatter diagram**.

scedasticity (ski'das-tis'ə·tē): *n* the relative variability of the rows and columns of a double-entry table or **scatter diagram**. **HOMOSCEDASTICITY** is the property of the scatter diagram whose rows and columns have the same **standard *deviation** within the limits of chance variability. **HETEROSCEDASTICITY** is the property of a scatter diagram wherein the column and/or row standard deviation exceeds chance variability.—*adj* **scedastic**.

scene/traumatic: an experience that a person wants to forget because remembrance of his part therein is too wounding to his self-esteem or too contrary to his value system.

schedule: *n* 1. a written or printed list; specif, a detailed written plan for future procedure, indicating when each operation is to be carried out, or an outline of regu-

larly recurring events. 2. a form or outline used to guide data gathering; it lists things to be noted or operations to be performed. 3. a blank form, such as a questionnaire, with questions and space for answers. 4. a memorized procedure to guide an interview or an experiment.

schedule/intermittent: see **reinforcement/intermittent**.

schedule of reinforcement or of reward: see **reinforcement schedule**.

schema (skē'mə) *n*, *pl.* **schemas, schemata** (-mə tə) 1. a number of ideas or concepts combined into a coherent plan or outline, a plan or model that displays the essential or important relations between concepts, a **model**. 2. a framework for the systematic recording of data; an outline showing the interrelationships of data, esp., one that subordinates detail. 3. = **perceptual or cognitive schema**. 4. (*H Head*) = **RESPONSE SCHEMA**, the hypothetical organismic state which determines that the next movement shall be part of the same action pattern as the preceding movements. ➤ Whether, from a given bodily position, movement A or movement B follows, depends on the whole series of preceding movements. Having reached the letterspace after *and*, one's hand is in position to write almost any other word, but if the previous word was *ham*, the word *eggs* is likely to be written automatically. One step follows another, not merely because one knows by feedback that the body is in position for such a move, but because the whole series has established or activated a pattern or schema. The schema is more elaborate than a set or determining tendency. 5. a pre-representative drawing; a child's drawing manifesting no obvious sign of being representative of anything—*adj.* **schematic** (which see).

schematic: *adj.* 1. pertaining to a scheme or a schema. 2. pertaining to a schematization; diagrammatic; stripped of detail; expressed in outline only.

schematic eye = reduced eye.

schematization (skē'mə-tī-zā'shən) *n*. the reduction of a complex of data or of concepts, with suppression of details, to a simplified and comprehensible outline of essentials, esp. of formal relationships—*v.* **schematize**.

scheme: *n* a project, an orderly plan or outline of what is to be done; a program. ➤ The term emphasizes action more than does **schema**. Used as a verb, **scheme** has acquired the connotation of underhanded planning

schism (siz'əm) *n* a division or separation; esp., a division into discordant groups or parts—*adj.* **schismatic**.

schismogenesis (siz'mō-jen'ə-sis) *n*. the

processes of creating a schism; the processes whereby a cleavage in a social group is brought about and intensified.

schizo-: combining term meaning *division, cleavage, splitting*

schizoid (skiz'oid): *adj.* 1. pertaining to **schizophrenia**.—*Syn.* **schizophrenic** (*preferred*)—See **schizoid personality**. 2. resembling **schizophrenia**, of a persistent pattern of behavior, or of a personality, that is somewhat withdrawn from the outer world and directed inwards ➤ *Syn.* **schizothymic**, which, however, is restricted to behavior that, while qualitatively similar to **schizophrenia**, is definitely within normal limits. **Schizoid** leaves that question open. It frequently means behavior close to the border of abnormality, perhaps an antecedent or early form. Verbal descriptions of **schizothymic** or **schizoid** behavior show great variety, but they probably refer to the same underlying trends

schizoid personality: (*Stan Psychiat*) an enduring and maladjustive pattern of behavior manifesting avoidance of close relations with others, inability to express hostility and aggressive feelings directly, autistic thinking. The person is seclusive, shut-in, and unsociable. ➤ Under stress or prolonged unfavorable conditions, the individual may graduate into **schizophrenia**; but many remain indefinitely at the psychoneurotic level—queer, eccentric, relatively inefficient (esp. as social beings) but able to carry on

schizophrenic (skiz'ō-frēn) *n* a sufferer from **schizophrenia**; a **schizophrenic**

schizophrenia or schizophrenic reaction (skiz'ō-frē'ni ə, -fren'ik) *n* (*Stan Psychiat*) a group of psychotic reactions characterized by fundamental disturbances in reality relationships, by a conceptual world determined excessively by feeling (**autism**), and by marked affective, intellectual, and overt behavioral disturbances. In many cases there is progressive **deterioration**. Many varieties are distinguished clinically. —*Syn.* **DEMENTIA PRAECOX** (*obsoles*)—*adj.* **schizophrenic**.—*pers.* *n.* **schizophrenic, schizophrenic**.

schizophrenia/catatonic: a psychosis marked by conspicuous motor symptoms—either generalized inhibition (**stupor, mutism, negativism, catalepsy** 2) or excessive motor activity and excitement. The individual often regresses to a state in which only the vegetative activities are maintained.—*Syn.* **CATATONIC DEMENTIA PRAECOX, catatonia**.

schizophrenia/hebephrenic = hebephrenia.

schizophrenia/paranoid: a psychosis characterized chiefly by autistic and unrealistic thinking, hallucinations, and many often

highly elaborate and systematized delusions, particularly of persecution and of grandeur. The whole personality is affected and there is apt to be deterioration, hence the delusions tend to be, and especially to become with the passage of time, less systematized. In these respects this psychosis differs from **paranoia**. There is likely to be a constant attitude of resentment, hostility, and aggression. Excessive religiosity is often present, as in other forms of schizophrenia—*Syn.* **PARANOID DEMENTIA (PRAECOX)** (*obsoles*), **PARANOID FORM OF SCHIZOPHRENIC REACTION** (*Stan Psychiat*).

schizophrenia/process: a chronic form of schizophrenia—*Distg. fr. reactive *schizophrenia*.

schizophrenia/reactive: an acute attack showing most of the characteristic symptoms of schizophrenia from which, however, rapid recovery may be expected under favorable circumstances.

schizophrenia/schizo-affective: a psychosis in which both the ideational system and the feelings are affected. Delusional or bizarre thinking is combined with elation or depression.

schizophrenia/simple: a psychosis marked chiefly by a reduced relatedness to the external world and an impoverishment of human relationships. There is apathy and indifference, usually a slow deterioration, seldom delusions—*Syn.* **DEMENTIA (PRAECOX) SIMPLEX** (*obsoles*); **SCHIZOPHRENIC REACTION, SIMPLE TYPE** (*Stan Psychiat*).

schizophrenic reaction/simple type: see **schizophrenia/simple**.

schizothymia (-thī'mī-ə) *n* a tendency to schizoid behavior within the limits of normality. It is not to be considered even potentially morbid—See **schizoid**—*adj.* **schizothymic**.

scholapitude = scholastic aptitude (see **aptitude/academic**).

scholar: *n* 1. one who is enrolled in a regular course of instruction, a pupil or student 2. the recipient of a scholarship 3. a person who by long study has acquired high competence in some field of knowledge ➤ Possession of skill, however great it may be, does not make the scholar.

scholarship: *n* 1. mastery in some field of knowledge, knowledge of the facts, and understanding of their relationships, in a comprehensive **discipline** or subject of study 2. a stipend, recognized by public agency, for the support or partial support of a student 3. level of academic proficiency; the average marks or grades in schoolwork.

scholastic: *adj* 1. pertaining to the school.—*Syn.* **academic**. 2. (*usually cap*) pertaining to the medieval philosophy based on Aristotle.—*n* (for 2) **Scholasticism**.

scholastic aptitude: see **aptitude/academic**—*Syn.* **SCHOLAPTITUDE**.

scholastic test: a test of ability in a school subject or subjects—*Cap.* **achievement test**.

school: *n* 1. an institution specifically devoted to education and consisting, as a minimum, of a teacher and pupils or students, with or without buildings and equipment 2. (*often cap*) the followers of a certain scholar who promulgate his doctrine, or any group of thinkers whose theories are in accord and who join forces to further their doctrines ➤ A school is known by the company it does *not* keep, it is set off by the rejection of certain doctrines more sharply than by its positive concepts and theories. The term generally carries the implication of enthusiasm if not of fanaticism—See **psychology/divisions and schools of**. 3. a major division of a university, usually a division that prepares students for a particular profession: a *School of Social Administration*. ➤ A school is usually less extensive than a college (in the American sense of these terms) and may be administered within a college.

School Ability Tests or **S-A-T** (es-ā-tē): tests for intermediate and secondary schools.

—See **School and College Ability Tests**.

School and College Ability Tests or **SCAT** (es-sē-ā-tē): a series of test batteries, designed for use in schools and colleges, to assess the capacity of the pupil for successful study at the next-higher educational level. Each battery has four subtests: *sentence completion, vocabulary, computational skill, quantitative reasoning*.

school psychologist: a person with extensive professional training in psychology who utilizes psychological concepts and procedures in studying school problems and attempting to improve conditions ➤ Traditionally, much of his time has been spent in diagnosing scholastic and behavior problems of individual children, but this limitation is arbitrary. The school psychologist counsels concerning psychologically sound classroom atmosphere, problems of curriculum, and classroom assignment of pupils. He may also do psychotherapy with individual pupils who show behavior difficulties.

sciascope (sī'ə-skōp) = **skiascope**.

science: *n*. 1. the study of natural phenomena by the methods of the physical and biological sciences, **natural science** (which see). ➤ This usage, while common, arbitrarily excludes most investigations and systematizations of knowledge in the psychological and social disciplines. Such division is not warranted either by historical development or by the contemporary state of affairs and it gives to science in English a nar-

rower connotation than that of related expressions in other European languages 2. organized and systematic knowledge ➤ This usage, though occasionally useful, is as much too broad as the first is too narrow. 3. a particular body of knowledge—e.g., physics, physiology, psychology—distinguished by the special set of operations employed in gathering empirical facts and by a distinctive set of constructs employed in interpreting the data ➤ E.g., although physiology and psychology deal with the same object—viz., the organism—they utilize different methods and constructs (with some overlapping) and thus develop distinct systems of knowledge

scientific: *adj* pertaining to, or having the character of, science. ➤ Though, for most people, scientific is a term of approval, it does not mean *true*, *valid*, or *correct*; it denotes adherence to the temper and method of science

scientific attitude: the attitude of searching for, and being guided by, facts rather than by what one wishes the facts to be; objectivity.

scientific management: 1. (*F W Taylor*) a system for improving worker efficiency through time-and-motion study and wage incentives 2. more broadly, the application of scientific procedures to the problems of worker efficiency—*Syn.* EFFICIENCY ENGINEERING. ➤ The term does not usually cover other aspects of management.

scientific method: the systematic statement of the general principles and precepts (found in all the sciences and in all sound investigation and thinking, whether or not specifically called scientific) that deal with the systematic, accurate observation of facts and their permissible interpretation; = SCIENTIFIC METHODOLOGY. 2. in any particular investigation, a rule for procedure that yields factual data and knowledge about the functional relations of the data. —See *method*.

scientific psychology: any psychological system that rests on the search for facts or that utilizes scientific methods ➤ Scientific psychology is often contrasted with speculative psychology, but all science (not only psychology) necessarily includes speculation Scientific and *philosophical* psychology (see *psychology* 2) can be properly contrasted, but the latter is so little discussed that this is seldom the contrast implied. Since virtually all present-day psychology is scientific in orientation, the term has little value.—See *psychology/divisions and schools of*, I.

sciosophy (sī·os'ə·fī) *n.* any elaborate system of beliefs dealing with what claims to be fact but not supported by contemporary science e.g., astrology, phrenology. ➤ Para-

psychology, as the objective-minded investigation of such phenomena as those of alleged telepathy, is not sciosophy; but **metapsychics** as a body of belief in the reality of these same phenomena is Today's sciosophy may be tomorrow's science; but the chance of this in any particular case is small

sclerosis (sklī·rō'sēs) *n.* hardening—*adj.* **sclerotic** (-rōt'ik)

sclerotic (coat): the tough white outer coating of the eyeball.

scoliosis (skō"lī·ō'sēs; skol"i-) *n.* abnormal lateral curvature of the spine—*adj.* **scoliotic**.

scope: *n.* the extent, range, area, or limits of an action, an investigation, or a mental activity. the *scope* of a child's understanding.

—**scope:** combining form meaning *an instrument for seeing*. *telescope*, *microscope*

—**scopia**, **-scopy:** combining forms meaning *looking at, examination, scrutiny*

scopic (skop'ik) *adj.* of a procedure or instrument requiring that the quantitative values or scores be directly observed visually ➤ *Cp.* **graphic method**, a procedure in which they are recorded by the instrument.

scopophilia (skō"pō·fil'i·ə) *n.* sexual pleasure derived from peeping in order to observe disrobed human figures or sexual acts—*Var.* **scoptophilia**, **scotophilia** (neither *prefd*) —*Syn.* VOYEURISM

scorable: *adj.* characterizing a test or test item that can be scored, or scored reliably

score: *n.* 1. a number or credit assigned to a psychological datum, usually to a response but sometimes to a stimulus situation, esp., a credit assigned to a particular test response, indicating the position of the datum —its quality or its quantity—on a **dimension** or **scale**. ➤ Adjacent scores, say scores 5 and 6, are not necessarily the same distance apart on the dimension or scale as other adjacent scores, say scores 7 and 8 2. the sum of the credits obtained by a testee on a given test or test battery.—*n.* **scoring**, the obtaining of a score.—*v.* **score**, to obtain or to assign a score.

➤ **Value**, **measure**, **magnitude**, **score** are often used interchangeably. A **value** is, properly, a specific quantity of a variable, the amount existing at a given time and place The same variable is conceived as manifesting several values, depending on circumstances (including those of how the value is measured or estimated). **Measure** is the number (or equivalent symbol) assigned something as the result of measuring. Unlike value, which assumes variation, measure may be the quantity of something that does not vary (though there may be errors of measurement). A measure always has a

magnitude, but **measure** calls attention to the measuring process. **Magnitude**, on the other hand, calls attention not to the process but to the size discovered by the process. A **score** is a value or measure assigned for a particular phenomenon. Scores are specific and discontinuous even when they are believed to *represent* continuous variation. It is more natural to think of the score as being attained by the performer (though someone has to measure the performance).

For combination phrases, see either **score(s)** or **scoring**.

score/age: see **age score**.

score/composite: see **composite score**.

score/crude: 1. = **raw *score**. 2. an approximation of the true ***score**.

score/derived: a score derived from another score or scores by a statistical manipulation of the original data or measures, a score that has been converted from a qualitative or quantitative mark on one scale into the units of another scale e.g., the number of problems correctly solved in an arithmetic test (raw score) converted into A-B-C-D marks (derived score) —*Cp.* also **age score**, **standard *score**. —*Syn.* DERIVED MEASURE.

score/difficulty: a score that represents the highest level of difficulty attained by the testee on a given variable.

score/grade or **G score**: a **derived *score** that expresses ability or achievement in terms of the grade level for which that achievement is average. e.g., a grade score of 4-4 in spelling means spelling at the level usually attained in the 4th month of the 4th grade.

score/graphic: a score represented graphically by a line, bar, diagrammatic figure, etc.

score/gross: see **gross score**.

score/interactive: (*R. B. Cattell*) a score that describes the subject's interaction with the environment, expressed in physical units → Restriction to physical units of measurement is not suggested by the wording of the term, which could easily refer to measuring in other units (e.g., number of persons offended by a given TV program). **PHYSICALISTIC INTERACTIVE SCORE** is suggested as more accurate.

score/obtained or **/original** = **score/raw**.

score/operant: (*H. B. English*) a score describing the alteration in the physical or social environment effected by a subject's behavior → Most **raw *scores** are operant, most derived scores are not —*Cp.* **score/interactive**.

score/percentile: see **percentile score**.

score/rate: the number of test items completed in a specified time —*Syn.* **SPEED**

SCORE. —See **test/rate** and **comprehension test**.

score/raw: the score as originally obtained from the test or measuring instrument; a value or magnitude of an observation that has not been submitted to any statistical treatment. e.g., the number of problems solved in an arithmetic test, the number of seconds needed to run 50 yards. A group of raw scores constitute the **RAW** or **CRUDE DATA**. —*Syn.* **CRUDE SCORE**, **ORIGINAL SCORE**, **OBTAINED SCORE**. —*Contr.* **w score/derived**.

score/reduced: 1. a score from which a constant such as the mean has been subtracted. 2. a score expressed in units based on a measure of central tendency.

score/sigma = **score/standard**.

score/speed = **score/rate**.

score/standard: 1. any **derived *score** using as its unit the **standard *deviation** (or some fraction thereof) of the **population** that is regarded as the criterion group —See **T scale**, **stanine**. 2. = **z score** or **z**, the difference between the **obtained *score** and the mean, divided by the **standard deviation**.

$$z = \frac{x - M_s}{\sigma_s}$$

—*Syn.* **SIGMA SCORE**, **SIGMA VALUE**, **STANDARD MEASURE** → Standard scores, when based on normal distributions, are for most purposes comparable even though the raw scores are incomparable. Thus, by standard scores it is possible to show that a person can jump better than he can run (even though feet jumped is incommensurable with yards per second) or that he is more intelligent than he is emotionally stable.

score/standard gross: a **gross** or **raw *score** divided by the standard deviation of the distribution. —*Dist.* **fr score/standard**.

scores/ungrouped: a tabulation of scores without grouping contiguous scores in classes, scores in which the unit of tabulation is the unit of measurement.

score/transmuted: a score derived from another score or set of scores and expressed in units of another scale e.g., Fahrenheit temperatures converted into centigrade.

score/true: 1. the value or magnitude of an observation, or the score on a test, that is entirely free from error. 2. the mean of an infinite number of observations of a given thing or event → This mean is estimated to coincide with the mean of a sufficiently large number of observations so that it is a stable value. In practice, the mean of a large number of observations is regarded as the true score within the limits of its own standard error. —*Syn.* **TRUE VALUE**, **TRUE MEASURE**. —*Cp.* **mean/true**.

score/z = **score/standard** (2).

scoring/differential: scoring a test battery in more than one way to obtain measures along more than one dimension or variable. ➤E.g., in scoring an interest test, answers correlating with "music interest" are given positive credits for music; the same answers may receive zero or negative credits for salesmanship.—*Syn* MULTIPLE SCORING.

scoring/multiple: see **scoring/differential**.

scoring/objective: scoring according to a code or rule so that all competent scorers arrive at the same score for a given response: e.g., in a verbal completion test, scoring as correct only those words that appear in a criterion list.—*Cp.* test/objective.

scoring/subjective: scoring that requires complex judgments by the scorer, as in grading essay examinations.—*Cp.* test/subjective.

scoterythrous (skō'tē·rith'rəs): *adj* pertaining to color vision in which the red end of the spectrum loses **chroma** and may be darkened—See **protanopia**.

scoto-: combining form meaning *dark, darkness*

scotoma (skō·tō'mə) *n*, *pl* **scotomata** (-mə·tə) a blind or partially blind area on the retina ➤A POSITIVE SCOTOMA results in seeing a black spot, a NEGATIVE SCOTOMA is not ordinarily noticed The blind spot normal to every eye is sometimes (inappropriately) called the PHYSIOLOGICAL SCOTOMA—*adj.* **scotomatous**.

scotoma/scintillating: the appearance of bright flashes or sparks before the eyes, usually temporary.

scotomization (skō'tē·mə·zā'shən): *n.* the formation of a scotoma; metaphorically, the formation of "mental blind spots"—i.e., of areas wherein one cannot appreciate anything that conflicts with the egoistic pattern.

scotopic adaptation = **dark adaptation**.

scotopic vision (skō·tōp'ik) = **twilight vision**.—*Syn.* SCOTOFIA (-tō'pī·ə).—*Ant.* photopic vision.

screen: *n* (*psychoan*) whatever acts as a concealment: e.g., a person in a dream who symbolizes another, keeping the dreamer from realizing the real object of his dream feelings

screening: *n* 1. selecting persons or items for inclusion or exclusion 2. preliminary selection; a rough choice that eliminates certain persons and includes others for more careful consideration later.—*v* **screen**.

screen memory = **cover memory**.

screen/one-way: a device that permits persons on one side of a screen to see what is happening on the other side without themselves being seen.

script/mirror: see **mirror writing**.

scruple: *n.* a relatively minor ethical consideration or ground for hesitating to do something—*adj* **scrupulous**, sensitive to even minor ethical considerations—*v* **scruple**.

scrying: *n* **crystal gazing**.

S curve: *n* 1. a general term including all curves that are more or less S-shaped, such as the ogive and the logistic curve. 2. = **ogive**.

SD, S.D., or σ = **standard *deviation**.

SE = **standard error**.

séance (sā'ans) *n.* (*parapsych.*) a group sitting, usually in darkness, for the purpose of obtaining **parapsychic** phenomena.

search model: a brief summary of the facts to be searched for, which will enable confirmation or rejection of a hypothesis

Seashore tests: a series of phonographic records presenting the stimuli or tasks for the measurement of some relatively elemental auditory and musical abilities

seat of mind or of consciousness: (*hist.*) a place in the brain believed to be the controlling point for conscious process. ➤A confused metaphysical concept

sec. = second or seconds, the 60th part of a minute of time or the 60th part of a degree.

seclusion need: (*H. A. Murray*) the need to be alone or inconspicuous, to maintain privacy.

seclusiveness: *n* the tendency to cut oneself off from human contacts.—*v* **seclude**.

secondary: *adj* 1. next below the first in class, rank, importance, or significance; hence, inferior. 2. dependent upon something else; derived from an original *secondary* source (a source based on the original account), *secondary* reinforcement (reinforcement derived from the primary or original reinforcement) 3. auxiliary or supplemental; of that which is resorted to in the second place. 4. second in time sequence.—*Ant.* **primary**.

For most phrases with **secondary**, see the principal word.

secondary advantage or gain: see **advantage by illness**.

secondary automatic: *adj* characterizing a thoroughly habitual response that runs off smoothly, without attention. ➤The contrast is with **reflex**, an innately automatic response

secondary function: (*O. Gross*) hypothesized continuance of a brain activity for a brief time after its proper function has been fulfilled

secondary inferiority feelings: those that develop when a newly fashioned style of life fails as a previous one did, giving rise to defeatism

secondary position: (*vis*) 1. the position

assumed by the eyes when they have rotated from the **primary position** about either the vertical or the horizontal axis, but not both 2. loosely, any position of the eyes other than the primary position ➤Those who hold to the stricter definition of (1) also speak of a **TERTIARY POSITION**, which is any position other than the primary or secondary.

secondary qualities: see **primary qualities**.

secondary sensation: the image that is concomitant with a sensory process in synesthesia.

secondary sex character: see **sex character/secondary**.

second moment: (*stat*) 1. the sum of the products of the separate frequencies times the squares of their separate deviations from the point used as origin (usually the mean): $\sum(X - M)^2$. 2. that sum divided by the number of cases $\frac{\sum(X - M)^2}{N}$ —*Syn.*

(for 2) **variance**. The square root of this second moment is the **standard deviation**.

second order: see **order (5)**.

second-order factor: see **factor/second-order**.

secretion: *n* 1. the production and discharge by an organ or tissue of a physiologically active substance; or the substance thus produced—*Distg. fr* **EXCRETION**, the collection and discharge of waste products—*adj.* **secretory**—*v* **secrete**.

sect: *n* an **in-group** or **we-group** of persons who adhere to special doctrines or practices, or follow a certain leader (or all three combined). Members have a sense of special worth because of belonging and because of following creed and practice; outsiders are kept at some **social distance**. ➤Etymologically, the word means *a group divided off*. Hence, sect refers to a special group within a larger whole: e.g., the Methodists within the larger Christian body. A scientist may admit he belongs to a **school**, never to a sect; the latter term is reserved for the schools to which others belong—*adj.* and *pers* *n* **sectarian**.

section: *n* (*anat*) 1. a thin slice cut from a tissue or organ 2. a surgical cutting through of a tissue—e.g., of a muscle or nerve

sectioning: *n* (*educ*) division of the pupils of a single class or grade into smaller groups for separate instruction ➤Ideally, sectioning is designed to bring pupils together for educative experiences in such a way as to maximize their development. There are great differences in theory and practice on how to accomplish this.—See **ability grouping**.

secular: *adj* 1. pertaining to change that

takes place over successive generations; hence, pertaining to that which takes place in finite time. ➤**SECULAR CHANGES** are slow, require years to accomplish, or occur only after intervals of years—See **secular trend**. 2. pertaining to this world rather than to the hereafter, hence, not religious.—*n* **secularization**, elimination of religious significance or influence e.g., substituting non-religious for religious control of schools, or eliminating religious instruction.

secular trend: the direction of change manifested by some variable over a long period. It may be graphically displayed as a straight line or a regular curve

security: *n* 1. a state in which satisfaction of needs and desires is guaranteed ➤Sometimes it is implied that satisfaction comes without effort, more often that reasonable striving will obtain satisfaction 2. a complex attitude of self-possession, self-confidence, and certitude that one belongs in valued social groups—*Contr w* **insecurity**. **security/emotional**: a state in which the person feels assured of satisfaction of his emotional needs, esp of his need to be loved

seduction: *n* inducing another person, without force or threat, into unlawful sexual relations

segmental behavior: 1. movements controlled *primarily* by a single region of the spinal cord 2. behavior related to a single goal and inadequately related to broader purposes

segregation: *n*. 1. (*psychol.*) the detachment of a group of psychological phenomena from adjacent phenomena and their formation into a coherent, distinct group. ➤The concept comes from Gestalt and the study of figure-ground relations, but is generalized to any psychological phenomena 2. (*genet*) in sexual reproduction, the breaking up of **gene pairs** so that only one gene from each pair appears in the **gamete** (i.e., sperm or ovum) ➤When two gametes combine to form a new organism, gene pairs are re-formed, one gene of each pair being derived from each parent. If one gene of a pair is **dominant**, the other **recessive**, the trait determined by the recessive gene will not appear in the organism. But the recessive gene may be transmitted and, if combined with another recessive, may reappear in subsequent generations. This is properly called **REGRESSIVE TRANSMISSION** or **REGRESSION**, but **segregation**, which is the mechanism, is sometimes used for the outcome 3. (*sociol*) the separation or setting apart of one or more categories of a population, either geographically (as in ghettos, separate districts for residence) or by provision of separate facilities (schools, theaters, playgrounds, churches, railroads, restaurants).

Segregation may rest on law, on consciously maintained custom, or on unconscious selective action of prejudices \rightarrow *Distg. fr prejudice and fr discrimination* (3). A labor union that does not practise segregation (members work and meet together) may show discrimination by in fact excluding members of an ethnic group from holding office, and workers may show prejudice by reacting to fellow workers according to ethnic group membership—*Syn* isolation, an extreme form of segregation—*Ant* social *integration.

seizure: *n* 1. a sudden attack of any disorder 2. a convulsion or fit.—*v* seize.

seizure/audiogenic: see audiogenic.

selected group: 1. a social group with standards of eligibility for membership—*Ant.* OPEN GROUP 2. a grouping for scientific research of persons, objects, or events that resemble each other in certain specified respects more than they resemble a random sample drawn from the population. 3. a smaller group drawn from a population in such fashion that it reproduces certain specified characteristics of the total e.g., a group selected to have the same distribution in respect to age, sex, education, and earned income as the total population. Such a group may be more representative than a random sample with the same *N* Meanings (2) and (3) are thus nearly opposite—*Syn* (for 2 and 3) SELECTED SAMPLE—*Ant* random sample.

selection: *n* 1. (*stat, exper*) the choice of an item for inclusion in some group, class, or category, or the emergence of certain items, following the application of a working principle, as belonging to a distinct group \rightarrow *Distg fr classification*, which properly deals with the assignment of a whole set of items to their appropriate places in a classificatory system, selection may deal with only a single item or a single category 2. (*genet*) the process by which certain genes or gene combinations change in frequency from generation to generation because of reproductive advantages. POSITIVE SELECTION leads to increased frequency of the gene, NEGATIVE SELECTION to decreased frequency—*Syn* NATURAL SELECTION, usually reserved for Darwin's particular account of selection or for some variant of Darwin's theory

selection/artificial: the process whereby plants or animals possessing especially desirable traits are intentionally chosen either for homogeneous breeding or hybridizing

selection index or *D*: (*H J Eysenck*) a formula for determining the discriminatory

$$\text{usefulness of a test} \cdot D = \frac{P}{P + P_m + P_r}$$

when *P* = proportion of persons actually belonging in a category and whose score so

indicates, *P_m* = proportion of persons belonging in a category and whose score does not so place them, and *P_r* = proportion of persons not belonging in the category whose score places them there—*Cp* false negative.

selection method: 1. = recognition method. 2. a method in which the subject selects from a collection of stimuli that one which he judges equal to a standard stimulus

selection/natural: see natural selection.

selection/proportional: taking from each of the divisions into which a total is divided a number of instances equal to the proportion of that division to the total The result is a stratified *sampling.

selection/random = random sample (much *prefd*, since the meanings of selection and of random are contrary).

selection ratio: the ratio of the number chosen by a certain criterion to the number available for choice

selection/social: see social selection.

selection test = selective answer *test.

selection/vocational: choice from among applicants of those most likely to succeed in a given job. \rightarrow One speaks of VOCATIONAL CHOICE (by the prospective employee), vocational counseling (by a presumably disinterested professional person), and vocational selection (on behalf of the employer)

selective answer test: see test/selective answer.

selective inattention: see inattention/selective.

selective information: see information theory.

selective learning: see learning/selective.

selective response = response/differential.

selective silence: a brief period—in an association reaction experiment, in a counseling session, or in conversation—during which a person withholds response \rightarrow It is regarded as possibly indicating that an anxiety-provoking factor has been broached

selectivity: *n* the perceptual response to aspects of stimuli together with the ignoring of others—*Cp* attention, abstraction, selective *inattention.

self: *n* \rightarrow Extensive employment in everyday speech greatly affects technical usage of self. Thus, while *self* as a reflexive pronoun has no obvious connection with the psychological definitions, it makes more readily acceptable the concept of self as an object The nearly 1000 combination forms (e.g., *self-interest, self-adjustment, self-control, self-contradiction*) and certain literary usages (such as *selfsame material, better self, to thine own self be true*) are

all subtle influences pervading the explicitly stated meanings

In technical discussion two distinct concepts appear and reappear (and are too often confounded). (A) the self as the subject, the agent, the individual person, the living being, or as a specific part or aspect of that being, and (B) the self as the individual that is somehow revealed or known to himself. These two concepts seem distinct enough, but those who stress the second concept usually attribute to the self certain dynamic characteristics which at least seem to borrow from the first concept.

1. (*W James*) all that a person is tempted to call by the name *me* or *mine* 2. the living being. ➤ Except where contrast between the self and other beings is being made, **person** is preferred for this meaning (See **person** for reasons) A variant takes **self** to be the **BODILY SELF**, one's own body (*cp.* self-mutilation) — *Syn* **ego**, **individual**, **organism**, **person**, **proprium**, **subject** 3. that aspect or part of the person or organism which carries out psychic, mental, or psychological acts, the agent for **behavior** (as distinguished from physiological activities) ➤ The **self psychology** of M. Calkins is based on this meaning. This is also C Jung's usage. The definition implies a greater separateness of the data of psychology and physiology than is acceptable to most psychologists, but if it is deemed necessary to refer to a separate agent for psychological phenomena, **self** seems an appropriate term 4. the complex organization of characteristics making up the individual — *Syn.* **personality** (*prefd.* for this meaning) ➤ With this usage, the influence of concept (B) begins to be felt. The personality is indeed the actor or agent but it is also that which is known by oneself or by others 5. the individual subject revealed to his own observation as the identical and persistent center of psychological processes ➤ Here concepts (A) and (B) are thoroughly combined. 6. the ideas, feelings, and strivings that are recognized, interpreted, and valued by the individual as his own ➤ This seems to be essentially the **self percept** or **self concept** of V Raimy and many clinicians. In actual use, this **self** is assigned many of the attributes of the self as subject-agent 7. (*H B. English*) a **sentiment** composed not only of a special object of experience, the **psychological *me** (which see), but of the feelings and strivings organized about that object; an organization of personal activity oriented with reference to a complex object called *the me* ➤ This definition refers to many of the data generally included under (6) or **self percept** or **self concept**, but gives fuller recognition to the role of noncog-

nitive elements. The self concept includes *knowledge about* one's feelings, the self of this usage refers also to the actual feeling-striving that is instigated by what is known, but is not necessarily itself known. The sentiment of **self-regard** (*W McDougall*) probably denotes many of the same facts. It is believed to be the central meaning of self in much untechnical discussion and in many of the combination terms — *Syn* **proprium** — *adj* **self**, **proprie**.

self-abasement: *n.* extreme submission or yielding to another, together with strong feelings of inferiority — *Cp* **self-feeling/positive** and **negative** and **subjection**.

self-absorption: *n.* extreme, but not necessarily pathological, withdrawal of attention from what is going on about one ➤ It does not usually refer to absorption with self so much as with problems and ideas. — *Distg fr* **introspection**, **introversion**.

self-abuse: *n* (*pop*) a euphemism for **masturbation** ➤ The expression reveals complete misunderstanding both of self and of **masturbation**.

self-acceptance: *n* an attitude toward one's own self and one's personal qualities that finds them of unique worth. There is an objective and unemotional recognition of one's abilities and limitations, one's virtues and faults, without undue sense of pride, guilt, or self-blame. It does not imply passivity; rather, self-acceptance generally leads to constructive efforts. It is believed by many to be essential to healthy personality.

self-accusation: *n* blaming oneself, usually falsely or to unwarranted degree. — *Syn.* **intropunitiveness**.

self-activity: *n.* 1. a behavior regarded by the person as initiated primarily by or within himself (though objective stimuli may provide a releasing cue) 2. behavior directed at changing one's own behavior patterns.

self/actual: (*K Horney*) the total psychophysical being at a given moment, including both conscious and unconscious mechanisms — *Cp.* **self/idealized** and **self/real**.

self-actualization: *n* 1. (*A Maslow*) the processes of developing one's capacities and talents, of understanding and accepting oneself, of harmonizing or integrating one's motives; or the state resulting from these processes ➤ The term represents a variety of data better understood when taken globally than when analyzed; it points to problems for the psychologist to study rather than to a problem solved — *Approx* *syns* **SELF-DEVELOPMENT** (emphasizing the temporal evolution of inner unity), **self-realization**, **autonomy**, **individuation**, **productiveness**. **POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL**

HEALTH. 2. (*K. Horney*) the delusory acceptance of the idealized *image as actual ➤The term is confusing. It does not mean that one actually becomes what one envisages as ideal, but rather that one believes in the actuality of one's idealized image.

self-administering test: see **test/self-administering**.

self-alienation: *n.* 1. a state in which the person feels that his self is unreal 2. (*K. Horney*) a shift in a person's energies and consciousness away from his real *self, with resultant loss of awareness of intrapsychic processes

self-analysis: *n.* an attempt to understand one's own behavior—one's abilities and disabilities, and one's motivations. ➤The term is not, as a rule, technically used for the attempt to psychoanalyze oneself, partly because psychoanalysts generally disapprove of the practice despite the fact that Freud himself proved it possible.

self-appraisal: see **self concept, self-assessment**.

self-assertion: *n.* the tendency, in social situations, to press for the achievement of one's own goals, even at the expense of others. ➤*Distg fr. leadership*, which may concern itself with the clarification and achievement of goals of the group or of the followers—*Cp. ascendance*.

self-assessment: *n.* an evaluation or appraisal of one's personal qualities or traits. ➤*Distg the SELF-ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE fr. one that calls for a descriptive report of actual behavior without evaluation (e.g., a behavior check list).*

self-attitude: *n.* an evaluation (generally only implicit) of one's own self or personality; an attitude of acceptance-approval or of rejection-disapproval of what one is, in general or in some particular respect, usually one regarded as central.

self-awareness: *n.* knowledge of one's own traits or qualities; insight into, and understanding of, one's own behavior and motives

self-comprehension = self-awareness.

self concept: 1. a person's view of himself, the fullest description of himself of which a person is capable at any given time ➤Emphasis is upon the person as object of his own self-knowledge, but his feeling about what he conceives himself to be is usually included.—*Distg. fr. SELF-APPRAISAL*, which emphasizes an explicit valuing of one's good and bad points.—See **self (6)** and **me/psychological**. 2. = **self-attitude**.

self-consciousness: *n.* 1. (*pop*) an emotional condition of heightened attention to the impression one is making on others and, hence, to such parts of one's own be-

havior as are thought to be the basis for that impression 2. awareness of the self. 3. awareness of one's own existence as an identical person—*adj. self-conscious* (also applied to the special case where one is explicitly aware of what he is doing and why).

self-consistency: *n.* 1. behavior that manifests relatively high conformity with the central pattern of behavior and motivation of the personality; behavior that is determined, not primarily by the situation, but rather by long-term goals 2. (*P. Lecky*) the theory that the growth of personality consists in the development of a self-picture and the progressively greater harmonizing of behavior therewith 3. (*logic*) the quality in any communication (a theory, argument, description) or line of thinking of being composed of parts that are compatible with each other

self-control: *n.* the ability to inhibit either impulsive or goal-seeking behavior for the sake of a more inclusive goal

self-correlation: *n.* correlation between two administrations of the same test, or between a test and a comparable *form regarded as equivalent, or between random halves of the test.—See **reliability coefficient**.

self-criticism: *n.* 1. the recognition that certain of one's behaviors do not conform to the standards one has adopted 2. ability to recognize realistically the strengths and weaknesses of one's character or behavior. ➤In certain maladjustments, lack of this ability is an outstanding symptom.

self-deception: *n.* failure to recognize the true state of affairs in something that closely concerns oneself. The deception is always at least partially unwitting—*Cp. rationalization*.

self-demand schedule: a flexible arrangement whereby the infant is fed when he gives signs that he is hungry ➤The normal infant usually settles gradually upon a fairly regular schedule of his own. The term may logically be extended to other appetites or acquired drives.—*Syn. DEMAND FEEDING*.

self-denial: *n.* deliberate forgoing of satisfactions ➤Self-denial for the sake of the effect on one's character is asceticism.

self-determination: *n.* the regulation of behavior, not primarily by immediate circumstances nor by direct pressure of social *norms, but by personal initiative and for the sake of individual goals ➤This does not commit one to the doctrine of freedom of the will—*Cp. cultural determinism*.

self-development: see **self-actualization and productiveness**.

self-direction: *n.* judging for oneself what needs to be done, making plans for doing it, and executing the plans

self-discipline: *n* regulation of one's own conduct, control of impulse by motives related to the ideal that the individual has adopted for himself; or control of present behavior for the sake of more inclusive satisfactions.—*Syn* self-control.

self-display: *n* the tendency to exhibit one's excellences of any sort, esp., to do so conspicuously or even inappropriately. ➤*Distg fr* exhibitionism, which tends to be restricted to socially inappropriate display of sex organs

self-distribution: *n* a nonvoluntary shift in the dynamic relations of a phenomenal *field that results in a higher degree of organization ➤Thus, if one listens to a perfectly even metronome, the beats come to have a rhythm that is not intentionally imposed by the listener.

self/divided: a personality subject to strong inner conflict—*Cp* personality/multiple.

self-dynamisms: *n pl* (*H. S. Sullivan*) the pattern of the enduring motivations that form the self-system: the more inclusive motives toward biological satisfactions and the motives that lead to security in social relations

self-effacement: *n* (*K. Horney*) a major neurotic *solution of inner conflicts that is characterized by identification with the despised self and subsequent unconscious idealization of dependency, compliancy, and love

self-evaluation: *n* making a judgment about oneself or about some characteristic of oneself—*Syn.* self-rating.

self-evident: *adj.* (*logic*) of a proposition which no one can doubt, which immediately elicits acceptance from anyone who understands it—*Syn.* axiomatic (which is stronger).

self-expression: *n.* 1. acts that reveal and help to develop the individual's personality. 2. activity enjoyed for the direct satisfaction it yields

self-extinction: *n* (*K. Horney*) a form of neurotic behavior in which the person has no sense of his own personality as a self-experiencing, self-directive entity. He endeavors to live through the lives of others, seeing himself only as a reflection of others.

self-feeling/positive and /negative: (*W. McDougall*) the contrasted simple feelings that together are the nucleus of the sentiment of self-regard. ➤Positive self-feeling is the central feeling resulting from triumphant achievement or praise, negative self-feeling is central when one feels that he has fallen short or is criticized. But McDougall distinguishes positive self-feeling from self-love or egoism, negative self-feeling from inferiority feeling

self-fulfilling prophecy: the principle that

an expectation, belief, or prediction by a participant in any event is a factor working toward fulfillment of the prediction

self/glorified = self/idealized.

self-gratification: *n* the satisfaction of one's own nonutilitarian needs, esp. of those needs associated with enhancement of self: the need to belong, to be praised, to feel oneself successful, etc

self-gratification mores: (*G. Murphy*) those mores that prescribe the ways for obtaining nonutilitarian satisfactions e.g., the gleaming silver of the table, the measured cadence of a dance—*Contr w* self-maintenance mores.

selfhood: *n* that by which one is oneself, the integration of motives ➤The term is fluid enough to take on more specific meanings according to context.

self-ideal: see ideal (3).

self/idealized: (*K. Horney*) the perfected and glorified self which the neurotic believes himself to be after he unconsciously identifies with his previously imagined idealized *image. ➤According to Horney, neurotic pride leads to an almost impossible idealization of what one ought to be. Since the reality falls too far short of this ideal, solution of the conflict is sought in the belief that one is what his pride-regulated ideal says he *should be*. SELF-IDEALIZATION is the process by which this idealized self is developed and maintained—*Distg fr* self-ideal (see ideal 3)

self-identification: *n* 1. a giving of self to another; a kind of yielding of self to the purposes of another identification (9 and 10). 2. loving another who is like oneself; admiration and love of one's own qualities when manifested by another ➤No confusion of the other with oneself is implied, one's own qualities merely seem admirable even in someone else

self-image: the self one *thinks* oneself to be ➤This is not a directly observed self-object but a complex concept of one's personality, character, status, body and bodily appearance, etc. It may differ greatly from objective fact—*Distg fr* self/perceived (which see).

self-inventory: *n* a list whereon a subject checks the traits he believes himself to have.

selfish: *adj* seeking one's own benefit without regard to others ➤The word has completely lost its general meaning of *pertaining to the self*—*n* selfishness.

self/looking-glass: that part or quality of a person's self-image which is formed on the basis of perceiving how others react toward him. ➤The behaviors of others are intuitively interpreted as reflecting what kind of self others consider him to be. Social *self is sometimes used as a synonym but is better reserved for the behavior

arising from one's social relations—*Syn*
MIRROR SELF

self-love: *n* an individual's love or affection directed at or upon himself or upon whatever seems a central part of his self. ➤It may be love of one's own body (narcissism) or of one's personality. Ego-centrism, egoism, and egotism are all related to self-love but are not quite the same. See *ego* (3).

self-maintenance mores: (*G Murphy*) mores that prescribe the ways to be followed in those activities which sustain and preserve the life of the individual and the group—*Contr w* self-gratification mores.

self-marking test: see *test/self-marking*.

self-maximation: *n* becoming the kind of person one wants to become ➤The varied descriptions of what this term means reflect cultural and personal ideals

self-observation: *n* 1. = *introspection*. 2. literally, observing one's own self 3. observing one's own behavior.

self-other system: the perceived relationship of self to other persons

self/perceived: a particular totality of experiences, unique for each individual, having a peculiar quality of intimacy and a strong quality of belonging together, as a result of which the totality is segregated from other experiences of the individual ➤At a later stage this segregated whole is named "me" or "mine," but it is probable that the segregation begins before the verbalization. The experiences involved are segregated because they are different—because they have different consequences for the organism—just as the several experiences connected with a book or a violin are segregated. Included in the perceived self are bodily feelings and sensations, the perception or imagination of one's bodily appearance or manners, and certain of one's attitudes, beliefs, and ideas. As a matter of direct unreflective experience, these differ from other experiences that have a more external reference and are not so intimately "mine"—*Distg*. the perceived self *fr* the self-image (the self one thinks oneself to be).

self percept = self/perceived.

self/phenomenal: 1. the self directly experienced as one pole or focus in the person-environment interaction ➤Self is held to be implied and revealed in every psychological event. 2. the self directly known in self-perception; the image, notion, concept, or percept of oneself; = *self/perceived*. ➤While the perceived self of (2) probably grows out of the self of (1), the two meanings are distinct. But in both, self is a matter of direct awareness, not of inference. It may include one's perception of his roles, status, or aspirations

self-preservation: *n* collective noun for the behaviors that conduce to the continuance of an organism as a living system ➤The term SELF-PRESERVATIVE INSTINCT over-emphasizes the innateness of the activities that maintain life, and it falsely implies a unity when in fact there is a diversity of such activities having nothing in common except that, under certain circumstances, they do maintain life

self psychology: the view that psychology must be defined by reference to the self or person, and that mental activity or behavior can only be understood in terms of the varying attitudes or changes in the self ➤It accepts the occasional legitimacy of studying an act in abstraction from the fact that it is *someone's* act, the act of a self or person, but it insists that this act cannot be fully understood until the abstracted fact is brought back into the context. **Personalism**, as a synonym, is a somewhat broader term—See *psychology/divisions and schools of*, III.

self-rating: *n* a systematic plan for enumerating one's own performances or traits and appraising their strength

self/real: (*K Horney*) the source of the energy that, in each individual, can be mobilized in the direction of constructive, healthy growth. ➤While all persons have such a growth potential, it varies individually in attributes and strength—*Cp*. *self/actual* and *self/idealized*.

self-realization: *n* balanced and harmonious development of all aspects of a personality, fulfillment of generic and personal potentialities

self-recitation: *n*. the method of spending some fraction of the study time in attempted recall with the material hidden

self-regard: *n* (*W McDougall*) the sentiment that seeks the enhancement of the self. ➤See *sentiment*. Self-regard is described as a highly complex structure; its central component is the feeling of satisfaction when the situation (physical or social) is favorable to the individual (**positive *self feeling**), of dissatisfaction (**negative *self feeling**) when it is not.—*Syn* SELF-REGARDING SENTIMENT, **self-sentiment**.

self-report: *n* information furnished about oneself. ➤The report may be a simple statement of elementary personal facts (age, marital status, occupation, etc.), an elaborate personality rating, a questionnaire, an autobiography.

self-report inventory: a device used in personality measurement in which the subject marks a list to indicate whether certain kinds of behavior describe him or not, how he would react to certain imaginary situations, and the like—*Distg fr* **self-inven-**

tory, which is usually a list of traits, not of behaviors

self-salience: *n.* the distinctiveness of self in relation to the not-self, whether of physical or social environment, the degree to which the self stands out sharply from its surrounds

self-sentiment: *n.* (*W. McDougall*) the complex sentiment having the self as object—See **sentiment** and **self-regard**.—*Syn* SELF-REGARDING SENTIMENT

self/social: 1. that aspect of the individual which is perceived by others in social intercourse 2. those characteristics of a person which are especially important in determining social interaction 3. that part of one's personality which is determined by social influences 4. the picture of himself that depends on how a person believes others see him. ➤The term is fluid and may carry any meaning consistent with its two components

self-system: *n.* (*H. S. Sullivan*) the final (or near final) choice of potentialities that the individual seeks to develop and to integrate, an ideal of self ➤Not all the incorporated tendencies are consciously recognized and most of the rejected alternatives are repressed rather than consciously suppressed. The self-system is the result of interpersonal experience.

sella turcica (sel'ə ter's'kə): the bony depression, located at the base of the brain, that contains the **pituitary gland**.

semantic approach: a method of teaching correct usage of words by emphasizing meanings rather than formal grammar.

semantic count: tabulation of the frequency with which a particular and distinctive meaning of a specific word occurs in written or printed communication ➤Separate tabulation would be made for *game* as a form of play, for *game* as an animal hunted, and for *game* as an adjective meaning *lame*—See **word count**.

semantic image: any image that points to or is indicative of a meaning ➤It contrasts with the concrete image which just represents the concrete object Given a picture of an apple, one may have a tactual image of the texture with no reference to a meaning. Most semantic images are verbal: e.g., the verbal image "food" when seeing the apple. But nonverbal images can also be carriers of meaning: e.g., the image of a red light signifying "danger"

semantics: *n.* (usually construed as *sing.*) 1. the science of meanings of words or other signs, the rules that describe the way signs relate to objects (interpreting *object* in a very broad sense) 2. = GENERAL SEMANTICS, the study of human responses to signs and symbols. ➤While GENERAL SEMANTICS referred originally to the par-

ticular school led by Korzybski, the term has broadened to cover what might be called applied semantics, the consideration of right and wrong ways of reacting to symbols See **semantic therapy**, a special branch —*adj* **semantic**, pertaining to meaning, to the process of communicating meaning, or to reacting to meaning. (The *adj.* is thus somewhat broader than the *n.*)

semantic therapy: the effort to improve personal adjustment by correcting the faulty interpretation of emotionally charged words e.g., a reinterpretation of what is meant by *femininity* on the part of a young woman who thinks herself "unfeminine"

semantic unit: a language unit having a distinct function as a carrier of meaning.—*Cp* **phoneme**, **morpheme**, **word**, **utterance**.

semantogenic disorder: maladjustment resulting from persistent faulty understanding of the meaning of emotionally charged words.—*Cp* **semantic therapy**.

semasiology (si-mā'si-ol'ə-jī) *n.* the study of the development and changes in meanings of words; historical semantics.

semeiology (sē'mi-ol'ə-jī) *n.* 1. the science of signs, or of the language of signs ➤Included by some under this term is the study of the language of science 2. (*med*) the systematic study of the signs of specific diseases, symptomatology.—*Syn* SEMEIOLOGICS (-ot'iks).

semen: *n.* the male germ cells, or the fluid containing the cells.—*adj* **seminal**, often applied figuratively to a small idea destined to grow big

semicircular canals: see **canals/semicircular**.

semi-interquartile range or **Q** = **quartile deviation**.

semilogarithmic graph: a chart with one axis scaled arithmetically and the other logarithmically—See **scale/logarithmic**.

semiology = **semeiology**.

semiopathic: *adj* (*T. Burrow*) disordered or pathological use of symbols.—*Cp*.

semantic therapy.

semiotics = **semeiology**.

semitone: *n.* the smallest interval normally used in music of the Western world; half of a whole tone; the distance between adjacent keys on a keyboard instrument e.g., B—C, C—C sharp.—*Syn* HALF STEP, HALF TONE.

senescence: *n.* becoming old; or the period in which one becomes old ➤The word **senility** having acquired disparaging connotations, **senescence** tends to replace it for the period when one is old.—*adj* **senescent**.

senile (sē'nīl, -nīl) *adj.* pertaining to old age, manifesting the behavior characteristic of old age

senile psychosis: a chronic disorder in the aged, with impairment of brain tissue, marked by **dementia** (sometimes extreme), loss of memory, stubbornness, and irritability (often extreme).—*Syn* GERIOPSYCHOSIS, (*Stan Psychiat*) CHRONIC BRAIN SYNDROME WITH SENILE BRAIN DISEASE
senilism (sē'nīl·iz·əm; -nīl-) *n* manifestation of signs of senility, somatic or behavioral, either in old age or prematurely.
senility (sə·nīl'ə·tī). *n* 1. old age 2. loss of mental, or mental and physical, functions in old age—*adj* **senile**.
senium (sē'ni·um) *n* old age.

sensa: *pl* of **sensum**.

sensation: *n* 1. the elementary unanalyzable and uninterpreted item or unit of that which one apprehends when certain **receptors** are excited → Colors, sounds, odors, tastes, warmth, coolth, and pressures are familiar and relatively unquestioned examples of such items.—*Syn* **sense datum**, **SENSUM**, **SENTIENDUM**, **sense impression**. 2. = **sensing**; the process or activity of apprehending colors, sounds, tastes, etc 3. the topic in psychology, dealing with (1) and/or (2).

→ Nowhere has the intrusion of philosophical viewpoints worked more havoc with psychological terminology than here, it is virtually impossible to state a meaning for **sensation** that will be acceptable and not subject to confusion. Traditionally, **sensation** (1) has been interpreted as a kind of "mental stuff," a correlate of the excitation of parts of the nervous system. As defined above it is held to be part of the *object of awareness*. Redness is simply what a person sees when his eye is affected by vibrations of a given frequency. This statement leaves many questions unanswered; but they are philosophical, not psychological. ¶ But further, (1) and (2) are frequently confused, a confusion increased by the fact that in **structural psychology** **sensation** as a form of **conscious** ***content** is called a *process*, while **sensation** as the activity of (2) above is—at least theoretically—not considered. ¶ It is proposed that, as far as linguistic propriety and old habits will permit, **sensation** be used exclusively for (3); **sense datum**, **sentientum**, **sensum**, or **sense impression** for (1); **sensing** for (2). However, in reporting the view of others, and in combinations, the word *sensation* must sometimes be retained.—*Cp* **perception**.

sensation(al)ism: *n* 1. the doctrine that all experience *consists* of sensations (or sense data) and their copies (**images**) and combinations. 2. the doctrine that all knowledge is *derived* from sensations.—See **psychology/divisions** and **schools of**, VII.—*adj* **sensationist**.

sensation difference: any difference be-

tween sense data that can be demonstrated or thought about.—*Distg. fr.* **sensed difference**.

sensation increment: (*psychophys*) an increase in intensity of a **sense datum**.

sensation level/auditory: for a sound, the intensity level in **decibels** above a given reference level, usually above the **threshold**.

sensation/negative: see **negative sensation**.

sensation type: (*C Jung*) a person whose behavior is dominated by **sensation**—See **function types**.

sensation unit: 1. any one of the total of discriminable bits of experience of sensory origin that may exist in any **sense modality**; a sense distance equal to a **just-noticeable-difference interval**. 2. = **SU** or **AUDITORY SENSATION UNIT**, a logarithmic unit of loudness corresponding to the energy unit, the **decibel**. → When the decibel is one jnd of loudness (as it is under certain conditions), the auditory sensation unit is a special case of **sensation unit** (1).

sense: *n* 1. a classification of sense data resembling each other more than they resemble other sense data, = **sense modality**: all sounds belong to the auditory *sense* 2. a classification of sense data according to the kind of **receptor** that mediates them the muscle *sense*, the joint *sense* → The classificatory categories of (1) and (2) do not always correspond. The receptor for pressure in the muscles differs anatomically from that in the skin, but the pressures seem qualitatively the same. Achromatic colors are qualitatively the same whether mediated by rods or by cones 3. (in the *pl*) all the sense data or all the distinct receptor mechanisms, hence, the capacity for receiving impressions from the external world and impressions of the bodily state; the sphere of sensation as contrasted with feeling, thinking, or conation 4. a **receptor** or **sensor**. → Either of these is better for this meaning 5. a special kind of awareness: *sense of time*, *sense of humor*. 6. = **sensibility**. 7. meaning or significance. it makes *sense*. 8. good judgment 9. an aggregate opinion or decision of a group; a **consensus**: the *sense of the meeting* 10. (with prep. *in* or *out of*) sane and normal: in one's *senses*—*adj* **sense** or **sensory**, often used interchangeably, esp. in compounds.

sense: *v* 1. to apprehend by means of sensory receptors. 2. to have an activity in a sense organ and its neural connections. 3. to feel; to form an intuitive judgment; to apprehend what is not specifically communicated: to *sense* the child's shyness—*n* **sensing**.

sense datum, pl. data: 1. the elementary,

unanalyzable, and uninterpreted unit of that which is experienced when a sense receptor is stimulated—*Syn.* sensation (1), *SENSUM*, sense impression, *SENTIENDUM* —See sensation. 2. a particular instance of (1). ➤It is believed that this term has fewer philosophical or nonempirical associations than any synonym except *SENSUM*. Although it lacks an adjective form, it can usually borrow *sensory*.

sensed difference: immediately experienced difference in the simultaneous or successive presentation of two stimuli ➤*Distg. fr.* sensation difference or sense distance, which is a difference in two sense data that can be demonstrated or thought about but need not be immediately given or experienced directly The red seen yesterday differs from the green seen today (sensation difference) but is not a sensed difference

sense discrimination: the process by which one is aware of difference between two sense data, or of change in a sense datum.

—*Cp.* sensory discrimination.

sense distance: the interval, along any dimension of sensation, that separates two sense data. It may express quality, intensity, duration, extensity, time order, or place as directly apprehended—*Syn.* *SENSIBLE DISTANCE* or *INTERVAL*

sense experience: awareness derived from sensory stimulation, one or more sense data. ➤Sense experience is not necessarily a single bit of experience, nor unanalyzable The term merely emphasizes the sensory origin of the awareness

sense/external: see external sense.

sense feeling: the blend of pleasure or unpleasure with **proprioceptive* **sense data*: e.g., hunger, headache, a feeling of joyful excitement

sense illusion: misapprehension of an object that is due directly to the sensory mechanism or to relations inherent in the objective situation—*Syn.* perceptual illusion (*prefd*)

sense impression: 1. = sense datum. 2. the inferred fact that the sensorium has been activated by a specific receptor process ➤The term is used by some behaviorists as a substitute for *sensation*, the latter being deemed metaphysically objectionable

sense intuition: (*hwt*) the synthesizing of sense data that occurs in perception, resulting in apprehending external objects.

sense limen: see threshold.

sense modality: see modality.

sense mode: see modality.

sense/motor: see motor sense.

sense/muscle: see kinesthesia.

sense organ: 1. any organ the stimulation of which initiates the process of being aware of sense data It consists of the endings of afferent nerves and of cells asso-

ciated with these endings that are specialized for the reception of a special form of energy 2. somewhat loosely, the relatively simple afferent nerve endings that receive a special form of energy 3. any receptor, whether or not it gives rise to sense data.

—*Syn.* receptor (*prefd* for 3), *sensor*. **sense perception:** the process of perceiving as determined primarily by action of sense organs ➤Except that perception (which see) is used by some with extraordinarily extended meaning, this term would have to be judged redundant

sense process = sensory process.

sense quality: 1. that elementary attribute of a sense datum by which it most characteristically differs from others ➤It contrasts especially with quantitative

attributes such as intensity, extensity, and protensity. In general, it persists through any quantitative change. Redness, sourness, sensory pain, tonal pitch, are qualities 2. a particular bit of experience; a sense datum.—*Syn.* *SENSORY QUALITY*.

sense ratios method: a general term for methods of scaling sensory magnitude by adjusting or selecting a stimulus to equal a given fraction of a standard stimulus and using the ratio as a scale unit—See *halving method*, the commonest example

senses/higher: the sense modalities of vision and hearing, sometimes also including smell and taste

sense/special: one of the four senses (vision, audition, smell, taste) whose receptors are in the head

sense/systemic: a sensory mode of experience based on interoceptors—i.e., on receptors found in the internal organs—*Syn.* visceral sense.

sense threshold: see threshold.

sense/vibration: see vibratory sensitivity.

sensibilia: *n pl (L)* those things or qualities that can be apprehended by the senses. —*Syn.* *SENSIBLES*

sensibility: *n* 1. capacity for sensing, either in general or in some particular mode: e.g., visual *sensibility*—*Syn.* *receptivity*. 2.

susceptibility to feeling and emotion—*Syn.* *sensitivity* (*prefd*) 3. (*pop* and *obsoles*)

capacity for good judgment ➤While a useful distinction between sensibility and sensitivity has been maintained in careful writing (see sensitivity 1), it is often lost and the terms are interchanged This is true also of the antonyms insensibility and insensitivity (see insensible)—*adj* sensible.

sensibility/common: see common sensibility.

sensibility/subcutaneous: see subcutaneous.

sensible: *adj* 1. characterizing an object

that can, at least in part, be apprehended by the senses 2. of sufficient amount or intensity to be perceptible, above the threshold. 3. meaningful 4. showing good judgment or good sense 5. (*obsoles*) keenly aware 6. = (*obsoles*) sensitive (*prefd*) **sensible distance or interval**: see **sense distance**.

sensing: *n* the psychological process, initiated at a sense organ, of being aware of **sense data**. ➤ It is generally agreed that sensing does not occur apart from other psychological events It is essentially an abstraction—*v* **sense** (which see)

sensitive: *adj.* 1. pertaining to sensitivity or to sensitiveness.—*n* 2. a person supposed to be able to receive **paranormal** impressions or communications

sensitiveness: *n* having a low response threshold, esp. to pleasantness or unpleasantness, the tendency, not merely to detect, but to be easily moved by sense stimuli or emotive situations ➤ *Distg fr irritability*, which means reacting crossly; and *fr sensitivity*. Sensitivity (1) or (2) refers to arousal of the sense organs Sensitivity (4) emphasizes fineness of *perception* of others' behavior, whereas sensitiveness stresses easy reactivity When such reactivity is emotional, **affectivity** is more precise. But sensitive is the adjective for both sensitiveness and sensitivity, and often for sensibility as well

sensitive zone: 1. any region on the body surface whose stimulation arouses strong response 2. = **erogenous *zone**.

sensitivity: *n* 1. the condition or state of being susceptible to stimulation ➤ *Distg fr sensibility*, which refers to abstract capacity, whereas sensitivity refers to a particular state a person has cutaneous sensibility but loses cutaneous sensitivity under local anesthesia 2. the degree to which a person can be stimulated by stimuli of low intensity; **absolute sensitivity**. ➤ *Distg fr sensory acuity*, the ability to *distinguish* simple stimuli 3. the degree to which an instrument responds to changes in the phenomena it measures. the *sensitivity* of a chemical balance 4. capacity to perceive, or to perceive and interpret, the behavior of others, esp from **minimal cues**. 5. (*pop*) the tendency to be easily hurt or offended.—*adj* sensitive (also used for sensitiveness).

sensitivity/absolute: see **absolute sensitivity**.

sensitization: *n*. the process of becoming, or the state of being, sensitive or oversensitive to a definite stimulus

sensor: *n* 1. a simple **receptor**, generally merely a free nerve ending, whose activity initiates the process of sensing 2. = the **whole sense organ**, complex or simple.

sensorial: *adj* pertaining to the **sensorium**.

—*Distg. fr. sensory*.

sensorial response: see **reaction type**.

sensorimotor: *adj* 1. pertaining to the **neural transit** from a sense organ to a muscle ➤ Some authors use the form **SENSORY-MOTOR** and restrict it to this meaning 2. of any act whose nature is *primarily* dependent upon the combined or integrated functioning of sense organs and motor mechanisms ➤ The word *primarily* is crucial, all activity—even the vegetative functions—depends to some extent on sense organs and motor mechanisms, and all activity depends on more than that—*Distg fr ideomotor*, which refers to action *primarily* dependent upon thought processes, and *fr* the semi-autonomous **vegetative** functions.

sensorimotor arc: the pathway followed by neural impulse from **sensor** to **effector**.

➤ As compared with **reflex arc**, it may include higher-level pathways, but does not properly include such pathways as are not associated with **sensation**.—*Syn* neural (or **nervous**) *arc*, slightly more comprehensive.

sensorium: *n* 1. the **sensory areas** in the brain; loosely, the brain considered as the center to which sensory processes go 2. the entire sensory mechanism: receptors, afferent nerves, and sensory or projection areas in the brain—*Cp. motorium*.

sensory: *adj* 1. pertaining to the activity of a **sense organ**. 2. pertaining to directly observed objective data, i.e., to **sense data**. 3. pertaining to a **sense** (1) or (2).—*Syn. sense* (*prefd*) 4. pertaining to **sensation** (1) or (2).—*Ant* (in many contexts) **motor**: see, e.g., **aphasia**. ¶For combination terms with **sensory** not listed below, see the noun e.g., **acuity/sensory**.

sensory areas: those regions of the cerebral cortex in which the **afferent** tracts from sense organs terminate—See **brain center**.—*Syn. PROJECTION AREAS, SENSORY CORTEX*.

sensory circle = **tactile circle**.

sensory cohesion: (*K Goldstein*) the unreflecting experience of two objects as belonging together because they are sensorily similar ➤ Two or more red objects in a jumble of varicolored ones need not be separately apprehended and then judged to be similar, they may be immediately apprehended as "the reds," a totality to which the distinct pieces contribute.

sensory cortex = **sensory areas**.

sensory discrimination: responding to differences in sense data or in stimuli; the degree to which one can respond to small differences. ➤ The response may be verbal. Those who are troubled by the mentalistic implications of **sensation** or **perception** often use sensory discrimination as a synonym.—See **acuity/sensory**.

sensory drive: a drive oriented toward, and dispelled by the attainment of, a specific form of sensory experience: e.g., a drive for sweetness or bitterness (not merely for food in general), for tactile stimulation, for vivid colors

sensory field: 1. all the stimuli affecting a receptor at a given time; or all those affecting the whole organism at a given time 2. all the things a person experiences through the senses at a given time, the PERCEPTUAL FIELD

sensory habit: a learned pattern of behavior in which emphasis is upon discrimination between stimuli, as contrasted with MOTOR HABIT in which emphasis is upon new combinations of motor response ➤ It is a sensory habit when a person learns that one sound indicates the rear doorbell, another the front doorbell It is a motor habit when a person learns the coordinated movements of typewriting The distinction is merely of emphasis, sensory habits involve motor responses, and motor habits involve sensory discriminations

sensory integration postulate: (*H Birch and M Bitterman*) "When two afferent centers are contiguously activated, a functional relation is established between them such that the subsequent innervation of one will arouse the other" ➤ *Cp.* law of *contiguity, which is not restricted to afferent centers

sensory intensity: see intensity (2).

sensory interaction: the mutual effect upon each other of sensing processes that are simultaneous e.g., the size-weight illusion. ➤ In theory, every process affects every other simultaneous process in the same organism This term should be reserved for differences empirically demonstrated to be functions of specified simultaneous processes.

sensory modality: see modality.

sensory-motor = sensorimotor (1).

sensory nerve: a nerve from the receptor organ to the cord or brain ➤ In some cases the peripheral end of the sensory nerve is itself the receptor, in others there is a distinct sense organ from which the nerve starts —*Syn.* afferent nerve

sensory organization: 1. the process by which sensory processes or experiences are related and coordinated, or the resulting system of relationship; = **perceiving** or **percept**. ➤ It is a report of sensory organization when a subject says, "A deep red was surrounded by a pale green" 2. (*Gestalt*) the form of organization found when the perceptual field is isomorphic with the stimulus field: e.g., physical stimuli in the form of a square perceived as "square"

sensory process: 1. a neural process or ac-

tivity directly originating in a receptor. 2. a sensing; the activity whereby an organism becomes aware of sense data. 3. = (*structuralism*) sensation (1), the process observed in introspection as a function of sense organ activity. ➤ The word *process* in this usage means only that change occurs.

sensory projection areas = sensory areas.

sensory quality: see sense quality.

sensory reaction: see reaction type.

sensory stimulus: a tautological expression, justified to emphasize use of the word stimulus in its strict sense, i.e., as a form of physical energy affecting a sense organ — See stimulus (1).

sensory system: the afferent nerves and the appended sense organs, usually including also the sensory areas, but sometimes limited to peripheral afferent nerves

sensory type: obsolete term for a particular bodily conformation (similar to the *asthenic*). — *Distg fr* sensory reaction type.

sensual: *adj.* 1. pertaining to gratification obtained from stimulation of the senses, esp of the "lower" senses, hence, 2. lustful, pertaining to sexual gratification 3. sensuous (an unfortunate use) — *n.* sensuality.

sensum *n*, *pl* sensa: a sense datum.

sensuous: *adj.* pertaining to the senses or to the sensory aspect of experience; capable of arousing the senses ➤ *Syn.* sensual, voluptuous. In contrast with sensual, which is usually derogatory, sensuous has no necessarily unfavorable connotations Voluptuous implies luxurious indulgence in the sensuous — *n.* sensuousness.

sensus communis (sen'səs kə-mū'nīs): (*L.*) common sense.

sentence-completion test: 1. a test of ability in which the testee must supply an appropriate word or phrase to complete a meaningful sentence 2. = incomplete sentence test (which see).

sentence repetition test: a standard set of sentences of increasing length to be read one by one to the testee, with instruction to repeat each sentence verbatim

sentence/word: see word sentence.

sentence (sen'shəns, -shē-əns) *n.* 1. abstract term for the fact of sensing. 2. the simplest and most primitive form of cognition; mere apprehension of a sensory quality with no concomitant associations or meaning, pure sensation. ➤ Sentence is a never actually attained limit on a continuum, with fully meaningful perception at the other end; but it is approximated in passive sensing.

sentence need: (*H A. Murray*) the need

to enjoy sensuous pleasures, sights, and sounds

sentiendum (sen'shī'en'dəm) *n*, *pl* **sentienda**: sensation, sense datum.

sentiment: *n*. a complex disposition or organization of a person with reference to a given object (whether a person, thing, or abstract idea) that makes the object what it is for him. The sentiment is identified both by the object and by certain *central* affective relations between the person and that object, other related emotions and actions being congruent with the central emotion. ➤ Thus, if the sentiment is that of a mother's love for her child, anger or fear is provoked when the child's welfare is threatened. While the organization of a **sentiment** is primarily affective and conative, there is also considerable elaboration of ideas relevant to the object. ¶ **Sentiment** differs from **attitude** in being more personal and much more complex (*Cp* a favorable attitude toward Great Britain with the Briton's sentiment of patriotism.) A complex may be regarded as a repressed sentiment. Sentiment is sometimes infected with some of the connotations of sentimentality from which, however, it is to be distinguished.—*Syn* MENTAL or PSYCHIC SYSTEM, **metanerg**, **derivation**, **canalization**. There are many terms for special forms of sentiment: prejudice, belief, means-end readiness, and habit (the last with emotional aspect unemphasized, but present) The *adj* **sentimental** belongs to sentimentality, not to sentiment.

sentimentality: *n* 1. weak and shallow emotion 2. overindulgence in emotion or sentiment; emotion without due cause 3. enjoyment of emotion for its own sake ➤ The three meanings are often combined.—*adj* **sentimental**.

separation anxiety: (*psychoan*) the infant's fear of losing the mother object ➤ For Freud, this is based not merely on the birth trauma, but on many incidents of the infant's early experience

septum *n*, *pl* **septa**: (*biol*) a partition or dividing wall between two spaces or cavities in an organism e.g. the nasal *septum*

sequela (sī'kwē'lə) *n*, *pl* **sequelae** (-lē) (*med*) a pathological result or sequel of disease

sequence: *n*. 1. the following of one thing by another 2. the order in which events or objects occur 3. (*Ror*) the order in which the testee responds to wholes, details, and rare details in the inkblots 4. a temporal series of phenomena 5. (*math*) a succession of quantities, each derived from the preceding quantity by the same operation.—*adj* **sequential**.

sequence preference: a tendency to make

responses in a certain order e.g. rats usually tend to make alternate right-left turns in a maze—See **position factor**.

sequential analysis: see **analysis/sequential**.

sequential test: (*stat*) a test to determine the effect of further data upon the level of statistical *significance in order to determine when the point has been reached where the addition of further data is probably unnecessary for a given level of statistical significance, or, alternatively, that even though additional data are added the required level is unlikely to be reached. The test is used in **sequential *analysis**.

ser: ➤ This group of symbols is entered as if written *E*

serendipity: *n* the process, art, or fact of finding one thing while looking for another. **serial action** = **serial behavior**.

serial-anticipation method: see **prompting method**.

serial association: see **serial learning**.

serial behavior: activity in which the temporal order of the several responses is the important feature. ➤ The responses are not independent, they are functions of the whole series

serial correlation: (*stat*) a measure of relationship between successive values of a variable in time or space

serial discriminator (dis'krīm'ə'tər) an apparatus that presents a new stimulus for a discrimination response as soon as a prescribed response to the preceding stimulus is made.—*Syn* PSYCHERGOGRAPH

serial exploration/method of = just noticeable differences/method of.

serial learning: learning to make certain responses in an exact prescribed order. In **SERIAL MEMORIZING** the response is verbal a set of words must be recalled in the order of first presentation. In other cases, certain overt motor responses must follow in prescribed order.—*Syn* **SERIAL METHOD**, **SERIAL ASSOCIATION**, **behavior** *chain learning

serial memorization: a form of **serial learning**.

serial method: see **serial learning**.

serial position effect: the influence of the position of an item on the learning of a series of items

serial response: see **response/serial**.

seriatim (sir'ī-ā'tum, ser'i-): *adv* in series, one after the other

seriation: *n* the process by which unorganized data are put into the form of a statistical series

series *n* *s* and *pl* a group of items that form, or are arranged in, an order, each leading to the next according to some definite principle, temporal, spatial, or logical. All series can be represented by the

number series ➤The alphabet is a series arbitrarily arranged in temporal or spatial order. Father, son, and grandson constitute a series; but the group Father, Son, and Holy Ghost is a trinity, not a series (except as a series of words) Series may represent continuous or discontinuous variation.—*adj* serial.

series/experimental: see experimental series.

servo or servomechanism: *n* a control system for maintaining the operation of another system at prescribed rates and strengths e.g., a thermostat ➤The servomechanism receives a signal showing the amount of energy (the input) supplied to the operation system and a feedback signal showing the rate, strength, and/or direction of the operation (the output). The response of the servo to these signals regulates the input so that a prescribed output is maintained Homeostasis in living bodies is a special case of servo functioning, but there are many others: e.g., the regulation of the angle of a bottle from which one is drinking to maintain an even flow.—See feedback, cybernetics.—*Syn* SLAVE SYSTEM

set: *n* ➤The more than 100 meanings of set in the unabridged dictionary include six concepts pertinent for psychology those of aggregation; of tendency or disposition; of orientation, guidance, or determination; of preparation, expectation, or readiness, of facilitation, and of fixity or rigidity The first and last give rise to distinct definitions (1 and 3 below), the remaining four are merged in definition (2), but various authors emphasize one or another of the four.

1. a group, lot, aggregate, or series of items of any sort: a set of pictures, the country club set, the set (or totality) of points which satisfy a certain mathematical condition. 2. a temporary, but often recurrent, condition of the person or organism that (a) orients him (it) toward certain environmental stimuli or events rather than toward others, selectively sensitizing him (it) for apprehending them, (b) facilitates certain activities or responses rather than others ➤In its earlier psychological usage, set was a more or less temporary facilitating condition produced by instructions or by some manipulation of the experimental conditions It was thus separable from the enduring dispositions—habits, instincts, canalizations, sentiments, attitudes—and from habit strength or associative bond strength Somewhat like a drive, it worked upon a particular action system from outside that system But a temporary set can become an enduring disposition or habit, a simple attitude; and the term now often includes that meaning.—*Syn*. *Ein-*

stellung, determining tendency, and (in special contexts) disposition, adjustment, expectation. 3. the establishment of a fixed form of behaving, habituation; stereotyping.

Set is often (but not always) qualified to show the kind of effect produced by an organic or personal condition. e.g., attitudinal set, affective set, motor *set (but for this, set alone may be used) —*adj* and *v* set.

set/abstract: the tendency to apprehend things in terms of abstractions

set/culture: (*sociol*) a relatively enduring attitude that predisposes an individual to accept cultural forms congruent with those he is accustomed to, and to reject others

set/hypnotic: a set induced by instructions of the hypnotist and carried over into the posthypnotic period —*Syn* POSTHYPNOTIC SUGGESTION

set/learning: see learning set.

set/mental: a preparatory adjustment or readiness for a particular kind of action or experience, usually as a result of instructions; = set (2). ➤It is difficult to see what the qualifying word mental adds to set, except to insure that it is taken in a psychological sense But see neural *set and organic *set.

set/motor: 1. a readiness for a given muscular movement. 2. a group of movements that prepare for a given muscular reaction. ➤The preparatory movements may be in another group of muscles or may be tonic innervations of the muscle group being prepared, or both. Note that (2) restricts motor set to readiness dependent on a certain kind of mechanism, whereas (1) leaves the nature of the mechanism unspecified Many authors shift back and forth between these meanings, without warning

set/neural: 1. a temporary state of subexcitation of a response circuit. ➤*Syn* *Bahnung*, facilitation, or (in some older writings) reinforcement. This usage is now uncommon 2. a hypothetical condition in the nervous system that accounts for the sensitizing and facilitating effects of set (2). ➤In most cases the qualifier neural is not to be taken literally; the writer is merely proclaiming that he is not a mentalist. If neural is seriously meant, meaning (1) may be intended, or the writer may mean the tonic innervation of a response mechanism (for which motor *set 2 is preferred)

set/objective: the determination of an experience, esp of a perception, by an overriding principle that reflects objective facts ➤If drawings are presented in this order—square, triangle, circle; square, triangle, ellipse—the ellipse (if not too obviously dif-

ferent) will be seen as a circle. Note that the set could as well be called subjective, depending on the point of view—*Approx. syn* expectancy.

set/organic = set (2). ➤The qualifying word **organic** adds nothing to the meaning of set; it merely notifies the reader that the author is not thinking in mentalistic terms. **Organic set** and **mental set** refer to precisely the same effects on behavior. But some authors apparently use **organic set** for motor **set* (2).

set/perceptual: a readiness to perceive the environment in a certain way, generally in accord with a pattern ➤E.g., in a "hidden figure" picture, a set to perceive a tree inhibits seeing the outline of a face. In this instance the set has both a positive effect (seeing the tree) and a negative effect (not seeing something else that is objectively in the picture). It may also distort the total perceptual process, causing illusion. **Perceptual** in this phrase is often given very extended meaning where **COGNITIVE SET** would be more correct. **Determining tendency** and **Aufgabe** refer to the same phenomena but with emphasis upon the motor elements of the response—*Syn* PERCEPTION SET, **pre-perception** (1). **Perceptual *defense** is conceived as a negative perceptual set against perceiving what one does not want to perceive.

set/perseverative: a set induced by previous experience and held over in a succeeding situation for which it may or may not be appropriate.

set/postural: a tonic contraction of the muscles that predisposes a person toward a specific action: e.g., a runner poised to start.

set/preparatory: a bodily attitude or posture that prepares the person for some other response—*Cp* **set/postural**, **set/motor**, both nearly synonymous.

set/response: 1. in a reaction time experiment or similar situation, the readiness to *respond*, in contrast to **STIMULUS SET**, the readiness to apprehend the expected signal ➤The response set results in quicker reactions but also in more errors. 2. a set to follow a certain pattern in responding e.g., to alternate responses of *True* and *False* in a *True-False* test, or to give not more than three consecutive *True* or *False* responses. ➤This combines concepts from set (2) and set (3).

set/situation: a more or less temporary orientation toward the observation of outward circumstances and an intent to adapt one's behavior thereto—*Contr. w* motor **set*, a predisposition to a particular group of movements, and *w* inner determination, a predisposition toward attaining certain values or goals.

set/situational = stimulus set (see **set/response**)—*Distg fr* situation **set*.
set/stimulus: see **set/response**.

setting: *n* 1. the process of moving a mechanical **indicator* to a desired position, esp to a particular value as read on the indicator scale, or of moving the indicator to match another indicator ➤The indicator may be moved directly, as when a trip meter is set at zero for a trip, or it may be moved by altering the operation of which it is the indicator, as when the speedometer is brought down to 50 mph by adjusting the speed of the car. 2. the point to which the indicator is (or should be) moved. 3. the arrangement of the elements of a situation e.g., managing so that two opponents meet in the presence of a superior.

setup: *n* the spatial arrangement and the interconnections of instruments for an experiment, more loosely, any arrangement.

set/unconscious: a set of which the person concerned is unaware, either directly or indirectly ➤A set is in all cases an *inferred* condition, but the individual may not make the inference, and may be unaware that his behavior is guided by set.

sex: *adj.* 1. pertaining to, or characterized by, anything related to the distinction between those organisms bearing egg cells (females) and those bearing sperm cells (males). 2. *specif.* pertaining to the organs of reproduction and the anatomical differences between male and female.

➤While usage is far from consistent, the following distinctions are prevalent and are recommended. **Sex** is the general term, and also the term when there is specific reference to anatomical or morphological distinctions: *sex* organs, *sex* differentiation, *sex* characteristics, *sex* chromosomes. This includes the use of *sex* to refer to the differences between male and female. **Genital** is the closest *syn.*, esp for (2).

Sexual, also having a general meaning, specifically refers to the functions relating to reproduction, and, in certain contexts, to functions preliminary to reproduction (courting, etc.) **Erotic** refers to sensations, feelings, and motives, the latter especially when the person is aware of the motive (But when the motive is called *drive*, *sex* or *sexual* are the usual adjectives.) **Psychosexual** means *erotic*, or the combination of sexual behavior or activity (including caressing) with erotic feelings. **Amorous** refers to lovemaking in which sexual behavior is involved. **Libidinal** refers both to behavior functions and to experience, in psychoanalysis it has a very extended usage (See *libido*). **Gender** refers to grammatical distinctions; its use as a synonym for *sex* or *sexual* is a tenuous

euphemism **Sensual**, in one of its meanings, refers to sexual gratification, or to the tendency to be overoccupied therewith

Altrigendristic has been suggested for the nonerotic activity between persons of opposite sex Etymologically the term is ill-constructed and has not gained wide use, but it fills a terminological need When the interest and activity become amorous, **heteroerotic** is used. **Heterosexual** is a general term for any sort of relation between the sexes but it also refers specifically to overtly sexual behavior, such as courting and caressing, and to sexual intercourse. **HETEROGENITAL** refers specifically to genital contact. **Homosexual** is a general term for sexual behavior oriented to persons of one's own sex. **Homoeerotic** refers to sexual interest in one's own sex without overt sexual behavior.—See also **heterosexuality**, **homosexuality**.

sex: *n* 1. either of the two divisions or categories of organisms, female or male, that are based on the distinction of producing, respectively, egg cells or sperm cells, the category of females or the category of males. 2. the sum of the characters that make male and female different, esp the physical characters 3. the behavior domain closely related to the organs of reproduction.—*Syn.* (for 3) **sexuality** (*prefd*).

sex-: 1. combining form meaning *sex*. 2. combining form meaning *sex*

sex aim: see **sexual aim**.

sex anomaly: 1. a wide deviation from the normal in the structure or form of the organs of reproduction.—*Syn.* **GENITAL ANOMALY**. 2. = **sexual anomaly** (much *prefd* for a functional deviation).

sex character: any characteristic or trait, whether structural or functional, that is found much more frequently in one sex than in the other ➤Manifestation of a trait strongly characteristic of the other sex is regarded as a **sex** (or **sexual**) **anomaly**. **PRIMARY SEX CHARACTERS** are those of the reproductive organs.—See also **sex character/secondary**.

sex character/secondary: a genetically transmitted anatomical or behavioral trait, typical for either sex but not for both, and not necessary to reproduction e.g., the greater amount of facial hair and the bass voice in males ➤Which behavioral traits, if any, conform to the definition is a matter of dispute.—*Distg. fr.* **sex-linked character**, a trait found much more often, or only, in one sex but not in all members

sex chromosome: a chromosome that plays the major part in determining the sex of the offspring ➤In most species, sex is determined by a special pair, the female offspring receives two like (or X) chromosomes; the male receives one X and one Y

chromosome which is smaller. Some species lack the odd sex chromosomes: in that case males are Xo instead of XY In some species, the female receives the odd chromosome The sex chromosome carries determiners for other traits than sex, these are called **sex-linked characters**.

sex delinquency: any violation of established legal or moral codes in respect to sexual behavior ➤While the term is very vague, emphasis is upon breaking rules. **Sexual anomaly** may or may not be deemed sex delinquency In the U.S., delinquency has almost become equated with juvenile delinquency, and sex delinquency is often similarly limited to juvenile behavior

sex determination: the biological mechanism that determines whether the new organism will be male or female.—See **sex chromosome**.

sex differences: any significant difference between males as a group and females as a group, e.g., in mathematical abilities. ➤The term does not imply that the differences are genetically determined, though that implication is often made. It seldom applies to differences in the primary **sex characters**, and is improperly equated with differences in sexual behavior.—*Cp* **difference/group**, **difference/individual**.

sex differentiation: the interacting processes during development, some biological and some social, that bring about the typical sex differences. ➤E.g., the greater muscular development of the male is caused partly by genetic determinants, partly by training that is socially motivated.

sex distribution: the relative proportion of males and females in a given population.—*Syn.* **SEX RATIO**.

sex education: 1. instruction dealing with the organs and processes of reproduction ➤An unfortunately restrictive usage 2. any educative process designed to help the individual to healthy and/or socially approved sexual adjustment ➤It deals not only with sex but with sexuality, and may include not only instruction but such activities (not necessarily overtly sexual or erotic) as seem likely to promote sexual adjustment. The contemporary tendency is away from a purely negative consideration of sexual control toward constructive sexual expression For this meaning, **SEXUAL EDUCATION** is more descriptive but it is uncommon

sex feeling = **erotic feeling** (*prefd*).

sex hygiene: 1. the study of the health of the reproductive organs 2. the study of healthy sexual adjustment; the psycho-physiological and moral expression and control of sexual impulses ➤More exactly (but seldom) called **SEXUAL HYGIENE**. Its limita-

tion to methods of preventing and curing venereal disease is arbitrary and unfortunate.

sex-influenced character: a trait transmitted as dominant in one sex, recessive in the other ➤E.g., baldness may be transmitted by either parent to a male, but must be transmitted by both parents if it is to appear in the female

sex intergrade: see *intergrade/sex*.

sex latency: see *sexual latency*.

sex-limited character: a trait that can be suppressed by one kind of sex hormone; a trait manifesting variation in only one sex ➤E.g., in chickens the female sex hormones permit hens to develop only hen feathers but the male sex hormone permits the growth of either hen or cock feathers (Which the cock will have depends on other factors in his gene pattern) Sex limitation is one factor in secondary **sex* characters.

sex-linked character: a trait transmitted by genes located on the sex chromosomes and found more frequently in one sex than the other e.g., red-green color blindness —*Distg fr* sex-influenced and sex-limited characters, and *fr.* sex characters/secondary.

sex object: see *sexual aim*.

sex offenses: see *sex delinquency*.

sex perversion = sexual anomaly (which see)

sex ratio: the ratio, at any specified time, of the number of males in a given population per one hundred females

sex reversal: a transformation in an adult organism wherein the sex organs of one sex are surgically removed, or deteriorate, and the rudimentary sex organs characteristic of the other sex develop, so that the female becomes a male or vice versa

sex rivalry: 1. behavior intended to exalt the achievements and status of one sex over the other. 2. competition between the child and the parent of the same sex for the attention and affection of the parent of opposite sex

sex role: the pattern of attitudes and behavior that in any society is deemed appropriate to one sex rather than the other. ➤The role is taught by precept and example. There is no act except childbearing and suckling that is not, in some society, part of the male role; none that is not, in some society, part of the female role Even symbolic childbearing is a part of the male role in some cultures

sex sensations: the sense data resulting from stimulation of receptors in the genitals or, more generally, in the erogenous **zones*.—*Distg. fr.* sex feeling.—*Syn.* SEXUAL SENSATIONS (*prefd.*).

sextile: see *partile*.

sexual: *adj* 1. (*biol*) pertaining to reproduction by union of two sex cells, in contrast to **asexual** reproduction 2. a very general term applied to feelings or behavior related to the functions of reproduction and of its preliminaries—See **sex** (*adj*) for distinctions between **sex**, **sexual**, and **erotic**.

sexual aim: the relief of specific physiological tensions by sexual action ➤It is contrasted with **SEXUAL OBJECT**, the person or thing toward which the activity is directed—*Syn.* SEX AIM, common but not *recom*—*Cp.* aim (3).

sexual anesthesia = frigidity.

sexual anomaly: behavior in the sexual sphere that deviates rather sharply from the normal but is not considered to be necessarily pathological ➤The term is proposed as a substitute for **sexual perversion**, on the grounds that evidence is lacking that perversions are intrinsically pathological and that a less condemnatory term is socially desirable—*Distg fr* sex anomaly, which refers properly to anatomical deviation—*Cp.* deviation/sexual, perversion.

sexual congress = coition.

sexual deviation: see *deviation/sexual*.

sexual function: any physiological activity performed exclusively by one sex—*Cp.* reproductive function.

sexual infantilism: 1. failure to develop fully the anatomical characters of adult sex.—*Syn.* SEX INFANTILISM or INFANTILE SEX (*prefd.*). 2. regression to, or arrested development at the level of, infantile **sexuality* (which see).

sexual instinct: 1. the tendency, largely but not wholly innate, toward the courtship behavior and the sexual congress that is characteristic of the species 2. (*psychoan*) a term for almost every pleasure-seeking tendency—See *libido*.

sexual intercourse = coition.

sexualism: *n* emphasis upon sex: e.g., pansexualism.

sexuality: *n* 1. the sum of a person's sexual behaviors and sexual tendencies, the strength of sexual tendency. 2. the quality of being sexual, or of having sexual functions or implications 3. excessive preoccupation with sex and sex behavior—*Cp.* pansexualism, sexuality/infantile.—See **sex** (*adj*) for distinctions in sex-related terms.—*adj.* sexual (not sex).—*v.* sexualize, to bring something within the sexual sphere

sexuality/infantile: (*psychoan*) the capacity of the infant and young child to have experiences that are essentially sexual, the sum total of the infant's sexual behavior and experience, whether conscious or unconscious ➤No brief statement of the psychoanalytic definition of this term is pos-

sible. Infantile sexuality is and is not sexual in the usual sense. See **libido**. Neopsychoanalysts do not emphasize, to the degree that Freudians do, the role of infantile sexuality in the genesis of neurosis.

sexual latency: (*S Freud*) a hypothesized lull in the development of sexual functions and impulses beginning at about age 5 and lasting till puberty. It involves extensive repression of the earlier infantile ***sexuality** postulated by psychoanalysis. ➤ The phenomenon is believed to be in part determined by the culture.

sexual maturation: the development of the organs of reproduction to a fully functioning level ➤ *Distg* the actual maturing of the reproductive system *fr* its many more or less reliable overt *signs* (such as facial hair in males)

sexual object: see **sexual aim**.

sexual reflex: erection, or erection and orgasm.

sexual reproduction: (*biol*) the production of a new organism by the union of two sex cells—*Ant* ASEXUAL REPRODUCTION, which includes reproduction by fission of one cell, and by means of spores

sexual selection: preference in mating for organisms having certain physical or mental traits, resulting in the gradual preponderance of those traits in the population

sexual soliloquy: talking to oneself at some length about one's sexual desires, as a means of relieving tension

sexual trauma: a severely disturbing or anxiety-arousing experience, usually in infancy or early childhood, related in some way to sex

s factor = specific *factor.

S_g, s_g: see under *S* or *s*.

shade: *n* any color darker (i.e., of lower lightness) than median gray.—See **color shade**.

shading: *n* (*Ror*) one of the major determinants of response to the inkblot: it is the perceived density of color (chromatic or achromatic) of the inkblot. The SHADING EFFECT or LIGHT-DETERMINED RESPONSE is the subject's description of such shadings.—See **determinant/Rorschach**.

shading shock: (*Ror*) manifesting emotion in response to the shading effect of the inkblot pattern

shadow: *n* (*C Jung*) the converse in the unconscious of whatever the person has emphasized in his ego consciousness. Its strength is proportional to the strength of the ego trends.

shadow/acoustic or /sound: see **sound shadow**.

shallow living: (*K. Horney*) a form of neurotic ***resignation** (which see) characterized by compulsive seeking of superficial and disinterested activity, with em-

phasis on distracting pleasure, opportunistic success, or automatic conformism

shaman (sha'mən, sham'ən) *n.* (*anthrop*) a person who practices magic or communicates with supernatural powers in trances, etc

shame: *n* an emotional attitude excited by realization of a shortcoming or impropriety, of having acted in an unworthy manner, or esp., of having improperly exposed the body—*Distg fr* modesty (which see) and *fr* sense of ***guilt**.

shame culture: *n* that form of social control in which a person's behavior is regulated by the ridicule or criticism of others.—*Distg fr* **guilt culture**.

sham feeding: allowing an animal to swallow food taken into the mouth but removing it through an opening in the esophagus before it reaches the stomach

shamming: *n* counterfeiting a posture or activity in order to deceive another animal e.g., the feigned broken wing of a bird seeking to draw an intruder away from the nest

sham rage: prompt, poorly organized, brief responses (similar to those of normal rage behavior) elicited in decerebrate and decorticate animals by almost any stimulus. The sham rage response is suppressed in the normal animal by cortical action

shape: *n* 1. a spatial form or figure, a space having definite contour or boundary 2. a gestalt; a perceived figure, a unit segregated from its surroundings

shape constancy: the tendency to see an object as of the same shape regardless of the viewing angle—*Cp* **constancy/object**.

shaping = approximation *conditioning.

shared field: a psychological field or a unitary part of a total field held consciously in common by two or more persons ➤ *Cp* **COMMON FIELD**, in which the field is the same but the persons do not recognize the communality

sharp: *adj* (*music*) 1. raised in pitch by a semitone e.g., C sharp, which is a semitone higher than C—*Ant* **FLAT** 2. of a tone slightly higher than it is supposed to be

sharpening: *n* 1. the process of accentuating differences in perceived objects 2. a memory distortion that overemphasizes distinguishing characteristics so that events recalled are better defined and more distinct than the originals—*Ant* **leveling**.

sheath/medullary: see **medullary sheath**.

sheath/myelin: see **medullary sheath**.

Sheldon type: see **constitutional type** and **ectomorphic**.

shell shock: a term used in World War I for the neurosis associated with being under gunfire, esp. of heavy guns ➤ It was at first thought to result from concussion caused by

the force of high explosives but was soon recognized as a **functional disorder**. In World War II, the term **combat fatigue** largely replaced **shell shock**.—*Cp.* **commotional shock**.

Sheppard's correction: a correction to be applied to the **variance** or **standard deviation** obtained from grouped measures.

➤The coarser the grouping, the more effective is this correction

shibboleth: *n* originally, a password to be pronounced as a test of one's group membership; hence, any arbitrary test of orthodoxy or of belonging; or more generally, any catchword used to impress people

shifting/law of: the generalization that a response quickly loses its initial advantage over other similar responses to the same situation unless some sort of pressure to continue is present

shift of level principle: (*K Koffka*) the generalization that, when surrounding circumstances alter the position of two stimuli on a continuum, the two tend to keep the same relation to each other. ➤E.g., two shades of the same color may both seem lighter or darker under changed illumination, but they maintain their sensed difference from each other

shock: *n.* 1. a complex of symptoms resulting from accidental injury, surgery, drugs, or strong emotion Most bodily functions are deranged, perhaps as a result of sharply curtailed circulation or of chemical change in the blood. 2. the sudden effect of a powerful electric current passing through the body ➤Only if very powerful does this shock result in **shock** (1). 3. a condition of lowered excitability in nerve centers that have been surgically severed from other centers. When the cord is cut anterior to the point of motor outflow, **SPINAL SHOCK** results the spinal reflex centers are depressed, and the muscles exhibit flaccid paralysis. 4. = **shock therapy**.

shock/color: (*Ror*) see **color shock**.

shock/commotional: see **commotional shock**.

shock therapy: the treatment of mentally ill persons by inducing shock, with or without convulsions, by means of drugs or by passing an electric current through the brain ➤It is not known by what means the shock effects improvement (as it does in many cases), nor what permanent changes it may or may not cause.

short-answer examination or **test**: see **examination/short answer**.

short-circuit appeal: an attempt to secure action by directly arousing some strong drive or impulse, bypassing or omitting factual or rational considerations: e.g., advertising a product as the choice of men of distinction (the snob appeal) instead of describing its virtues.

short-circuiting: *n* 1. the simplification of an act as it becomes habitual, the elimination of unnecessary movements—*Cp.*

short-circuiting law. 2. the hypothetical, functional elimination of alternate and supplemental neural pathways with repetition of a stimulus-response association ➤This is merely a restatement of the observed facts of (1) in terms of unobserved, inferred neural phenomena—an example of **neural tautology**. 3. the elimination of factual or rational considerations and the direct arousal of a drive or incentive—See **short-circuit appeal**.

short-circuiting law: (*R B Cattell*) the generalization that learned traits tend to be modified in the direction of behavior demanding less **deflection strain** (which see) and less **cognitive-dynamic investment strain** (which see)

short-circuiting theory: (*M Wertheimer*) the hypothesis that when two points or point-areas on the skin or retina are stimulated at such an interval as to give rise to **phenomenal** (or **apparent**) ***motion**, the cells lying between the two brain centers corresponding to the point-areas are also fired by spread of excitation from the stimulated brain centers

short-sample technique: a method for systematizing observations in which the observer reports behavior for brief sample periods dispersed at intervals in such a way that the behavior is thought to be representative ➤More details but less context can thus be reported.

short tone: the tone heard when the auditory stimulus is very brief—approximately 0.1 second and less ➤Such tones seldom occur in nature but may be electronically produced

"shoulds" (*shüdʒ*) *n pl* (*K Horney*) irrational, excessive demands and standards set by the idealized ***image** of the neurotic self These "shoulds" act as internalized authority, pressing the neurotic to compulsive and exaggerated behavior. When fulfillment fails, they produce self-hate

SH: Symbols in this group are listed as if written *H*.

shrinkage: *n* 1. a reduction in size 2. (*stat*) the reduction in the **multiple correlation** when the test battery is applied to a group other than the criterion group Shrinkage increases as the number of tests in the battery increases

shut-in personality: a person seriously lacking in expressiveness, either of feelings or thought, and in sociability This is a common antecedent of **schizophrenia**.

shyness: *n* discomfort and partial inhibition of the usual forms of behavior when in the presence of others, esp when the object of attention.

sib: *n* 1. (*genet*, *psychol*) one of two or

more offspring of either sex from the same mother or the same father. ➤Some authors classify these as sibs only when both parents are the same—*Syn* **SIBLING**—*collective n.* **sibship**, all the sibs of one family 2. (*anthrop*) all persons descended from a single ancestor in either male or female line, according to the system of reckoning kinship in a given society—*Syn.* **SIBSHIP**

sibling rivalry: see **rivalry/sibling**.

sibship: see **sib**.

side comparison: (*psychophys*) the influence exerted on a subject's judgment by preceding stimuli. ➤The term is somewhat misleading as no explicit comparison need be made

sidedness = **laterality**.

sight: *n* the sense whose receptor is the eye (more specif, the retina) and whose stimulus is light—i.e., radiant energy of wave length from about 400 to 760 millimicrons—*Syn* **vision**—*adj* **sighted**—*v.* **see**.

sight conservation class: a special class for partial-sighted pupils—*Syn* **SIGHT-
SAVING CLASS**

sight(ing) line = **visual axis**.

sight/line of = **direction/line of**.

sight method: a method of teaching reading by having pupils recognize whole words or phrases without specific phonic or word analysis

sight-saving class: see **sight conservation class**.

Σ : a symbol for **summation**. It is placed before the symbol for a variable all of whose measured values or scores are to be summed algebraically ➤E.g., ΣX means that all the values of X are to be summed Sometimes limits are indicated by symbols written

above and below: e.g., $\sum_{1}^N Y^2$ means that

all the values of Y^2 between 1 and N (inclusive) are to be added Σ is the Greek capital letter *Sigma* It is read "sum of," not "sigma," since the latter is the reading of σ (lower case sigma).

sigma or σ : 1. = **millisecond**, one-thousandth of a second. 2. = **standard *deviation**. ➤ σ is often used with qualifying subscripts; without such qualification it has one of the two meanings given above—*Distg* σ (read "sigma") *fr.* Σ (read "sum of").

σ_M = **standard error of mean**—*Distg fr.* $\sigma_{(M)}$.

$\sigma_{(M)}$ = **standard error of measurement**. —*Distg fr.* σ_M

σ^2 = **variance**.

sigma measure = **standard *score**.

sigma/partial = **standard error of estimate**.

sigma score = **standard *score**.

sigma value = **standard *score**.

sign: *n* 1. in general, an indicator.—*See* **signal**, **symbol**. 2. any object or event—esp an action, or the direct result of an action—perceived as having a significance beyond itself e.g., the blush of embarrassment, the slouched posture of fatigue or boredom ➤In this sense, **sign** contrasts with **symbol**, which is an action (or the result of an action) *intended* by the performer to have significance beyond itself Thus, a slouched posture becomes a symbol only when it is intended to reveal to others that one is tired or bored Words are primarily symbols, though the intent to communicate in some cases may be so weakened that they are mere signs e.g., the exclamation "ouch!"—*Syn* **symptom**, best restricted to a sign of disorder—*See* **expectancy**, the state resulting from a sign. 3. a stimulus that substitutes for another in evoking a response—e.g., the conditioned stimulus in classical conditioning (1). 4. a conventional gesture standing for a word or words, or for an idea e.g., nodding for "yes," the sign language of the deaf 5. (*math*) the positive or negative quantity of a mathematical expression, or, the printed or written marks (+ or -) for positive or negative, or, more generally, any mark having a fixed conventional meaning e.g., Σ , the sign for algebraic summation—*v* **sign**, to communicate by making signs; **signify**, to show by sign, to be a sign of, to have meaning

signal: *n* 1. a sign communicated by one person to another in order to indicate that the time and place for a certain action are at hand—*Cp* **symbol**. 2. any perceptible or measurable event capable of being transmitted, i.e., of happening in one place as a consequence of happening at another: e.g., a radio or radar signal ➤Any number of intermediary events (which may or may not resemble either the antecedent or the consequent signals) may intervene and be the means of transmitting the signal Ideally, the consequent event should be identical in all relevant respects to the antecedent, but signal transmission is never perfect Usually, a signal is so related to a code that a message can be sent by means of the signals. Since all stimuli applied to the periphery of the body are transmitted to the brain, it has become fashionable to call them signals; but this usage suggests, if it does not rigorously imply, the theory that the stimulus is isomorphic with the events in the brain. It has also become fashionable to call the **neural impulse** a signal—a usage that is consistent if each neuron is considered a transmission *unit*. 3. a pattern of stimuli to which an animal responds ➤This meaning is so close to the other two as to be confusing, and is unnecessary. **Colligation**,

stimulus pattern, object, and situation are all available for this meaning—*v.* signal.

signature: see local sign.

sign/eyelash: see eyelash sign.

sign gestalt: (*E C Tolman*) a complex object that is reacted to by the expectation that certain kinds of behavior will lead to a goal—See expectancy.—*Syn.* SIGN OBJECT

significance: *n* 1. a meaning, that which is signified 2. importance, value, that which makes a difference, that property of a communication whereby it yields knowledge and/or leads to action on the part of the person to whom it is addressed—*Syn.* sense (7), meaning, PURPORT, IMPORT. (See meaning at end)—*adj.* significant.—*v.* signify.

significance ratio = critical ratio.

significance/statistical: (*stat*) the degree of probability that, in an infinite series of measurements of the kind in question, the value or score actually obtained will not by chance alone occur with significant frequency, hence can be attributed to something other than chance. ➤There are many TESTS OF STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE see critical ratio, *t* (3), *F* test. ¶Statistical *stability has been suggested as a preferred synonym, since it seems almost impossible to divorce the term statistical significance from the idea that the score is important or of significant magnitude, though neither is meant If significance is to continue in use, authors are advised to employ the full expression, statistical significance, even when the context seems to make clear that the general meaning of significance is not intended.

significant difference: a difference between two statistics, computed from separate samples, which is of such magnitude that the probability that the samples were drawn from different universes is less than some defined limit.—*Syn.* STABLE DIFFERENCE—See stability/statistical.

significant figure: (*math.*) 1. a figure or digit that expresses a certain magnitude ➤In the number .206, 2, 0, and 6 are all significant, but in .026 the 0 is not an expression of magnitude but only a means of placing the decimal point. 2. a figure or digit expressing a magnitude large enough, under stated conditions, to have meaning or importance and hence to be included in future operations ➤If the average number of persons employed is calculated to be 304.27, it would be better for most purposes to regard the fraction .27 as not significant.

significant gesture or symbol: (*G. H. Mead*) a gesture that has the same meaning for others that it has for its maker

significate: *n* (*E C Tolman*) that which is signified, any remembered or imagined object pointed to by present stimuli ➤In classical conditioning, the unconditioned stimulus is the significate of the conditioned stimulus In maze problems and the like, the food in the food box is the significate of the perceptual cues which lead to that goal The significate is the object of expectancy.

signifies = semantics.

signified object = significate.

sign language: 1. a means of communication by the use of gesture 2. more specif., a highly developed system of conventionalized gestures used as a substitute for speech in communication with the deaf, or among the deaf themselves. It does not include finger spelling.

sign learning: 1. (*E C Tolman*) a theory of learning maintaining that the organism learns relations between signs and what they stand for, rather than sequences of movements ➤A rat is said to learn that the red light over one maze alley signifies food, as opposed to the view that the rat learns the series of movements that carries him into the red-labeled alley—*Cp.* place *learning, response *learning. 2. (*O H. Mowrer*) simple conditioning in which one stimulus comes to be a substitute for another in eliciting a response—*Cp.* solution learning.

sign/local: see local sign.

sign object: see sign gestalt.

sign-significate relation = expectancy.

silent: *adj.* (*W Kohler*) a proposed synonym for unconscious. ➤In many contexts, unconscious is at least verbally inconsistent e.g., unconscious desire, desire being by definition a conscious process. Many psychic structures may be said to operate silently part of the time

similar form: see form/comparable.

similarities test: 1. a test requiring statement of the similarities between two objects or ideas. 2. a test in which objects are to be grouped according to their similarities.

similarity: *n* 1. correspondence between data in some determinable respect 2. the property of two or more data of having some, but not all, their characteristics exactly the same; = partial identity. ➤This statement directly contradicts the holistic, and implies an elementarist, position (For the former, an identical part in two different wholes is a self-contradiction.) It is therefore somewhat theory-begging, a theory in the guise of a definition. 3. the property of stimulus objects whereby they elicit identical responses. ➤This also is an explanation in the guise of a definition. For the fact referred to,

EQUIVALENCE OF STIMULI is correct—*Syn* LIKENESS, **resemblance** (generally restricted to perceived similarity)—*adj* **similar**.

similarity/coefficient of: (*stat*) a measure of relationship based on the difference of the average deviations of observations measured from the two diagonals of a correlation table

similarity/law of: the **associationist** principle that a thought, idea, or feeling tends to recall to mind another that resembles it in some respect—*Syn* LAW OF RESEMBLANCE, since it is only observed similarity that is effective The law was reinterpreted in later associationism as a special case of **contiguity**.

similarity paradox: the paradox that similarity in the materials to be learned may have opposite effects when they are presented for learning in close sequence. on the one hand, as similarity of tasks increases, the amount learned per presentation tends to decrease; on the other hand, when the two tasks are of maximum similarity—i.e., are practically identical—performance of either task is practice of the other, a condition favorable to learning. ➤In certain specific experiments, amount learned plotted against the degree of similarity takes the form of a spread-out fishhook This is the SKAGGS-ROBINSON PHENOMENON

similarity/pattern: see **pattern similarity/coefficient of**.

simple: *adj* 1. elementary; not further analyzable—*Ant.* **complex**. 2. easy to understand or do—*Ant* **SUBTLE** or **DIFFICULT**. —*n* **simplicity**.

simple sampling: see **sampling/random**.

simplest path/law of: (*Gestalt*) the principle that behavior always follows the simplest path open to the organism at the time. This is a variant of the law of ***least action**.

simple structure: (*stat*) the stage (usually the final stage) in factor analysis in which such mathematical simplicity is achieved that no further mathematical operations are indicated—at least not for mathematical reasons In this stage, the **factors** are so defined or located (by **rotation**) that the sum of the number of factors required to describe each test is a minimum, the **factor axes** having been rotated so as to maximize the number of zero correlations of tests with factors ➤The requirement is that *each* test is to be explained as the product of as few factors as possible without increasing the *total* number of factors required for the correlational data being analyzed Some authorities rotate the axes further, if necessary, to obtain a definition of the factor that can be psychologically interpreted, though usually

with care not to disturb the mathematical simplicity of simple structure

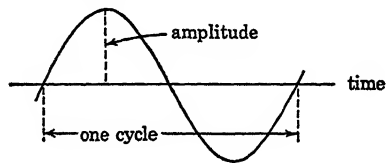
simulation: *n.* resemblance, esp. false resemblance; shamming, deception, pretense; **malingering**.—*Cp* **imitation**.

simulator: *n* a training situation or, more often, a training device that employs, in the learning period, conditions and equipment obviously like those in which the learner is to perform later

simultaneity (sī'məl·tə·nē'ə·tī) *n* the occurrence of two or more phenomena at the same time—*adj* **simultaneous**.

sin: *n* conduct that violates what the offender believes to be a supernaturally ordained moral code—*adj* **sinful**.—*abstr n.* **sinfulness**, the quality of action that is sinful

sine wave: (*phys*) a wave, made up of the vibrations of the particles in the transmitting medium, that rises to its maximum and falls to its minimum in equal time and by smooth gradation ➤Both sound and light



Sine curve graph of a pure tone

have sine waves as physical stimuli The conventional graphic (not the pictorial) representation of a sine wave is a curve with the formula $y = A \sin px$, or $y = \cos px$, where A is amplitude and p is 2π times the frequency—*Syn* **SINUSOIDAL WAVE**

single action: a type of motor activity in which a single coordinated response follows a given stimulus pattern—*Contr w* **serial behavior**, in which the stimulus initiates a sequence of responses.

single factor inheritance: (*genet*) the control of the genetic portion of variability of a trait predominantly by **genes** at a single position on a particular **chromosome**.

singleton: *n* a mammal born without litter mates; a singly born individual—*Contr. w.* **twin**, **triplet**, **multiple birth**.

single variable/law of: the rule of experimentation that, if the treatments applied to equivalent groups or individuals differ in only one respect, any resulting differences in effects may be attributed to the single respect in which the treatments differ

sinistrad (sin'is·trad)· *adj, adv* toward the left. ➤**SINISTRAD WRITING** is from right to left, as in Arabic or Urdu and in mirror writing

sinistral (sin'is·trəl) *adj* pertaining to the left side of the body — *n* a person who prefers the left side of the body in motor performances, a left-handed or a left-eyed person — *Contr* *w* **dextral**.

sinistrality (-tral'ə·ti) *n* preference for using the left side of the body in motor activity, esp. the left hand — *Contr.* *w.* **dextrality**, **ambidextrality** — *adj* **sinistral**.

sinusoid (si'nus·oid) *n* any of the class of simple harmonic, vibratory motions, such as the **sine wave**. Any such wave can be described by its **frequency**, **amplitude**, and **phase angle** — *adj* **sinusoidal**.

sl₁₈: This group of symbols is entered as if written **I**.

sitophobia (si'tō·fō'bi·ə) *n*. morbid aversion to eating — See **bogus erudition**.

situ: see in **situ**.

situation: *n* 1. a place or position 2. a combination of circumstances affecting a person; a complex or **gestalt** of stimuli. 3. (*topol*) a part (or all) of a life space described in terms of its content or meaning The situation may endure over long periods or be momentary

➤It is possible to order the determiners of organismic action along a continuum of relative complexity: stimulus, object, surround, situation, environment, field Stimulus is least complex. Object, in its usual meaning, comes next it is a particular thing, having mass and spatial limits (But note that another meaning of object is that to which the subject reacts—anything, including unreal things or objects of thought and imagination.) Surround includes *all* the things currently affecting the organism; it does not usually refer to relations or events. Situation includes both things and events, and is thus broader than surround, although it need not include all the things Environment is very inclusive and has something of the notion of permanence, whereas surround and situation are temporary Environment also may include those physical circumstances that surround but do not palpably affect behavior, though potentially capable of doing so (See also **milieu**.) Field is most inclusive, since it denotes (or in a context may denote) the past and the present, the inner and the outer, the real and the imaginary determinants of action It emphasizes a dynamic interaction rather than the influence of one aspect upon the organism.

situational analysis: study of the behavior characteristically associated with natural or lifelike situations, as contrasted with contrived or laboratory situations.

situational index: an aspect or property of an object or situation that defines its **valence** and its qualitative relation to a

particular trait or drive Eg, the cry of "Fire!" in a theater defines the complex situation as fearful.

situationalism: *n* a point of view that stresses the influence of the present situation in determining behavior It contrasts with emphasis upon the past, and with emphasis upon factors in the personality — See **psychology/divisions and schools of**, **V. situational personality syndrome**: (*M. Mead*) a pattern of social behaviors, believed by the individual (usually implicitly) to be possible for him, which he tries out to see how they fit a new kind of culture or social situation e.g., the behavior of a young immigrant trying to adapt to a new country

situational sampling: the observation and recording of a person's behavior in certain recurring real-life situations that are regarded as being representative and crucial in respect to certain traits or behavior trends.

situational stress test: see **stress test**.

situational test: a measure of a person's reaction to a situation that requires an actual adaptive response, rather than a mere "test" response. The situation may be contrived by the examiner but must be recognized as posing a real problem to be solved, independent of its status as a test Eg, will an applicant for a position scramble to pick up the prospective employer's pencil?

situational therapy = **milieu therapy**.

situational unit: (*K Lewin*) an element of a psychological field that serves to determine the direction and velocity of behavior, i.e., the meaning of a psychological event. ➤The unit is relatively complex, being extended in time (not momentary) and including many objects Less inclusive units may form part of more inclusive units, yet the smallest has its own quasi-independent meaning

situation/analytic: see **analytic situation**.

situation/conflict: see **conflict situation**.

situation/forced-cue: see **forced-cue technique**.

situationism = **situationalism**.

situation/overlapping: (*topol*) a situation that shares a part of the life space with another situation ➤The person is generally located in the common part. Self psychologists would postulate that the person is a part of every situation, hence, all situations are, at least to that extent, overlapping

situation-process: *n*. a phrase that, by hyphenation, draws attention to the fact that what is described as if it were a relatively stable pattern of stimuli or objects is actually always in process of change.

situation psychosis = **reactive psychosis**.

16 D scale: (*N. Bayley*) a derived score for

intelligence The scoring unit is a multiple of the standard deviation from the mean score at age 16 on several standardized tests ➤The scale permits comparison of growth at different ages, using tests having different age ranges and different raw scoring systems. Age 16 was taken as the reference point for convenience only.

six-three-three plan: the division of the school years into elementary, junior high, and senior high school—*Cp. w* division into eight years of elementary plus four of high school, and with the six-two-four plan

size-age confusion: the tendency to judge age by size, hence, to expect behavior appropriate to size rather than to age

size constancy: the tendency to perceive a familiar object as of a certain standard size, despite moderate variation in its distance from the observer or in other viewing conditions—See object **constancy*.

size-weight illusion: the perception of a visually large object as heavier, when hefted, than a visually smaller object of objectively equal weight

Skaggs-Robinson phenomenon = similarity paradox.

skeletal: *adj* pertaining to bones, or to all the bones collectively (the skeleton) ➤A **SKELETAL MUSCLE** is one that is attached, at least at one end, to a bone—See *muscle/striate*.

skeletal age: see *age/carpal*.

skelic index (skel'ik) (*anthropom.*) the ratio between the length of the legs and the trunk

skepticism: *n* the attitude of unbelief, of doubt ➤Strictly speaking, it should be distinguished from *agnosticism* (the attitude that one does not know) and from the attitude of *denial*; but these distinctions are logical and it is doubtful that the underlying psychological attitude is different—*adj. skeptical.—pers n skeptic*.

skewness or sk: *n* the extent to which a frequency curve is twisted to one side or other, so that it extends farther to one side of the mode than the other ➤Skewness is said to be toward the longer tail, it is **POSITIVE** when the longer tail of the curve is of cases greater than the mode, **NEGATIVE** when the longer tail is less than the mode—*Ant. symmetry.—adj., v skew*.

skiascope (ski'ə-skōp): *n* an instrument for determining the refractive condition of the eye—*Syn retinoscope*.

skill: *n* ability to perform complex motor acts with ease, precision, and adaptability to changing conditions Skill is evaluated in terms of end results—*Cp. skills/higher level*.

skill/basic: see *basic skills*.

skill/fundamental: a skill that is required for further progress; esp, one of the

FUNDAMENTAL EDUCATIONAL SKILLS adding, subtracting, reading, writing. ➤Ironically, thinking is not classed as a fundamental educational skill—*Cp. basic skills, skills/higher level*.

skill sequence: a performance in which waste motion has been eliminated and the separate component responses have been integrated into units: e.g., the sequence of movements in serving a tennis ball.

skills/higher level: (*R H Seashore*) work methods or behavior patterns applicable to a variety of concrete tasks, in contrast with the particular skills embodied in one task. The higher level skills include set, attitude, "tricks of the trade," learning to learn, and other qualitative variations in ways of reacting. ➤E.g., in reading, grouping words into meaningful phrases is a higher level skill It is not necessary that such skills be preceded by lower level skills they are "higher" because more general in application

skills/higher level study: (*F P Robinson*) an application of the concept of higher level **skills* to problems of academic learning or study methods. The skills are habitualized general methods empirically proved useful, such as preview of headings before reading, immediate review, effective note-taking, use of the library, etc The SQ3R method embodies five higher level skills

skill/study: any technique used in studying, such as outlining, skimming, note-taking—See *higher level study *skills*.

skimming: *n.* a method of rapid reading in which the reader does not attempt to read the complete text but either (a) looks for certain special items (*SEARCH SKIMMING*), or (b) attempts to get the general idea of the passage

skin: *n* the external covering of many animals It consists of two main layers, the **epidermis** on the outside and the **DERMA** beneath it—*adj. skin (syn dermal, cutaneous)*

skin erotism: erotic pleasure derived from scratching or stroking the skin

Skinner box: an enclosure provided with one or more devices whose correct operation brings the animal either escape from the enclosure or some other reward The escape mechanism may be a bar to be depressed, a key or button to be pecked, a loop to be pulled, or a panel to be pushed, depending on the anatomic conformation and the habits of the animal to be tested

skin potential: the electric potential of the skin—See *electrodermal response*.

skipping = grade skipping.

slang: *n* 1. the jargon of a particular calling ➤A fair proportion of this dictionary must be adjudged slang in this sense 2.

language that is widely current but not (yet) embodied in conventional and sober use: (among others) neologisms, extravagant or forced figures of speech, or grotesque distortions of accepted speech

slave system = servomechanism.

sleep: *n* a special state of the organism characterized by relative inactivity, reduced consciousness, and reduced responsiveness to external stimuli. ➤ All these characteristics are found also in other states, but sleep is nonetheless a distinct, if as yet (psychologically) ill-described, condition

sleep center: a portion of the brain (in the hypothalamus). if it is surgically removed or electrically stimulated, the animal goes to sleep.

sleep effect: a change in public opinion taking place after an opinion survey has been made. The result is to make the survey look more inaccurate than it was

sleeping sickness: see encephalitis.

sleepwalking = somnambulism.

slip comparison: in paired comparison experiments, comparison of the second term with a member of the preceding pair

slip of the tongue or of the pen: the inadvertent introduction of an incorrect or irrelevant word or phrase that changes the intended meaning of the sentence ➤ It is interpreted in psychoanalysis, and now quite generally, as representing a "true" but repressed meaning or wish of the writer or speaker. (But what one intends to say may be a more genuine expression of what one really means or feels than what "slips out," even though the latter is significant.)—*Syn* (L) LAPsus LINguAE OR LAPsus CALAMI, respectively.

slope: *n.* (*math*) 1. the inclination of a line from any base line; esp., the angle of a line with an abscissa. 2. the tangent of the angle between the line and the abscissa

slope of a curve: (*math.*) the slope of a line tangent to the curve at any given point. It is a value that constantly changes.

slow: *adj.* often applied, rather untechnically, to a person of slightly retarded development—See slow-learning.

slow-learning: *adj.* of a child who is definitely handicapped if kept in school with his age-mates but who is capable of profiting from academic instruction that permits him to advance more slowly. ➤ There is no implication that the slowness is irremediable. The term is probably a misnomer. The children in question are slow in developing, not necessarily slower to learn at the level of development attained. They are slow because unready—*Syn* dull normal, retarded, both denoting approximately the same kind of individuals but emphasizing somewhat different characteristics.

slow motion: the projection of a motion picture at reduced speed so that the motions pictured can be more easily analyzed
sLp: (*C. Hull*) reaction threshold, the stimulus strength that will just barely evoke the response.

slychology: *n* a coined term for a prostitution of psychology by slyness, ingratiation, and managing people for the manager's profit ➤ The term denotes one popular concept of psychology, not without its obvious exemplifications

small sample technique: a group of statistical procedures and/or experimental designs that permit guarded but dependable conclusions from a small number of cases

smell: *n.* 1. the sense or sense modality of olfaction. 2. a particular sense datum or sense quality mediated by stimulation of the olfactory membrane.

smooth curve: a curve that does not change direction suddenly or erratically—*Distg. fr* smoothed *curve.

smoothed curve: see curve/smoothed.

smoothing: *n* (*stat*) any method of fitting a smooth curve to a curve that is irregular because of sampling error, without falsifying the characteristics that belong to the phenomenon being investigated. ➤ There are several mathematical techniques for smoothing, and it may often be done freehand to a reasonable approximation—*Syn.* GRADUATION

smooth muscle: see muscle/striate.

smoothness: *n* 1. the complex tactual sense datum or percept elicited when pressure stimuli are very small and very close together 2. a characteristic of tonal impressions that fuse evenly.

Snellen chart or test: a rough test for acuity of vision consisting of specially designed letters of standardized sizes to be read at a specified distance ➤ The test seems deceptively easy to use but readily leads to false conclusions when interpreted by untrained persons

snow: *n* (*slang*) cocaine A SNOWBIRD is a cocaine addict.

snow blindness: a temporary impairment of vision in which some objects are blacked out and all other objects are tinged with red. It is caused by long exposure to very bright light, such as that of glaciers or snow fields, welding operations, etc.

sociability: *n* inclination to seek the company of others and to be friendly and agreeable toward them—*adj.* sociable.

sociability rating: an index of the proportion of a person's time given to activities directly involving others

social: *adj* of whatever relates to the interaction of two or more persons or to the influence of one upon another. ➤ The term is designedly very broad; comparatively few

psychological phenomena are nonsocial. In phrases, it is employed when the social aspect is to be emphasized. Thus, **adjustment** (in man) inevitably involves many social interactions, **social** *adjustment refers to changes in behavior that specifically and importantly alter one's relations with other persons—See also **social object**, **social phenomenon**, **societal**.

social action: 1. action by a group of persons as a group, collective endeavor 2. organized effort to change institutions, customs, or group relationships ➤ *Distg fr* **social work**, which has its focus on the individual or small groups. Social action might endeavor to alter or restore certain kinds of family relationship in the whole society, social work to improve the pattern in a particular family.—*Syn.* **SOCIAL** or **POLITICAL REFORM**

social adaptation: see **adaptation/social**.

social adaptiveness: a complex of the characteristics enabling a person to "get along" ➤ It thus includes social adjustment techniques, social intelligence, ability to plan ahead, and certain dynamic or motivational qualities. Convenient as it may seem to have a single term for the net outcome, it is doubtful that such diverse components should be included under one term.

social adjustment: see **adjustment/social**.

social age: see **age/social**.

social aggregate: all the persons occupying a geographical area defined by the observer; a group of persons in propinquity, no other relation being necessarily involved.—*Syn.* **aggregation** (*prejd*)

social anthropology: the behavioral or social science dealing chiefly with the culture of nonliterate societies.—*Syn.* **cultural** ***anthropology**.

social ascendancy: mobility upward, esp in respect to power, prestige, and influence ➤ *Distg fr* **ascendancy**, the tendency to control the behavior of associates.

social assimilation: the process whereby cultures or subcultures are merged into a homogeneous unit, generally by the disappearance or transformation of cultural elements of the less dominant group. Complete uniformity of individual behavior is not necessary.—*Syn.* **cultural** ***assimilation**.—*Cp* **acculturation**.

social atom: see **atom/social**.

social attitude: see **attitude/social**.

social behavior: 1. behavior influenced by the presence and behavior of other persons. 2. behavior controlled by organized society. 3. behavior that is directed at or seeks to influence others 4. = **group behavior**.—*Distg fr* **socialized behavior** (see **socialization**)

social being: 1. one who can live normally

only as a member of society 2. a person who enjoys the company of others and who usually so acts as to further the welfare, and esp the sociability, of the group.

social casework: see **social work**.

social class: see **class/social**.

social climate: 1. see **climate/psychological**. 2. collectively, those folkways and mores of a community or larger unit that seem to the social scientist to be characteristic of the society.

social climbing: a conscious effort to rise from one social *class to another.—*Cp.* **social mobility**.

social code: a system of regulations having group sanctions.

social cohesion: that property of a group which holds it together, a condition of a group whose members feel more inclined to remain within it than to leave it.

social consciousness: 1. awareness that certain experiences involve persons 2. awareness that experiences are shared with others. 3. = **collective consciousness**. 4. sensitivity to the needs of people in society, interest in social issues.

social control: 1. regulation of behavior of individuals by the group, community, or social institutions 2. the effort to regulate social institutions in the interests of the whole social group.

social convention: see **convention**.

social decrement: see **social increment**.

social distance: 1. the relative accessibility of one person or group to association with another person or group; the degree of intimacy with which a person is willing to associate with another person or group.—*Cp.* **Social Distance Scale**. 2. the amount of difference between two persons or two groups in mores and ideals.—*Syn.* **social** (or group) difference (*prejd*). 3. = **distance/psychic** (2).

Social Distance Scale/Bogardus: a rating scheme in which the rater indicates the degree of intimacy to which he would be willing to accept a designated person or a representative of a social group. ➤ The scale has seven levels of acceptance, as close relation by marriage, as member in a club or as a chum, as a neighbor, as employee in one's place of work, as citizen, as a visitor to one's country, nonacceptance on any terms.

social drive: a drive to satisfy social needs; a drive that impels to the attainment of certain kinds of relations with persons rather than to the acquisition of physical objects.

social dynamics: the causation of changes in culture, institutions, or societies. ➤ *Cp.* **SOCIAL EVOLUTION**, a descriptive account of such changes.

social facilitation: enhancement of a motivated behavior by social stimulation.

➤There is a tendency to restrict the term to enhancement by incidental social stimuli, such as the mere presence of others, but it is difficult to deny to such social stimuli as encouragement, urging, prodding, or even threats, a role in social facilitation—*Distg fr rivalry or competition.*

social fact: 1. any direct interaction or relation between persons. 2. any result of social interaction ➤This meaning needs more careful restriction than it usually gets. *All* behavior is directly or indirectly the result of social interaction. See **social factor**. 3. a form of behavior acquired from the culture—*Syn* (for 3) **CULTURAL FACT** (*prefd*).

social factor: any determinant of behavior attributable to a relationship between persons. It refers either to a present social stimulus or to the influence of earlier social behavior ➤This term is preferred to **social fact**, first, because it does not imply any nonsocial behavior and, second, because it recognizes that nonsocial factors codetermine behavior.

social group: see **group/social**.

social group work: the guidance of leisure-time activities of persons in groups to further their development through group experience—*Cp* **social work**.

social growth: the development of the individual in those traits that facilitate social interaction ➤Social growth is not limited to growth in conformity; much social growth lies quite outside the range of what is expected by the culture.

social heritage: the totality of social institutions and culture traits transmitted from one generation to the next, the influence upon present-day society of the accumulated experience and material achievements of past generations—*Syn* **social transmission** (see **transmission** 5) (*prefd*).

social hygiene: properly, any effort to promote healthy social relations, more often, a euphemism for **sex hygiene**. ➤Social hygiene often means merely the effort to control prostitution and venereal disease.

social image: (*T. Burrow*) the deeply ingrained and affectively toned ideas and beliefs current in a given society but nonetheless lacking demonstrable objective basis.

social imperative: a rigidly binding custom.

social incentive: a person, object, or state of affairs that can (a) satisfy a **social need**, (b) incite to activity by arousing a **social drive** otherwise latent, or (c) provide occasions for satisfying social activities.

social increment: the increase in performance when a person is in the presence of others as compared with when he is alone.

➤*Contr w* **SOCIAL DECREMENT**, the loss in

performance. A gain in quality is a **SOCIAL SUPERVALENT**—*Cp* **social facilitation**.

social inheritance = social transmission (see **transmission** 5).

social instinct = gregariousness.

social intelligence: see **intelligence/abstract**.

social interaction: the mutual stimulation of one person by another and the responses that result, the mutual modification of the behavior of individuals.

sociality: *n* 1. that characteristic of a person which leads to cooperation with others—*Syn* **sociability**, somewhat broader in meaning. 2. = gregariousness. 3. (*A. Gesell*) a certain outgoing responsiveness to other persons that makes a person, particularly a child, attractive. 4. the quality of being **socialized**.

socialization: *n* 1. the processes whereby a person (esp. a child) acquires sensitivity to social stimuli (esp. the pressures and obligations of group life) and learns to get along with, and to behave like, others in his group or culture, the process of becoming a social being, or the result of those processes ➤Although it is a major part of the acquisition of **personality**, socialization should not be treated as a synonym for that term—*Cp* **acculturation**. 2. bringing industry or any other institution under social control for the benefit of all—*v* **socialize** (which see for other meanings).

socialize: *v* 1. to make social. 2. to promote **socialization**. 3. to sublimate an impulse. 4. to mingle freely with others, esp. in playful activities. 5. (*educ*) to promote personal interaction (between teacher and pupils, and esp. among pupils) as a means of education.—See **socialized instruction**.

socialized delinquent = **pseudosocial child**.

socialized instruction: a method of instruction that maximizes the interaction of student with student, the teacher serving chiefly to keep the process going and within bounds.

socialized speech: speech in which a person, in addressing himself to another, considers the other's point of view, tries in some way to influence him, or exchanges ideas with him—*Contr. w* **egocentric speech**.

social maladjustment: see **maladjustment/social**.

social maturity: the degree to which an individual has acquired the social and socialized behaviors that are usual and expected for his age, or for his age and status, or the social behavior characteristic of the supposedly typical adult ➤It is by no means clear just what behaviors should be included and the term has a vague reference.

social mind: 1. the characteristic level of

thinking and acting of a given community.
—*Approx syn* public *opinion. 2. = group mind.

social-mindedness: *n* sensitivity to socio-economic problems, awareness of their complexity, and belief that improvement is possible

social mobility: movement within a given culture from one class to another, esp, movement upward from a class of lower to one of higher status, or the degree to which a society or community permits such movement—See *class/social*.

social motive: a motive that is stimulated, and in part satisfied, by other persons, e.g. the desire for approval ➤ *Contr w* physiological *motives, which are satisfied by a change in physiological functioning. But social and physiological motives often, or usually, fuse e.g., eating in the company of friends—*Syn* PERSONAL-SOCIAL MOTIVE.

social need: in man, a need whose satisfaction requires the responses of a person, usually another person, but occasionally oneself—*Cp* social motive, affiliative need, status need.

social network: see *network/social*.

social neuter: a group member who for any reason (including his own indifference) has an insignificant influence on group activity—*Cp* instigator, isolate.

social norm: see *norm/social*.

social object: a person or persons, or a group of persons ➤ *Person* here includes any animal that seems to the reactor to be a fellow creature. It also includes imaginary or supernatural persons and personifications

social organism: see *organism/social*.

social organization: see *organization/social*.

social phenomenon: any datum, object, or event, the nature or existence of which depends upon persons other than the observer ➤ *All* persons are themselves social phenomena, as well as everything they are perceived as doing, or as having done or made.

social pressure: coercion exerted by the generalized social atmosphere. ➤ *Distg fr* customs, taboos, laws, or commands, all of which are more formalized and explicit

social process: any social change distinctive enough to have a name.

social psychology: the branch of psychology that studies the phenomena of social behavior; the study of the behavior of individuals and of groups in a social environment, esp. as that behavior is affected by the presence or influence of other individuals. ➤ *The* chief difficulty is in distinguishing it from *sociology*. Many writers hold that social psychology restricts itself to the individual in interaction with others,

in contrast with the group taken as such. But the same writers often include consideration of how the individual group member affects the group (Thus, so-called racial differences are generally treated as part of social psychology.) ¶A clear formal distinction may be made in terms of the explanatory concepts utilized. Social psychology utilizes the concepts that are derived from the study of the behavior of individuals, sociology the concepts derived from the study of institutions and of social groups as such. This distinction is not universally accepted; and, even if it were, it would be difficult to apply concretely. Hence, social psychology is actually a hybrid discipline that inherits problems, data, and concepts from both parents—See *psychology/divisions and schools of, II*.

social quotient: the ratio between social *age and chronological *age.

social reality: 1. everything that exists, viewed as affecting social phenomena. 2. the opinions and beliefs that are held in common by members of a collectivity and that furnish a basis for validation of individual beliefs; "what everybody knows"

social reinforcement: the strengthening of a response or response tendency by social *stimuli; strengthening the tendency to make a given response by insuring that it wins a social reward such as approval, a parent's love, attention.

social repression: the control by collective action of conduct that deviates from the usual, expected, or approved—*Syn* SOCIAL RESTRAINT (*prefd*), SOCIAL SUPPRESSION

social restraint = social repression.

social role = role (2) or (3). ➤ *Since* all roles (even that of an actor) are social, the term is redundant, but it is frequently encountered. Perhaps it is felt that a four-letter word such as *role* cannot by itself carry the necessary professional prestige

social sanction: see *sanction*.

social scale: the hierarchy of social classes, and the standards for assigning persons to their places in the hierarchy.

social sciences: the sciences concerned with man living in relation to other men in a social environment, esp., social anthropology, sociology, and social psychology, more generally, the fields of study concerned with social organization and institutions' (in addition to the above) economics, history, political science, economic geography, law. —*Cp* behavioral science.

social selection: the differential survival and reproduction of those individuals in a species who best meet certain (vaguely defined) social criteria ➤ *Its* best defined form is *sexual selection*, the differential reproduction of those who can best attract and hold a mate or mates. But other social factors influence survival and/or reproduc-

tion: e.g., certain beliefs, or certain class or group memberships

social self: see *self/social*.

social sensitivity: ready awareness of the less obvious clues that show how another person feels ➤ Properly speaking, it does not imply a sympathetic response, but since sensitivity and *sympathy* so often go together, one term may be used for the other.

social situation: that part of the psychological environment or **psychological field** at any given time which consists of persons and their relationships, the totality of all the directly perceived social influences impinging on a person at a given time

social space: (*K Lewin*) a region having certain geometrical properties that represent social data ➤ The social space is not conceived as being metaphorical, it is said to be a real empirical space. See *space*. A **sociogram**, though derived from a different psychological theory, represents a social space—*Cp* *hodology*, *topological psychology*.

social status: a person's position and special function, esp his class membership, as seen and accepted by other members of the social group—*Cp* *role*.

social stimulus: see *stimulus/social*.

social stratification: the division of a society into relatively rigid social *classes.

social structure: 1. the pattern of relationships, formal and otherwise, by which any social group is organized. 2. that which makes a social unit a distinct whole, different from others. ➤ The differentiation may be in the component parts (subgroups and individuals) and their interrelations, or it may be in the beliefs, folkways, institutions, and other cultural factors

social studies: those parts of the social sciences that are studied in elementary and high school, usually as integrated subject matter rather than as the separate disciplines of economics, geography, sociology, politics, etc ➤ The term does not include studies (such as English) that merely have a social *aim*

social supervalent: see *social increment*.

social technique: a social practice engaged in to satisfy either physiological or social needs: e.g., cooperation or competition

social transmission: see *transmission* (5).

social type: 1. a person who is representative of many others forming a distinct social category 2. a person whose personality characteristics are primarily molded by social, rather than *somatic*, influences—*Ant* *body* **type*. 3. (*pop*) a person whose interests and activities are mostly social.

social work: activities and services for the improvement of social conditions in a community. It includes *casework* and *social group work*. ➤ The definition is too broad

and vague for the actual activities of the social work profession, yet apparently every logical restriction would eliminate activities that do form part of the profession. Examples of social work are district nursing organizations, settlement houses, aid for the needy, recreation. **SOCIAL CASEWORKERS** deal with individuals or families, usually in connection with a social work institution or service. See also **psychiatric social worker**.

societal: *adj.* pertaining to a society or to social groups, derived from social groups, having the character of a society

society: *n* 1. mankind as a whole 2. the social order, in contrast with the individual; the network of social groups within which the person lives ➤ A social order usually has a distinctive *culture* (1); *society* emphasizes the organization and structure of the network, *culture* the customs, roles, behaviors 3. a relatively permanent or continuously existent group of persons (organisms). ➤ To be permanent implies some degree of organization, interaction, cooperation. Some relatively lowly organisms form societies. Society is usually restricted to groups formed of one species only (but *cp* *symbiosis* 2).

sociocenter: *n* the person most frequently chosen in a *sociometric* test.

sociocentrism: *n* taking one's own immediate social group as the standard of excellence, morality, and virtue ➤ Logically, it is a step away from *egocentrism*; but psychologically it merely substitutes the group for the individual self at the center, leaving intact most of the attitudes. While the term would seem to include cases where the attitude toward the group is generous, sympathetic, and altruistic, it usually connotes a harder and more selfish group-centered behavior—*Cp* *ethnocentrism*, which is *sociocentrism* on a larger scale

sociodrama: *n* dramatization and *role-playing* used to teach which kinds of behavior are socially desirable

socioeconomic-free test: see *test/culture-free*.

socioeconomic status: an individual's position in a given society, as determined by wealth, occupation, and social class

sociogenesis: *n* the origination of a mode of behavior in social experience, i.e., as a result of past interpersonal behaviors

sociogenetic: *adj.* 1. (*sociol*) having to do with the origin of a society 2. characterizing behavior as determined by social experience

sociogenous = **sociogenetic** (2).

sociogram: *n* a map or diagram showing actual interactions, or certain desired or acceptable kinds of interactions, between individual members of a group. ➤ Originally the term referred to a diagram that showed

the relations of attraction and antagonism revealed by a **sociometric test**, but it has been extended to cover other sorts of relationships. Individuals are represented as circles or squares; lines with arrows show the direction of specified interaction. E.g., $A \longleftrightarrow B$, a very simple sociogram, might represent the fact that A and B are attracted to each other.

sociology: *n.* the behavioral or social science dealing with group life and social organization, chiefly in literate societies—*Cp* **anthropology/cultural** and **social psychology**.

sociology/psychological: a branch of sociology that makes extensive use of psychological data and concepts—*Distg. fr.* **social psychology** (which see).

sociometric test: (*J. L. Moreno*) a variety of rating in which the rater names those in his group who possess certain specified qualifications. ➤Originally the rating was limited to naming those liked or disliked. The rater is usually informed that his rating may be used in the formation of smaller groups such as committees—*Syn* **nominating technique**, **sociopreference technique** (both *prefd.*).

sociometry (*sō'shī·om'ə·tri*). *n.* the quantitative study of the psychological properties of populations, specif. the experimental technique of the **sociometric test** and the results obtained from its use. ➤As conceived by J. L. Moreno (who coined the term and developed the sociometric technique), the psychological properties consist of what the group members perceive, think, and feel about the other members. But the term is gradually spreading to quantitative studies of other aspects of group relationships—*adj* **sociometric** (*sō'shī·ō·mē'trīk*, *sō'sī-*).

sociometrics: *n.* the study of the influence of nonsocial factors on the social order or on particular social groups: e.g., the effect of climate.

sociopathic personality disturbance: (*Stan Psychiat*) a broad category for disorders in one's relationship with society and with the cultural milieu. It includes **antisocial** and **dysocial reactions**, **sexual deviations** and **sexual anomalies**.

sociopathy (*sō'sī·op'ə·thī*). *n.* 1. a vague term covering any kind or complex of abnormal attitudes toward the social environment. 2. any abnormality manifested by a social group.

sociotype: *n.* a stereotype that has a definitely collective origin and is widely or nearly universally held by a group.

socius (*sō'shī·us*) *n*, *pl* **socii** (-ī): (*sociol*) the individual human organism or person, regarded as a participant in social relationships or social behavior; the elementary unit of sociological analysis.

sodomy (*sod'ə·mī*) *n.* 1. (*pop*, sometimes

legal) any "unnatural" sexual relations. ➤Since it is almost impossible to define "unnatural" in this context, this usage should be abandoned—*Syn* **sexual anomaly**. 2. = **anal coitus**. ➤This is the original and preferred meaning, based on the Biblical story of the city of Sodom (See Gen 19)—*Cp* **pederasty**. 3. = **zoerasty**, sexual intercourse between a human and an animal. ➤This historically incorrect usage has become widespread so that it is the only meaning given by one authoritative psychiatric dictionary (which misquotes the Biblical source)—See **homosexuality**.

softening of the brain = **paresis**.

softness: *n.* the tactually perceived quality of a surface that can be easily depressed by the moving member (e.g., the finger) containing the tactual receptors.

soldier's heart = **effort syndrome**.

solipsism (*sol'ip·sīz'm*) *n.* philosophical view that one can be certain of nothing except one's own experience, thus, that only experiences exist. This is an extreme form of **idealism**—*adj* **solipsistic**.

solution: *n.* 1. resolving the difficulties posed by a problem, finding the answer to a relatively complex question, or the answer thus found. 2. (*math*) the determination of the values that fulfill the conditions imposed by an equation—*v* **solve**.

solution/auxiliary: see **auxiliary solution**.

solution/comprehensive: see **comprehensive solution**.

solution learning: (*O. H. Mowrer*) ***overt** ***instrumental** habit formation, trial-and-error learning under reinforcement.—*Cp* **sign learning** (2).

solution/major: see **major solution**.

solution/neurotic: (*K. Horney*) an unconscious dynamic intrapsychic movement which attempts to neutralize, minimize, avoid, or exclude from awareness an inner conflict, thus relieving tensions and producing partial psychic integration and harmony. **Comprehensive solutions**, **major solutions**, and **auxiliary solutions** are the forms of neurotic solution.

soma (*sō'mə*) *n*, *pl* **somas**, **somata**: 1. the body, the body as a whole. 2. (*genet*) the **SOMAPLASM** or **SOMATOPLASM**, all the cells of the body except the germ cells.—*Cp* **germ plasm**.

somaesthesia = **somesthesia**.—*Var.* **so-maesthesia**.

somaplastm = **soma** (2).

somatic (*sō·mat'ik*): *adj* 1. pertaining to the body rather than to the environment; = **organismic** (*prefd.*) 2. bodily, not mental. ➤This usage is flagrantly metaphysical unless **bodily** and **mental** are most carefully defined. But **somatic** has acquired fewer metaphysical associations than **bodily**, hence, is preferred—*Cp* **psychosomatic**,

mind-body problem. 3. pertaining to the body as a whole in contrast with a particular part, more specif, 4. pertaining to the rest of the body other than the nervous system 5. pertaining to the peripheral nervous system, in contrast to the autonomic. (A confused usage) 6. pertaining to the bodily wall, in contrast either with head and limbs or with the viscera and internal organs 7. pertaining to the SOMA-PLASM, all the cells of the body except those specialized as germ cells

somatic compliance: (*psychoan.*) the participation of the soma (or body) with the psyche in the production of hysterical symptoms ➤The term is a recognition that all functional disorders are psychosomatic, or a denial that the distinction between functional and organic is absolute

somatic disorder: 1. a disorder of the body exclusive of the nervous system 2. a disorder of organic origin, as *distg fr* one of functional, psychogenic, or psychosomatic origin—See functional disorder.

somatic motor system: the special set of neurons that control the activity of the striate muscles.

somatic nerves: the nerves serving the sense receptors and skeletal muscles, in contrast with visceral nerves, which serve the internal organs. ➤Since somatic has other meanings than here implied, the usage is confusing—*Syn* peripheral nerve (*prefd*)

somatist (sō'mə-tist) *n* (*psychiat*) one who attributes mental disorders to physical causes.

somato- (sō'mə-tō-). combining form meaning *somatic*.

somatogenesis: *n* 1. (*embryol*) the transformation of germ-cell protoplasm into somatic or body-cell protoplasm 2. genesis of any organismic phenomenon within the tissues of the body, specif, the development of certain behavior patterns because of metabolic changes in tissues—*Contr w* psychogenesis.—See functional disorder.—*adj* somatogenic.

somatoplasm = soma (2).

somatopsychic = psychosomatic.

somatopsychosis: *n* a psychosis in which the chief symptom is a delusion about the patient's own body

somatosexuality: *n* sexuality expressed in a bodily activity.

somatotonia: *n* (*W. H. Sheldon*) a personality type marked by a predominance of muscular activity and vigorous bodily assertiveness It is the correlate of the mesomorphic bodily type (see ectomorphic)

somatotype = type/body.

somatotypology: *n*. the classification of persons according to body form, generally

with the implication that important physiological and psychological characteristics are correlated with the body forms ➤There are many pseudoscientific, and a few scientific, somatic typologies—See constitutional type, body *type, ectomorphic.—

Syn. SOMATOTYPY

-some: combining form meaning *bodily* or *a body*.

somesthesia: *n* the sense yielding direct impression of bodily condition It is mediated by data from skin, muscles and joints (kinesthesia), and from receptors within the body. Once called the COMMON SENSE, it contrasts with the special senses of sight, hearing, taste, and smell—*Var* somaesthesia, -sis.—*adj* somesthetic.

somnambulism (som-nam'bū-lz-əm): *n*

1. walking in one's sleep 2. by extension. performing any other fairly complex act while in a sleeplike condition. ➤No memory of such acts remains in the waking state, but in certain chronic somnambulists there is memory from one trance to another—*adj*, somnambulist.

somniferous = soporific.

somniloquy (som-nil'ə-kwi): *n*. talking in sleep or in hypnotic trance

somnolence (som-nō-lens): *n*. 1. (*pop*)

sleepiness 2. (*med*) prolonged drowsiness, a trancelike state that may persist for days

somnolent detachment: general lack of reactivity, drowsiness and lack of interest in the external world, believed to be the result of prolonged severe anxiety—*Cp.* apathy.

som(o)-: combining form meaning *soma*, relating to the soma or body.

sonant: *n*. a voiced speech sound—*Ant.* SURD. ➤The sonant-surd distinction is not the same as that of vowel-consonant

some (sōn): *n* the unit of the ratio *scale of loudness It is the loudness of a 1000-cycle tone 40 decibels above the mean threshold.

sonometer (sō nom'ə-tər): *n* an instrument, used in auditory demonstrations, consisting of two or three strings of variable length and adjustable tension stretched above a resonator

sophism (sof'iz əm): *n* 1. a subtly false argument, one difficult to refute logically. 2. = SOFISTRY, an intentionally deceptive argument, esp, one in syllogistic form, or the intent to deceive by such argument—*adj*, sophistic (sə-fis'tik)

soporific (sō'pə-rif'ik; sop'ə-). *adj.* of a sleep-inducing agent, such as a barbiturate drug, a dull lecture—*Syn.* SOMNIFEROUS, hypnotic (*ambig.*)—*n* soporific.

S-O-R = stimulus→organism→response

sO_R: = (*C Hull*) behavioral *oscillation.—*Distg fr* S-O-R.

sorting test: a test designed to measure

somatic process, that stimulates an instinctual activity.—Syn. tissue *need.

source/extended: see **point source**.

source/primary and **/secondary:** respectively, an original report giving actual data (occasionally, the original presentation of an author's ideas) and a later report, generally by another person, based on the primary source

source trait: see **trait/source**.

sour grapes mechanism: a form of rationalization in which a person, when impeded or frustrated, rids himself of regret or anger by convincing himself that the goal was not worth reaching anyway.

space: *n* an abstract geometrical construct of a system of positions, directions, and magnitudes, considered entirely without regard to what it is that has these dimensions.

➤The traditional **space** of physics (= **extension**) is not the **space** of orthodox perception-description (= **extensivity**), though both are three-dimensional. Recent physics and psychology alike have utilized more than Euclid's three dimensions. The **space**, in such a term as **life space**, must be regarded as being as fully and as literally a **space** as is that of the living room. **Life space** also has positions, directions, magnitudes. Likewise, in factor analysis, the **factor space** is not a metaphor or figure of speech. The **space** is not the same kind as that occupied by a bumblebee but it is just as genuinely **space**. The limitation in popular thinking of **space** to that which can be filled by material objects represents adherence to a sixteenth-century philosophy now abandoned by all careful students.—*Cp.* **topology**, **hodology**.—*adj.* **spatial**.

space/auditory: see **auditory space**.

space/common factor: see **common factor space**.

space/conceptual: see **conceptual space**.
spaced learning or **repetition:** see **practice/spaced**.

space error: a tendency to be biased in discriminations, judgments, or responses by the spatial position of stimuli in relation to the observer. E.g., some observers tend to overestimate the stimulus on the left (arbitrarily called a **POSITIVE ERROR**), others that on the right (**NEGATIVE ERROR**); some animals tend to turn right rather than left in mazes, etc.

space factor: a **unit factor** of ability, isolated by factor analysis, which accounts for individual differences in ability to perceive spatial relations, or which explains the variance in test responses requiring such perception of **space** relations.—*Dist. fr.* **factor space**.

space/hodological: see **hodology**.

space/life: see **life space**.

space of free movement: (*topol.*) **regions**

accessible to the person from his present position, that part of the **life space** in which goal seeking is unhampered. The limits are determined chiefly by (a) what is prohibited by social and institutional constraints, (b) what is beyond the person's abilities (which in turn is partly determined by physical factors).

space orientation: 1. a position in **space**. 2. adjusting the position of the body (esp., the direction it faces), or of a bodily member, to the stimulus objects impinging on it e.g., turning the head toward a source of sound. 3. awareness of one's location in physical **space**.

space perception: the direct awareness (primarily through sensory processes but probably never exclusively) of the spatial properties of an object, esp. in relation to the observer; the perception of position, direction, size, form, distance, by means of any of the senses.

space/psychological = life space.

space relations: the relationships between objects in respect to their three-dimensional **space** attributes ➤These relationships may be judged or more directly perceived. A **unit factor** of ability to perceive **space** relations is believed established

space time: a construct that regards time as a fourth dimension along with the traditional length, breadth, and thickness of Euclid's geometry.

space/visual: see **visual space**, **visual field** (2).

span/auditory: see **auditory span**.

span/eye: see **eye span**.

span/eye-voice: see **eye-voice span**.

span of attention: 1. the number of objects presented for a very brief moment that can be correctly reported immediately thereafter ➤The **span** can be ascertained for any sense modality. The assumption apparently implied by the term and the operational definition, that it makes no difference what kind of object or what the attitude of the subject, has been proved false. There is no single **span** of attention, further specifications are necessary. The same holds true of the synonyms: **ATTENTION RANGE**, **SPAN OF APPREHENSION**, **SPAN OF DISCRIMINATION**, **RECOGNITION SPAN**, **PERCEPTUAL SPAN**. 2. an ambiguous term for the length of time a person can (or will) attend to a single object ➤When "single object" is taken to mean some complex object, **INTEREST SPAN** is less ambiguous.

span of consciousness: (*obsoles*) the total number of different objects (2) of which one can be simultaneously aware. ➤The term is misleading

sparkling: *adj.* characterizing the appearance of a surface whereon there are many changes, in color or brightness of limited

area and duration, so that there seems to be constant movement on the surface.—*Syn.* GLITTERING

spasm: *n.* a localized, energetic, involuntary muscular contraction—*adj.* **spasmodic.**

spasm/nodding: a disorder of infancy in which the head shakes or nods repeatedly.—*Syn.* SPASMUS NUTANS

spasmoarthria = spastic *speech.

spasmophemia = stuttering.

spastic: *adj.* pertaining to, or afflicted with, spasticity.—*pers. n.* **spastic**, a person so afflicted

spasticity: *n.* 1. heightened resistance to flexion or extension of a joint ➤The stretch of the muscle group involved in either movement sets up a proprioceptive reflex of resistance Spasticity is attributed to a lesion in the central nervous system that disturbs the normal balance between facilitation and inhibition of the motor neurons 2. loosely, = spastic *paralysis.

spastic paralysis: see paralysis/spastic.

spatial: *adj.* pertaining to space. ➤For phrase combinations see space.

spatial summation: (*neural*) a more than additive increase in motor activity in a limited area when volleys from two or more afferent nerve fiber groups reach the area together. ➤I.e., if afferent group *a* elicits *x* response, and group *b* elicits *y*, *a* + *b* elicits more than *x* + *y*. The term means summation in a given space, not summation of spaces

spatial threshold = two-point threshold.

spay: *v.* to remove the ovaries of an animal.—*adj.* **spayed.**

speaking/automatic: see automatic speaking.

Spearman-Brown formula: a means of estimating the reliability of a test when altered by adding or subtracting items of the same kind

$$R_n = \frac{nr_m}{1 + (n-1)r_m}$$

where R_n is the estimated reliability coefficient of a test of n items, r_m is the obtained reliability coefficient of the test of m items—See reliability.—*Syn.* PROPHECY FORMULA.

Spearman footrule: see correlation/footrule.

special ability: see ability.

special aptitude: see aptitude.

special case: any instance of a general class or rule that differs so much from the others that it is misleading if taken as representative of its class e.g., a right triangle is a special case of the triangle class. ➤Every instance of a general class probably has some nontypical properties and is to that extent special

special class or school: organized provision for the special educational needs of mentally or physically defective children.

➤Unlike pupils in an **opportunity class**, those in a special class are not as a rule expected to return to regular classes, and the curriculum may differ considerably from the standard (e.g., by including lip reading for the hard of hearing). But **special class** is also used generically for any nonregular class; and, on the other hand, opportunity class is euphemistically used where special class is more appropriate.

special education: see education/special.

specialist leader: see leader/status.

special sense: see sense/special.

species: *n.* *s.* and *pl.* 1. (*logic*) a named subgroup or subdivision differing from other subdivisions of the more inclusive group (the genus) in stated qualitative characteristics 2. (*biol.*) a subdivision of living beings that is more inclusive than a variety, less inclusive than a genus; a subdivision of a genus ➤Most animal or plant groups that have common names (dog, man, pig, wheat, elm) are species NB: the singular is species, not *specie* (which means coined money).

species heredity: see heredity/species.

species-specific: *adj.* of behavior shown by a great majority of the members of a species under the same or highly similar circumstances ➤The behavior is thus part of the defining characteristics of the species, just as is a certain structure, say a wing or a toe Absence of the behavior constitutes a deficiency abnormality—again like absence of a wing or toe The term is coming into frequent use as a substitute for **instinctive**; it avoids many of the controversial implications of the latter

specific: *adj.* 1. pertaining to a species. 2. distinctive; of any datum clearly distinct from others for any reason—See **specificity**.

specific ability: a personal trait corresponding to a **specific *factor**.—*Cp.* special ability (see ability)

specific action potential: see reaction potential.

specific-assignment sampling: in public *opinion surveying, a method in which the interviewer is instructed exactly where to go and whom to interview—*Cp.* area sampling, quota control.

specification equation: a variety of multiple *regression equation for predicting a test score, knowing a person's strength on a given trait (or factor) and the loading of the factor on the test.

specific determiner: in an examination, a word or phrase that suggests the correct answer to a person who would not otherwise know ➤Thus, "always" in a True-

False test is so often associated with a false statement that clever students, in the absence of knowledge, tend to mark *false* a statement containing the word

specific energy of nerves or of sensation: the theory that sensory quality is a function primarily of the sensory mechanism and is relatively independent of the stimulus.

➤Thus, a hot stimulus applied to a receptor for cold evokes coolth, not warmth. Originally, the determination of sensory quality was attributed to the receptor organ only; the theory was later broadened to include the influence of the brain areas to which the neural impulse travels

specific hunger: a drive toward specific food incentives, such as a craving for sweets

specificity: *n* 1. the fact or quality of being characteristic of a particular phenomenon or type of phenomenon, or of limitation to just one phenomenon. ➤In learning, a stimulus is said to show specificity when it becomes specialized so that it elicits only one response class 2. (*factor anal*) that part of the variance not in the communality.

specious present: an unfortunate synonym for psychological *present.

spectator: *n* one who looks on, a person viewing a spectacle and not actively participating therein ➤Before television, spectators were physically congregated A new terminology is needed for solitary versus congregated viewers—*Cp*. audience.

spectral: *adj*. pertaining to, or produced by, a spectrum; esp as in SPECTRAL COLORS, those seen when white light is dispersed by a prism

spectrograph/sound: see sound spectrograph.

spectrometer (spek·trom'ə·tər) *n* a spectroscopic instrument fitted with a divided circle or wave-length drum for isolating or identifying wave lengths or regions of the spectrum.

spectrophotometer (spek"trō·fō tom'ə·tər): *n*. a photometer for measuring the intensities of a light of approximately a single wave length.

spectroscope: *n* (*phys*) an instrument for making a spectrum visible The usual prism spectroscope consists of a slit, collimator, prism, and a second lens—*adj* spectroscopic.

spectrum *n*, *pl* spectra, -trums: 1. a band of radiant energy in which, after passing through a prism or being otherwise dispersed, energy of each wave length is segregated and all components lie spread out in regular order 2. the series of colors obtained when white light is dispersed by a prism: it is a continuously changing band ranging from a scarlet red through orange, yellow, green, blue, to blue-green. (The

corresponding wave lengths are from about 760 to 400 millimicrons)—See also spectrum/acoustic.—*adj*. spectral.

spectrum/acoustic or /auditory: the range of sound audible to the normal human ear—from about 20 to upwards of 20,000 cycles per second

spectrum colors: see spectrum (2).

spectrum line: (*phys*) any one of the narrow lines, each representing light of a definite wave length, that are observed in the solar and other spectra, certain groups of lines being characteristic of specific chemical elements in the gaseous state They appear bright when caused by emission, dark when caused by absorption

spectrum locus: a curve on which all spectral colors can be so located as to show their relations to each other ➤*Cp* color triangle, color circle. The spectrum locus is roughly horseshoe in shape When the curve is closed by a straight line across the open end, the enclosed surface is the locus of all physically realizable colors

spectrum/power: (*aud*) a plot showing the mean square amplitude for each frequency of a sound For white *noise the plot is a straight line

specular: *adj* pertaining to, or resembling, a mirror

speculation: *n* thinking in which the factual basis for the hypotheses propounded is slight ➤Although often used derogatorily, speculation has an important place in discovery and even in verification

speech: *n* 1. any communication through a system of conventional vocal symbols 2. that which is spoken, esp, a public address.

speech/articulate: a vocal communication in which sounds are joined together to produce meaningful sound combinations

speech/automatic: see automatic speech.

speech block: momentary inability to continue speaking, usually accompanied by anxiety and tension: a form of stuttering.

speech center: the region in the brain governing utterance of articulate speech (Broca's convolution). For right-handed persons, it is in the left hemisphere. ➤The concept suggested by this term, of a definite brain region controlling speech, is now known to be oversimple

speech/contamination of: see contamination of speech.

speech/defective: speech that deviates so far from that of other people in the group that it calls attention to itself, interferes with communication, or causes maladjustment to the speaker's social environment. The difficulty may be organic or functional. —*Syn* speech disorder.

speech disorder: any long-term disorder in speaking or in perception of speech (sometimes also of writing or of gesture) so

grave as to interfere seriously with communication. ➤Some authorities restrict the term to disorder of functional origin, usually to one symptomatic of morbidity. Others divide it into functional and organic speech disorders. Disorders of voice only—harshness, squeakiness, hoarseness, monotone, etc.—are usually put into a separate category of VOICE DISORDER. The terminology of speech disorders is extraordinarily luxuriant and confused.

speech/egocentric: see **egocentric speech**.

speech/infantile: a manner of speaking in which all but principal words are omitted, and easily enunciated sounds are substituted for the more difficult—*Syn* BABY TALK, PEDOLALIA, PEDOLOGIA

speech/inner or /internal: see **internal speech**.

speech/pantomimic: 1. communication by means of gestures, movements, and facial expressions without using words. 2. the execution of the movements for articulated speech without voicing or whispering the sounds. It is sometimes used as a device in speech therapy.

speech reading: the comprehension of another's speech, without the use of hearing, by observing his facial movements and other visual cues—*Syn* VISUAL HEARING (somewhat *ambig*); LIP READING (common, but inadequately descriptive)

speech/scanning: halting, deliberate speech, delivered in a monotonous drawl with each syllable accented and normal phrase intonations absent—*Syn*. ATAXIC SPEECH, ATAXIARTHRIA

speech sounds test: a test of ability to discriminate spoken sounds. ➤One such test consists of sixty spoken nonsense syllables that are variants of the *ee* digraph.

speech/spastic: the manner of speech often found in victims of **spastic *paralysis**. It is very labored, with defective articulation and overexerted facial muscles.

speech/synthetic: speechlike sounds produced by a machine. Simple sounds are put together, one by one, till the desired effect is obtained.

speed: *n* rate of movement, change, or accomplishment; amount of change per unit of time.

speed score = score/rate.

speed test: see **test/speed**.

speed-up: *n* pressure on workers to increase output.

spelling demon: a particular letter combination or word that a given pupil persistently misspells; or such a word persistently misspelled by many persons.

sperm: *n* 1. the developed male cell of reproduction. 2. the liquid secretion containing such cells, the **semen**.—*adj* **spermatic**.

spermatozoon (sper'mə tō-zō'ən): *n* a mature sperm cell ready to fertilize an egg.—*adj* **spermatozoal**.

sphere: *n* in an extended sense, the locus of certain properties or events defined by three or more **dimensions**. ➤Its usage is often merely metaphorical—only some of the geometrical properties of a sphere are implied, and nothing is to be inferred from the geometrical description that is not *explicitly* asserted. **Field**, **area**, **domain**, and **space** itself are similarly used in a metaphorical way. But sphere may also be a strictly geometrical **construct** in which, although the dimensions are not spatial, all the relationships set forth in geometry are rigorously maintained. This is its use in factor analysis.—*Cp* also **topology**, **hologology**, **field theory**.—*adj* **spherical**.

spherical aberration: see **aberration/spherical**.

sphincter: *n* a muscle that wholly or partly closes an orifice or passage by drawing together the edges or walls.

sphincter morality: (*psychoan*) the kind of behavior supposed to result from excessive and too early attempts to teach the child control of defecation—See **anal character**.

sphygmo- (sfīg'mō-): combining form meaning *pulse*.

sphygmograph (-graf): *n*. an instrument for recording the pattern of strength and rapidity of the pulse—*Syn* SPHYGMOMETER (-mōm'ə-tər)

sphygmomanometer (-mə-nom'ə-tər): *n* an instrument for measuring (arterial) blood pressure.

spike: *n* in an **electroencephalogram**, a component of the graph of the **action potential** that comes in the initial phase and represents a large and sudden change in potential superimposed on a slower wave rhythm.

spinal: *adj* pertaining to the backbone or spine, or to the **spinal cord**.

spinal animal: an animal in which all connections between the spinal cord and the brain have been cut, so that the activities of trunk and limbs are controlled by the spinal cord.

spinal canal: the canal or tube, formed by the vertebrae of the backbone, which contains the **spinal cord**.

spinal column: the backbone, the series of vertebrae that form the supporting axis of the body and protection for the spinal cord.

spinal cord: the long thick cord of nerve tissue that extends along the back, enclosed in the **spinal canal**. ➤Note that the spelling is not *chord*—*Syn* MYELON; CORD

spinal fluid = cerebrospinal fluid.

spinal ganglia: groups of nerve cells forming an enlargement of the neurons of the dorsal root of each spinal nerve. The fibers from these cells are *afferent*.

spinal nerves: (*neurol*) thirty-one pairs (in man) of nerves that leave the spinal cord at various points. Each typically contains both *afferent* and *efferent* fibers from both *autonomic* and *cerebrospinal* sub-systems

spinal reflex: see *reflex/spinal*.

spinal root: the beginning portion of the pairs of nerves that leave the spinal column and join to form a nerve trunk. The *ANTERIOR* (or *MOTOR* or *VENTRAL*) *ROOT* emerges from the anterior part of the cord and is *efferent*. The *POSTERIOR ROOT* is the portion of the *afferent* nerve between the *spinal ganglion* and the cord

spinal tonus: the tonus maintained by the spinal cord when connections with the brain are severed. ➤It must not be assumed to be identical with the contribution of the spinal cord to behavior regulation in the intact animal

spindle/muscle: a group of muscle fibers, supplied with sensory nerve endings, all enclosed in a tissue fluid and a capsule of connective tissue—*Syn.* *SPINDLE*, *NEUROMUSCULAR SPINDLE*

spindle tendon: a specialized muscle **spindle* found at the junction of a tendon with muscular tissue—*Syn.* *NEUROTENDINAL SPINDLE*, *GOIGI'S CORPUSCLE*

spiral (omnibus) test: see *test/omnibus*.

spirit: *n* 1. (*metaph*, *theol*) = soul; an immaterial being, possessed of some permanence, to which are ascribed many or most of the activities of a living person, esp those called *mental*. ➤Such a being may or may not be embodied or incarnate—i.e., associated (in ways variously stated) with a visible body—but is itself essentially immaterial 2. a ghost; a being, as in (1) divested of its body, yet retaining certain bodily characteristics such as visibility and extendedness 3. a supernatural being, a deity or semideity. 4. the life or vital principle, that which differentiates the living from the nonliving 5. the temper, mood, or disposition that temporarily or permanently characterizes a person a brave *spirit*, in good *spirits* 6. = loyalty or morale: college *spirit* 7. the essential principle, hence, the real intent: the *spirit*, not the letter, of the law 8. an alcoholic solution

spiritism: *n* 1. a philosophical belief that there is associated with human organisms, or more generally with all natural objects, a principle of organization, a *spirit*, that has properties other than those of physical science ➤The term is general, comprehending many different conceptions of spirit 2. = *spiritualism*, *prefd* for a cer-

tain cult or religious belief—*adj* (for 1) *spiritistic*.

spiritual: *adj* 1. having to do with *spirit*. 2. *mental*, in contrast with bodily or material (A poor usage) 3. concerned with the finer, nobler, or more elevating aspects of life ➤*Materialistic*, often used as *ant*, has too many other meanings to be a clear opposite—*n.* (for 3) *spirituality*.

spiritualism: *n* 1. the philosophic doctrine which asserts that the reality of the universe is fundamentally that of *spirit* (1). (A better but less common term than *idealism*) 2. = *spiritism* (1). 3. a cult or religious belief in the activities of *spirits* in the affairs of this world

spiograph (spī'rō-graf) *n* an instrument to measure the rate and amount of breathing. The *SPIROGRAM* is the graphic record obtained

spirometer: (spī-rom'ə-tər) *n* an instrument for measuring the volume of air one can expire at one breath ➤Note that it does not measure the volume of air contained in the lungs.

splanchnic (splangk'ník) = *visceral* (1).

split-half correlation = *correlation/chance halves* and *reliability coefficient* (c).

split movement: see *motion/apparent*.

split-off consciousness: (*W James*) a partly organized set of experiences that are relatively autonomous or independent of the main body of experience.

spoiled: *adj* 1. of a person whose childhood and life experience lead him to expect to have his own way and to be catered to by those around him 2. (*exper*) of a response that should not be included with the rest in calculations ➤There is a variety of legitimate grounds for exclusion: the subject may have violated instructions, there were unintended cues (but these must be specified and known to have been used), etc. It is to be noted that a spoiled response cannot be regarded as if it had not occurred: it inevitably influences later responses. The remedy for spoiled responses is prevention, not statistical exclusion, of bad data

spongioblast (spon'jū ō·blast") *n* (*neurol*) one of the ectodermal cells of the embryonic neural tube which later form the *neuroglia*.

spontaneity: *n* the quality of behavior that is self-initiated ➤While outside stimulation acts as a *cue*, the behavior reflects the inner state of the person rather than the demands of the environment (i.e., is expressive) and tends to disregard restrictive social controls or remote consequences. *Spontaneous behavior* probably denotes the same quality defined negatively.—*Syn.* (*approx*) *impulsiveness*.—*Contr* *w.* *rigidity*, *self-control*, *ANXIETY CONTROL* (none fully opposite to spontaneity). In

spontaneity test, spontaneity therapy, spontaneity training, Moreno uses the term in a restricted sense.—*adj* spontaneous.

spontaneity test: (*J. L. Moreno*) putting the subject into a standard lifelike situation in which he improvises his behavior freely vis-à-vis certain persons to whom he is known to be emotionally related. Attention is given to the emotions expressed and to the roles assumed.

spontaneity therapy: (*J. L. Moreno*) sociodrama and spontaneity training adapted to the person's needs. Special attention is given to acting out the problems that have been troubling him, with encouragement toward formulating a different set of values as he becomes convinced of the inadequacy of his own attitudes.

spontaneity training: (*J. L. Moreno*) enacting a variety of lifelike social situations, under encouragement to act freely and spontaneously but within certain specified limits: e.g., to try to calm down an excited child, to hurry up a clerk, to express concern over another's troubles.

spontaneous behavior: behavior that cannot be shown to be elicited by any particular stimulus; it may be elicited by sheer metabolic change or by unidentifiable stimuli.—*Syn* emitted behavior (see *emit* 2).—See also *spontaneity*.

spontaneous discharge: a neural impulse that apparently originates in the individual neuron itself as a result of metabolism.

spontaneous recovery: see *recovery/spontaneous*.

spoon-feeding: *n* 1. conveying food to a person's mouth for him when he is unable or refuses to do so for himself. 2. metaphorically, an educative process that makes everything easy for the learner, permitting him a maximally passive role.

s-population: *n* a finite number of small independent environmental events, of which only one instance or sample is effective at any one time. ➤The events need not be equivalent stimuli (see *equivalence* 2) or belong to the same stimulus family, but for any given occasion if any one is presented the others are not. The several appearances of a thing viewed from different positions form an s-population. The concept is used in a statistical interpretation of behavior. The number of "elements" effective in a given sample (or the average number over a given period) is symbolized by *s*.—*Syn*. STIMULUS POPULATION.

sport: *n* (*biol*) an organism innately and markedly different from its parents and from the general type of the species; a mutation that makes a striking difference in the phenotype.

spots/sensory: points of relatively high sensitivity on the skin, as disclosed by

pointlike stimulation by pressure or thermal stimuli. ➤It is unnecessary to assume that these points correspond with any exactness to the location of distinct cutaneous receptors.

spot/warm: see *warm spot*.

spouse: *n*. a marriage partner of either sex.

spread/associative: see *associative spread*.

spread of effect: see *effect/spread of*.

spurious: *adj* deceptively similar; not genuine; having considerable error arising from identifiable sources. ➤In a SPURIOUS CORRELATION COEFFICIENT something other than the tendency of the two variables to vary concomitantly affects the value obtained: e.g., the correlation obtained when one of the variables actually includes the other with which it is correlated.

spurt: *n* 1. a suddenly increased display of the energy brought to bear on a task, generally with a gain in effectiveness. ➤Both INITIAL and END SPURTS are found. 2. a sharp increase in rate of growth; a GROWTH SPURT. ➤Here the idea of energy output is subordinated to the outcome, reversing the emphasis in (1).

SQ3R: (*F. P. Robinson*) a descriptive formula of a method empirically found conducive to effective study: *Survey, Question, Read, Recite, Review*.

square contingency = chi square.

squint = strabismus.

SR = stimulus response, or the stimulus-response relationship. Also written S-R and S→R, the latter being read "S leads to R."

S↔R: (*J. R. Kantor*) symbol for stimulus-response interaction, or interbehavior.—See *interbehavioral psychology*.

SRA: *abbr.* used to identify a number of tests published by Science Research Associates.

S-R-S sequence: a stimulus leading to a response that leads to another stimulus.

SS = standard *score.

S score: a score which is the sum of all the scores of an individual on all the variables.

➤S scores are useful in checking computations.

SSCQT = Selective Service College Qualification Test.

ssH_n: (*C. Hull*) summation of the habit strengths associated with two or more stimulus elements that lead to a given R.

St. = stimulus.

stabilimeter (stā'bi-lim'ə-tēr): *n*. an instrument for measuring the amount of bodily sway when the subject (usually blindfolded) stands erect and endeavors to hold perfectly still.

stability: *n*. 1. (*phys.*) absence of motion in a physical mass in relation to surroundings. 2. (*biol*) the property of species of not varying from generation to generation.

3. (*psychol*) a characteristic of a person not given to swings in mood or marked changes in emotional attitude, EMOTIONAL STABILITY—*adj* stable.

stability and equivalence/coefficient of: see equivalence/coefficient of (2).

stability/coefficient of: the correlation between the two administrations of a test with a suitable interval between them to minimize the differential effects of practice

➤The interval and the population sampled must always be specified. Some would restrict this term to the case where the same test form is given at both testings. Where a comparable *form is used, the more exact name is the coefficient of stability and equivalence (see equivalence/coefficient of, 2). Although not in common use, the symbol r_{tt} is suggested for this coefficient.

stability/emotional: see stability (3).

stability/functional: maintenance of a function (4) at a reasonably constant level—*Syn* STABILITY OF FUNCTION

stability/occupational: remaining in the same occupation (not necessarily for the same employer) over a stated period of years; or the proportion of a given group who so remain—*Cp* turnover/labor.

stability/statistical: the degree of probability that a given value is not merely the result of chance ➤*Syn* statistical *significance, more common but ambiguous, since it is sometimes taken to mean of *appreciable amount*. Stability here refers to the fact that the value will remain the same (within determined limits) whenever the relevant conditions are repeated. A STATISTICALLY STABLE DIFFERENCE (OR STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE) is a difference between two values that is unlikely to be merely the result of chance.

stable (.01): *adj*. statistically stable or significant at the 1 per cent level; of a statistic that will not vary more than a determined amount, by chance alone, more frequently than once in 100 times—*Syn* SIGNIFICANT (.01).—See stability/statistical.

stadiometer (stă'di om'ə tər) *n* an instrument for measuring standing or sitting height.

stage: *n*. a presumably natural or non-arbitrary division of a changing process. ➤To use stage (as some do) for an arbitrary division may mislead those accustomed to the correct meaning. LEVEL, which is appropriate when one means a point on a continuum (whether arbitrary or not), is suggested for cases where no implication of natural division is intended. *Cp.*: the level of the river reaches flood stage when it spills over the banks—*Distg. fr.* class or category, which apply to static groupings—*Cp.* phase.

stage/anal: see anal stage.

stage/anal-sadistic: see anal-sadistic stage.

staircase illusion: a reversible visual illusion in which a drawing of a stairway is seen either as from above or from below—See figure/ambiguous.

staircase phenomenon: the stepwise increase in response of a muscle to a series of single induction shocks of equal strength—*Syn* TREPPE (*Ger, step*) PHENOMENON.

stammering: see stuttering.

stance reflex: see static reflex.

standard: *n* 1. that which is expected, a socially or practically desirable quality or level of performance ➤*Distg fr* norm, which is the average of actual performance, from the ideal, which may represent a level scarcely worth attainment, and from perfection. Thus, business standards for handwriting are well below the norm for eighth grade. 2. a fixed and durable unit of any sort used for comparison and in construction of scales.—See also standard stimulus. 3. in some English schools, = grade (2).

standard deviation: see deviation/standard.

standard difference: the difference between two means divided by the standard error of that difference—*Syn* STANDARD RATIO. Also called critical ratio, which is slightly more general.

standard error or SE: a measure or an estimate of the sampling errors affecting a statistic, a measure of the amount the statistic may be expected to differ by chance from the true value of the statistic. It is the root-mean-square deviation of the obtained values of the statistic on successive samples—i.e., it is the standard *deviation, not of the distribution of the primary measurements, but of the distribution of the statistic in question. When the statistic is the mean, its standard error is often estimated—See standard error of mean.

standard error of estimate or σ_{est} or σ_{ey} : the standard *deviation of the differences between the actual values of the dependent *variable and those estimated from the regression equation. It is estimated by taking the standard deviation of the dependent variable, σ_y , multiplied by the square root of the quantity 1, minus the square of the correlation coefficient $\sigma_{est} = \sigma_y \sqrt{1 - r^2}$. (The formula may be generalized for multiple correlation.) Where the differences are known the formula is

$$\sigma_{est} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (X - X')^2}{N - 1}}$$

standard error of mean or SD_M or σ_M : an estimate of the amount that an obtained mean may be expected to differ by chance from the true mean.

$$SD_{\sigma} = \frac{SD_{dist}}{\sqrt{N-1}}$$

—*Syn.* standard error (SE).

standard error of measurement or $\sigma_{(M)}$: an estimate of the root-mean-square departure of a series of observed scores from their corresponding true scores—*Distg. fr* σ_M (without parentheses around the subscript)

standard error of sampling: a measure of the discrepancies of the observed frequencies of a distribution from the frequencies of a theoretical curve or of a curve fitted to the observed frequency distribution

standardization group: the group (believed to be representative of a population) that is used in determining the norms for a test. ➤Note that it is *not* the group used in trying out procedures for practicality, etc., though that is necessary for standardizing. The norms can be determined only after procedures have been stabilized

standardize: *v* 1. to bring something into line with established standards; or to establish standards of performance or product 2. (*testing*) to determine (presumably on the basis of empirical investigation) the exact procedures to be used in testing, the permitted variations in environmental conditions, the method of scoring—*n* standardization, the outcome of standardizing

standardized test: see *test/standardized*.

standard measure = standard *score.

standard observer: the hypothetical human being whose sense receptors (or any particular sense receptor) are completely normal ➤For color vision, the discriminatory capacity of this hypothetical creature has been defined.

standard of living: a more or less realistic standard level of consumption toward which a social group strives

Standard (Psychiatric) Nomenclature: the nomenclature adopted in 1950 by the Council of the American Psychiatric Association as that officially proposed by the association for the classification of mental disorders ➤Extensive use (including much verbatim or near-verbatim quotation) of the official nomenclature has been made in this dictionary. It must be recognized, however, that many terms not included in the Standard Nomenclature are in use and must be defined. The nomenclature, moreover, was designed more as a framework for classification than as a set of terms suitable for the description of disordered behavior—*Abbr* (in this dictionary) *Stan. Psychiat.*

standard ratio = standard difference.

standard score: see *score/standard*.

standard stimulus: in an experiment, that

one of the pair or group of stimuli which is

treated as a basis of comparison with the others

standard test: see *test/standardized*.

Stanford-Binet or **Stanford Revision of the Binet Scale**: 1. a revision, made in 1916 to fit American conditions, of the Binet-Simon scale for intelligence. It involved so many changes as to be virtually a new scale. 2. a further revision, with new norms, in 1937. Often called the **TERMAN-MERRILL REVISION**, though officially still the **Stanford-Binet**, or **S-B**.

stanine (stā'nin): *n* (*stat*) a unit consisting of 1/9 of the total range of the standard scores of a normal distribution ➤The term is a condensation of *standard nine*. The mean falls at 5, the SD at ± 2 . The unit, which was developed by the U.S. Air Force, has computational advantages.

Stan. Psychiat.: *abbr.* for **Standard (Psychiatric) Nomenclature**.

stapes (stā'pēz). *n* one of the auditory *ossicles in the middle ear—*adj* **stapedial** (stā pē'dī əl)

starting (or startle) reflex pattern: a complex involuntary response to an unexpected strong auditory stimulus. It is predominantly a flexion response, but there are also visceral components ➤The response is too complex, and involves too large a cortical component, to be a true reflex. It is rather to be regarded as a primitive emotional response—*Syn* **STARTLE RESPONSE** (*prēf*d).

stasis (stā'sis; stas'əs) *n* (*Gk*, *standing still*) a state in which there is no movement or change—*adj* **static** (stat'ik).

state: *n*. a condition not manifesting any marked change in respect to the qualities or properties that define it e.g., quiet *state*; but also excited *state*, in which there is much change but not in respect to the excitement, which remains relatively constant.

state/conscious: 1. the totality of conscious process at any given moment, or for a brief period. ➤It is usually described in terms of reportable objects or content of which the person is aware 2. a condition during which the person is aware, or aware of a certain situation or problem.—*Syn* **STATE OF CONSCIOUSNESS**

state variable/hypothetical: (*K. Spence*) a relatively unanalyzed, more-or-less enduring condition of an organism that is hypothesized to have resulted from, and is defined by, a past interaction of the organism and the environment e.g., a drive state. State variable refers to a condition that is related to a particular class of stimuli and/or responses, it rarely refers to the total state of the organism

static: *adj* not moving or changing; not exerting force—*Ant.* **dynamic**.

static reflex or **response**: a response that

modifies the orientation of the body with respect to gravity. There are two types: **STANCE REFLEXES**, in which the body is kept in a relatively fixed posture, and **RIGETING REFLEXES** or **RESPONSES**, which restore the body to a normal or prescribed posture.

static sense: the sense whereby one perceives the orientation of the head with respect to gravity, or its movements in space; hence, the sense whereby passive bodily motion is perceived. ➤ Its sense organ lies in the vestibule of the inner ear, adjacent to that of hearing.—*Syn* VESTIBULAR SENSE, EQUILIBRIUM SENSE. **Labyrinthine sense** as a synonym is confusing.

stationary state: the condition of a system (1 or 2) that does not change its condition or state as a system with the passage of time, the state of a system that is neither absorbing nor emitting appreciable energy, although within the system itself there may be a complex energy interchange.—*Syn*. **STEADY STATE**. ➤ A waterfall remains in a stationary state over a considerable period. A nonradioactive atom is in a stationary state. Many systems considered in psychology are said to be in a stationary state.

statistic: *n*. 1. any value that expresses the end result of statistical manipulation of other values. 2. = **statistical constant**.

statistical constant: a value or number that describes a series of quantitative observations or measures, or a value, calculated from a sample, that is supposed to describe the population from which the sample is drawn. e.g., a mean, standard deviation, correlation coefficient.—*Dist* fr. **parameter**.—*Syn* **statistic**, **constant** (both with other meanings).

statistical error: any error that vitiates the conclusion to be drawn from a **statistic**.

statistical psychology: the use of statistical principles to derive the explanatory or systematic constructs by means of which to order the data of psychology. ➤ Distinguish from the use of statistics in order to derive a conclusion from empirical data. Statistical psychology is a **mathematical model psychology**, the latter preferred for a systematic attempt to substitute a mathematical model for traditional constructs, the former for less inclusive and heuristic attempts.

statistical significance: see **significance/statistical**.

statistical stability: see **stability/statistical**.

statistic/ancillary: see **ancillary statistic**.

statistic/consistent: a statistic which more and more approaches a correct or true value as the size of the sample is increased.—*Ant*. **INCONSISTENT STATISTIC**.

statistic/efficient: a statistic which, as the size of the sample is increased, has a normal

distribution of error and a smaller **standard error** than any other measure that could be used to estimate the true value of a particular **statistical constant**.

statistics: *n*. 1. the science and art that gathers and coordinates numerous facts within a determinate field, treating these mathematically so that the numerical relations between these facts may be displayed clearly and freed from anomalies due to **chance** factors. It thus brings to light the operation of regular causes whose action is otherwise obscured. 2. a set of numbers expressing the end result of statistical manipulation of values that represent classified facts and data; or loosely, the classified facts themselves. e.g., the *statistics* of rate of death.

statistics/descriptive: those statistics used only for the purpose of describing the sample from which they are derived.—*Contr* *w*. **INFERENCE STATISTICS**, used to infer characteristics of the population from which the sample is drawn.

statistics/inference: see **statistics/descriptive**.

statistics/nonparametric: the statistical operations that are available when it is not possible to assert that the **frequency distribution** is normal (as is the assumption of the statistics most commonly used). ➤ *Syn* **DISTRIBUTION-FREE STATISTICS**, but this is misleading since nearly all statistics make some assumption about the distribution.

statistics/psychological: see **psychometrics**.

statistics/vital: the collection, presentation, analysis, and interpretation of numerical data concerned with human beings, esp births and deaths.

statokinetic: *adj* of those adjustments made by the body while in motion that nonetheless maintain a relatively stable posture and orientation.

statue of Condillac: the philosopher Condillac's parable in explanation of a sensationist account of mental life, wherein he imagined a statue to be endowed with one sensation after another until it should be fully conscious.—See **sensationalism**.

status (stā'tas; stat'-): *n*. 1. a state or condition of affairs, or of a person. 2. (*med*) an abnormal state: e.g., *status lymphaticus*, overdevelopment of lymphatic tissue. 3. the position accorded, formally or informally, to a person in his own group; the acceptance and honor accorded to a person. ➤ While office or class usually confer status, they do not always do so. Status is always dependent upon the others in group or community, and is partly a matter of how others directly perceive an individual.—*Cp*. **class**, **role**.

status epilepticus: a succession of epileptic

attacks without intervening recovery of consciousness

status grouping: a grouping, recognized by the community, of persons who have equivalent status

status leader: see *leader/status*.

status need: the need for an established and respected relationship with others, manifested by striving for prestige, power, domination, or popularity. ➤It differs from, but may be an alternative for, the need for affection.

STDCR: a personality inventory developed from factors found in the analysis of *extraversion-introversion* questionnaires. The factors are S = social introversion, T = thinking introversion, D = depression, C = cycloid tendency, R = rathymia (tendency to carefree and happy-go-lucky behavior). This inventory is incorporated, with changes, in the Guilford-Zimmerman Temperament Survey.

stem = brain stem.

stem length: a measure of body size, practically the same as sitting height

stencil: *n* a device for facilitating scoring objective tests. It is a transparent or perforated sheet to be laid over the answer sheet so that correct or incorrect answers may be quickly identified and checked—*Syn.* SCORING KEY

sten scale: a scale having ten unit-steps, or ten scores, each being one-half standard *deviation. ➤The term is a contraction of "standard scale of ten units"

step (interval) = class interval.

stepwise phenomenon: (*Gestalt*) the experience that a series has a direction and proceeds by finite steps: e.g., the experience when one hears ascending or descending pitches of a musical scale. They are heard as a *whole series*, not as this tone, that tone

steradian (stə·rā'di ən) · *n* (*geom*) the unit of solid angle; the angle subtended by the spherical surface of area equivalent to the square of the radius of the sphere.

stereo- (ster'i-ō-; stir-) combining form meaning *solid, three-dimensional*

stereoagnosis (-ag·nō'səs) = *astereognosis*.

stereognosis (ster'i-og·nō'səs) · *n* perception of objects or forms by touch—*adj.* *stereognostic*.

stereogram: see *stereoscope*.

stereopathy (-op'ə-thi) · *n* the abnormality constituted by persistent and long-continued *stereotyped* thinking

stereopsis: *n* 1. *stereoscopic vision*—i.e., perceiving objects as in three dimensions. 2. the displacement of two objects in the third dimension (or of two views of an object), measured in angle seconds. The displacement correlates with *disparity* of retinal images when viewing the objects 3.

the acuity with which a person is able to make discriminations of depth or of third-dimension position

stereoscope: *n* an instrument for viewing two flat pictures (*STEREOGRAMS*) so presented, one to each eye, that they fuse into a single impression, usually of solid objects seen in relief—*adj.* *stereoscopic*.—*n* **stereoscopy** (-os'kə-pi), the perception of depth or solidity, the having of *stereoscopic vision*.

stereoscopic vision (-skop'ik) 1. perception of depth or solidity, esp when based on the fusion of two slightly disparate images, but also when based on other sensory cues such as intervention, perspective, etc 2. perception of the third dimension in flat pictures viewed in a stereoscope.

stereotropism (-trō'piz-əm) · *n* a simple orienting response made to contact with a solid object—*Cp* *tropism*.—*Syn.* *STEREOTAXIS* (-tak'səs).

stereotype: *n* 1. a relatively rigid and oversimplified or biased perception or conception of an aspect of reality, esp of persons or social groups: e.g., the perception of "bankers"—in general and without discrimination (except possibly for a particular banker)—as invariably cold-hearted in business dealings ➤The stereotype need not be verbalizable. The term comes from printing—it is difficult to make changes once the metal *stereotype* is cast 2. = *stereotyped behavior*.—*adj.* *stereotyped, stereotypic(al)*.

stereotyped behavior or response: 1. a behavior that is rather uniformly elicited in a particular problem situation and alterable very little by attendant circumstances or motivation, or by the outcome 2. a relatively invariant mode of behavior determined by a particular motive. The responses may be of any sort—verbal, expressive, postural, or operant.

stereotyped movement: an abnormal, recurrent, or persistent movement, posture, or spoken word or phrase, having little relation with stimulus or situation ➤A larger complex of movements than a *tic*, it is essentially an *operant* behavior that loses its adaptive quality by reason of repetitive and inappropriate employment. It is a frequent symptom in several psychoses

stereotype/personality: a specific personality description ready at hand for attribution to an individual (or any individual of a class) perceived to manifest a few traits thought to be typical. Thus, being "fat" is taken to imply a whole complex of traits amounting to the "fat person's personality" If an Italian is vivacious, he is perceived as a "typical Latin," endowed with the complex of traits that form—for the perceiver—the "Latin" stereotype

stereotypy (ster'i-ō-tī'pī). *n* a condition in which the individual persistently manifests stereotyped movements or thinks in stereotypes ➤ Many psychoses manifest manneristic, stereotyped movements, and **delusions** are one form of extreme stereotyped thinking But otherwise normal persons may also display rather marked stereotyped behavior or thinking.

sterility: *n* inability to serve as one partner in the union of **gametes** (mature germ cells) to start a new life ➤ Sterility can result from lack of gametes, from failure of the mechanisms that bring the gametes together, or from unfavorable physiological conditions that destroy the gametes or the newly fertilized ovum It may also be psychological—i.e., it may be due to any psychological cause that interferes with bringing the gametes together. The mechanism of interference is for the greater part unknown, but the fact is established Neither **sterility** nor **infertility** is properly used for voluntary limitation of offspring Sterility usually implies an enduring but not necessarily incurable condition—*Cp.* **infertile**.—*adj.* **sterile**.

sterilization: *n* rendering an individual (of either sex) incapable of reproduction or of having offspring ➤ The simplest means at present are **vasectomy** in males and **salpingectomy** in females (neither of which unsexes the individual), but castration and removal either of uterus or of both ovaries prevent reproduction, and massive short-wave radiation of the sex glands may destroy the germ-producing tissue.

-sthen-: combining form meaning *strong, strength* e.g., **asthenia** (a- = *no*, -sthenia = *strength*), meaning weakness, **neurasthenia**, originally meaning nerve weakness **sthenia** (sthē-nī'ə, sthē-nī'ə) *n* strength; vigor.—*Ant.* **asthenia**.—*adj.* **sthenic** (sthen'ik)

stigma *n*, *pl.* **stigmas, stigmata** (stig'mō-tā) 1. any peculiar marking or conformation of the body, not necessarily limiting to physiological functioning but thought to be a sign of somewhat general degeneration. ➤ E.g., many (not all) feeble-minded have a variety of anatomical markings of unesthetic character, some of which (such as cross eyes) are also directly handicapping 2. figuratively, a stain on a person's reputation—*Cp.* **stigmatize**. 3. *pl.* (**stigmata** only) certain markings, supposedly of supernatural origin, impressed on the bodies of saints: e.g., marks resembling the wounds of Christ—*adj.* **stigmatic** (-mat'ik)

stigmatize: *v* to mark a person with a stigma. ➤ Used esp. in a metaphorical sense: to **stigmatize** as a liar.

Stiles-Crawford effect: Light rays passing

through the edge of the pupil have less stimulating effect than those that pass through the center

Stilling test: a test for color weakness consisting of a chart showing many colored dots some of which, differing in color from the surrounding dots, form numerals These numerals are easily read by color-normal persons, but are imperceptible to the color blind or the color weak.

stim = **stimulus**.

Stimmung (shtim'ung) *n* (*Ger.*, *mood*) an affective mood or set sensitizing the organism to the external stimulating situation, a central motive state

stimulant: *n* a drug that increases a physiological activity. ➤ It is possible for a drug to increase one activity and depress another.

stimulation: *n* 1. the application to a receptor of an appropriate form of physical energy ➤ Each receptor is adapted to receive (to be activated by) certain kinds and strengths of energy The energy may come from within the body, but it is external to the receptor system *Cp.* **excitation**, which is the activity or arousal of nerve tissue If the nervous mechanism is intact, stimulation always leads to excitation, hence, the term commonly includes the excitation that immediately follows 2. the whole process by which a form of physical energy or stimulus evokes a response 3. the arousal of an organism by any means—almost = **motivation**. (Not a good usage but prevalent)—*adj.* **stimulating**.—*v.* **stimulate**.

stimulation/accessory: a stimulation of one sense organ that indirectly produces change in the activity of another sense organ while it is also being stimulated—*Cp.* **sensory interaction**.

stimulogenous fibrillation: (*morph*) (*S T Bok*) the hypothesis that the growth of nerve fibers is toward areas of electrical irradiation, proceeding from stimulated receptors, muscles, or other nerve fibers **stimulus** or **S** *n*, *pl.* **stimuli**: Three basic concepts appear in various combinations in definitions (1) to (7): a **stimulus** is something that (A) stirs or prods the organism, (B) is external to the organism or to a definitely organized part of an organism, and (C) is associated with sensory processes. (Sense 8 below does not manifestly utilize these concepts)

1. a physical event, or a change in physical energy, that causes physiological activity in a sense organ—See **stimulation** (1). ➤ This is the traditional technical meaning. It is not required that the stimulus be described in ultimate physical units—i.e., in strictly **physicalist** language—but the possibility of such description is implied.

(Thus, the expression "the *stimulus* was a heavy cube" implies a description in the language of physical energy.) Nor is purely verbal consistency required—red is not a physical term, but when the stimulus is said to be a red light, a certain form of physical energy is clearly referred to. The stimulus may be intraorganic, as when a muscle movement causes pressure on certain end organs. Yet even in the case of such intraorganic stimuli the energy is external to the sensory mechanism upon which it acts. A physical event impinging on a receptor but not initiating its normal receptor function is often, but improperly, called a stimulus. (And the expression **inadequate** *stimulus is unhappy for this event.) ¶The chief trouble with this definition is that it seems impossible to adhere to. Physical energy as stimulus is an initiator of behavior, but not all initiators can be described, even in schematic fashion, in terms of physical energy. (Thus, a father's anger as stimulus to a child's fear is not describable, at least at present, in physicalist language.) Yet many who formally accept definition of stimulus in terms of energy slip into locutions, such as "social stimulus," inconsistent with it. In psychophysics and in experimental study of sensation, however, stimulus usually retains consistently the traditional meaning. It is sometimes symbolized *R* (for *Ger., Reiz*).

2. a signal, a particular part of the environment, that initiates a response in an organism. ➤ *Syn* **SIGN STIMULUS**. The difficulty here is much the same as in (1). A dinner bell signal can indeed be described in physical-energy terms, but it is doubtful that the analysis of the bell sound as an *initiator of response* can be carried through without talking about something more than the energy of the air waves. 3. = **INTERNAL STIMULUS**, an event inside the organism that affects a receptor, or any event inside the organism that plays an important part in the initiation of a response. ➤ This thoroughly confused usage fails to distinguish between the ***afferent** ***feedback** from an internal event and the event itself. —See **drive stimulus**. 4. a sense datum or sensation; or an object of perception. ➤ Probably no one formally defines stimulus in this way, but many writers, including some behaviorists, use it this way on occasion. It is, however, an unfortunate usage, alike for behaviorist and for mentalist. The former has no place in his system for sense data or perceptual objects but only for external energy and the organismic activities the energy elicits. The latter distinguishes physical energy from the percept, but the term stimulus then belongs on the side of physical energy (sense 1). 5. an incentive;

something that prods the organism to greater effort. ➤ This is essentially a layman's meaning, but it influences professional use of the term. 6. any mental activity that leads to another. ➤ Again, an important lay usage that finds its way into professional writing—*Cp.* (3) above. 7. any phenomenon, object, aspect of an object, or event, however conceived or described, which modifies behavior by eliciting activity in a sense organ. ➤ This deliberately inclusive and nondiscriminating meaning is distilled from the loose usage that is by far the most prevalent.

It seems clear that *stimulus* cannot, in actual use, be effectively restricted either to a physicalistic or a mentalistic meaning. Much as one would like to see stimulus restricted to its traditional meaning, it is probably too late, no delinquency being so incorrigible as a semantic one. Insistence upon the restricted meaning in formal definition has not kept the usage consistent; it has merely led to the fallacy of the ambiguous middle term. "A stimulus is a form of physical energy, the father's anger is the stimulus to the child's fear, therefore, the father's anger is a form of physical energy." Perhaps, however, stimulus can be held to a useful meaning as in (7), which combines the three basic ideas set forth at the beginning of the entry: the ideas of (A) incitement, (B) external agent, (C) relation to sensory process.

8. (*J. R. Kantor*) that act of a **stimulus object**, or distinguishable aspect of an interbehavioral event, which corresponds with a reciprocal response of an organism. ➤ Though distinguishable, stimulus and response are held to be inseparable. (See **stimulus function, interbehavioral psychology**.) Stimulus is not conceived as eliciting response in an organism; rather, stimulus and responding organism participate in an interbehavior. Though differently conceptualized, stimulus in this sense probably refers to very much the same data as in (7).

—See **situation** for the relation of stimulus to allied terms.

stimulus/adequate: a form of energy that normally excites a given type of receptor. —*Cp.* **stimulus/inadequate, stimulus/ineffective**.

stimulus/ambiguous: see **ambiguous stimulus**.

stimulus/anomalous: a more descriptive but less common term for **inadequate** *stimulus.

stimulus attitude: 1. in reaction time experiments, the set to observe the coming stimulus, the response being allowed to follow automatically. ➤ It contrasts with **motor** *set or **RESPONSE ATTITUDE**, in which

the observer is set to make a certain response as soon as the stimulus is presented. 2. the set to attend to the qualities directly given by the stimulus (or by the proximal *stimulus) ➤According to structural psychology, this procedure is necessary for the introspective analysis of sensation. It contrasts with the OBJECT ATTITUDE, the set to attend to the context or meaning or to the perceptual object.—Cp. stimulus error.

stimulus/aversive: a stimulus which, if applied following a response, decreases the tendency to that response on later similar occasions

stimulus-bound: *adj.* 1. characterizing perceiving in which variations in the stimulus situation almost totally determine the process, to the exclusion of the more normal joint determination of perceiving by the stimulus and by the perceiver ➤Stimulus-bound perception is the logical opposite of both illusion and hallucination, but is not on that account to be deemed normal, it is frequently *maladjustive*. 2. of a person whose responses are excessively dependent upon the details of the stimulus situation.—*Syn.* rigid (not *prefd.*) 3. characterizing perception in which elements of low attention value have almost no effect, the perceiving being almost wholly determined by that which is at the focus of attention

stimulus/conditional or **/conditioned:** see conditioned stimulus.

stimulus/constant: see constant stimulus method.

stimulus/consummatory: 1. the stimulus for a consummatory response. 2. a stimulus that terminates response to a set of stimuli ➤No observable consummatory response is the corollary of this stimulus

stimulus continuum: a series of stimuli that may, under certain circumstances, be substituted one for the other: e.g., a series of colors of the same hue, or (in conditioning) the stimuli very like the US or CS which can by stimulus *generalization elicit the CR. ➤*Distg* the latter fr *INCIDENTAL* (better, *COINCIDENTAL*) STIMULI, those stimuli, not forming a series with the experimental stimulus (either CS or US), which become conditioned because they are consistently present during conditioning: e.g., a click from the apparatus when the experimental stimulus is presented. Such a coincidental stimulus is as much a conditioned stimulus as any other, it is merely not the one the experimenter bargains for

stimulus control: the regulation of variation in organismic response by variation in the stimulus, the central process being regarded as a constant ➤That *both* stimulus and central process influence behavior is denied by no one; this term asserts for some

behaviors a *relative* freedom from control by central process. Field theorists tend to deny that even relative freedom may safely be held to

stimulus differentiation: 1. (*Gestalt*) the process whereby what is at first perceived as relatively homogeneous comes to be seen as composed of distinct but interrelated parts of a whole, or the result of such process. 2. the process by which an organism gradually learns to respond differently to two stimuli which originally elicited the same response

stimulus/discriminative: a cue stimulus that releases the operant response, the stimulus that is learned in operant learning

stimulus/distal: see distal vs. proximal variables.

stimulus/drive: see drive stimulus.

stimulus/effective: one that produces a response when applied to a given receptor.—Cp stimulus/inadequate.—*Syn* stimulus/adequate (more common but less descriptive).

stimulus equivalence: see equivalence (2), and generalization/stimulus.

stimulus error: (*E. B. Titchener*) a report "not in terms of sensation, but in terms of stimulus"; allowing one's perception or judgment of a simple sense object to be influenced by former association, the general context in which it lies, and unreflective interpretations ➤A distant sound may be declared "loud," though it is actually so low when it reaches the ear that it won't wake the baby, whereas a softer sound near by is called "low," yet does wake the baby, who does not yet commit the "stimulus error" This kind of report is an "error" only when the subject is under instruction to report in terms of sensation, or of the proximal *stimulus.

stimulus field: the totality of stimuli that act on the organism at any moment, or the totality of stimuli of any given modality.

stimulus function: (*J. R. Kantor*) those characteristics of the interbehavioral field which are ascribable to a stimulus object.

➤Any number of stimulus functions may inhere in a complex stimulus object. The stimulus object may be thought of as independent of a particular interbehavioral event; but the stimulus *function* is a property of a complete unique event, not merely of the object taken in isolation

stimulus generalization: see generalization/stimulus.

stimulus/goal or ***S_g*:** a proprioceptive stimulus resulting from goal-directed behavior, *R_g*

stimulus/inadequate: a form of energy that excites a receptor for which it is not the normal or ADEQUATE STIMULUS. ➤E.g.,

a warm object applied to a receptor for coolth is sensed as cold, not warm. Since the inadequate stimulus is not *ineffective*, ANOMALOUS STIMULUS would be more descriptive—*Cp* stimulus/ineffective.

stimulus/incidental: see stimulus continuum.

stimulus-induced maturation: see maturation/stimulus-induced.

stimulus/ineffective: a form of energy that does not arouse sensory activity when applied to the receptor. \Rightarrow It may be insufficiently intense, or the receptor may not be adapted to the form of energy. A light from the visible range may lack enough intensity to be seen, and ultra-violet rays (short wave lengths) do not excite any receptors—*Cp* stimulus/inadequate.

stimulus-intensity dynamism: (*C Hull*) the principle that, other things being constant, the magnitude of the stimulus-intensity component (*V*) of the reaction potential (*sE_R*) is a monotonic increasing logarithmic function of *S*.

stimulus/liminal: see liminal stimulus.

stimulus/maintaining: a stimulus that, provided a certain response tendency or drive state continues, continues to elicit response until a certain consummatory response is made. Eg, a hole in her nest maintains the repair responses of a wasp until it is filled.

stimulus method: a technique for correction of articulatory defects of speech involving repeatedly hearing and discriminating sounds, then trying to reproduce them.

stimulus/neutral: any stimulus that does not produce the response one is looking for. \Rightarrow This is the state of the conditioned stimulus before conditioning begins—*Cp* inadequate *stimulus.

stimulus object: *n* 1. a stimulus that is made up of many smaller stimuli. \Rightarrow The component stimuli may be defined in any of the ways given under stimulus. Often it is implied that the combination is non-additive.—*Syn* stimulus situation, somewhat more inclusive 2. (*J R Kantor*) anything that has developed a unique or individual function in an interbehavioral field and that reciprocally corresponds with an organism's specific response. \Rightarrow An organism may be a stimulus object for another organism.

stimulus pattern: a more or less stable grouping of stimuli, a complex stimulus considered as including the qualitative and the spatial, temporal, and other quantitative relations of the component stimuli, or the relations of stimuli, abstracted from specific concrete details. Eg, in considering the alternating red and white stripes of the American flag, the pattern may be taken to include the specific color qualities, or may

be thought of as that of "alternating stripes," color ignored.

stimulus/population: see *s*-population.

stimulus/prepotent: a stimulus that has the ascendancy over all simultaneously competing stimuli in controlling the response of the organism.

stimulus/private: a change inferred to occur inside an animal but observable by another only with special instrumentation or not at all. \Rightarrow It is intended as a behaviorist term for that which is introspected.—*Cp* covert behavior.

stimulus/proximal: see distal vs. proximal variables.

stimulus/reinforcing: any stimulus that alters the probability or strength of the later occurrence of a response with which it occurs simultaneously—See reinforcement.

stimulus-response correlation: the observable fact that a certain specified energy change (= stimulus) tends to be followed by a specified movement in a given organism. Eg, an increase in light reaching the eye is followed by contraction of the pupil; change from warm to cold in an object touching the skin will be followed by retreat or aversive movements if the animal has had a certain training.

stimulus-response psychology: the viewpoint that the task of psychology is to determine the correlations between explicit stimuli and explicit responses—i.e., to discover what an organism does when stimulated in this way or that. \Rightarrow Mental process is not necessarily denied nor introspection necessarily discarded, but emphasis shifts to the dynamic relation between environment and the resulting reaction. Stimulus-response psychology tends to be relatively reactive and peripheralistic, finding the control of behavior chiefly in the stimulus and in the sensory mechanisms affected by stimulus. Yet modern associationism, though it postulates certain central processes, is essentially a stimulus-response psychology, dealing with the conditions under which a given stimulus-response correlation is established. The tendency is to explain complex behavior in terms of relatively small and distinct units (*cp* atomism, reductionism), thus contrasting with Gestalt, field theory, and self psychology.—See psychology/divisions and schools of, III.

stimulus/sign: a stimulus, originally neutral, that comes to elicit a species-specific response. \Rightarrow The acquisition of sign stimulus is similar to canalization except that in the latter the stimuli that gain power to evoke a consummatory response are not conceived as originally neutral.

stimulus situation: a complex of conditions and events acting as a stimulus for a

person's behavior ➤The expression is only formally redundant it emphasizes that the several stimuli are taken globally or as a complex, not as separate units Listening to a concert is a stimulus situation the music—either a particular sonata or a single phrase—is the stimulus object, the air waves or the individual tones are the stimuli

stimulus/social: any stimulus (7) that in any sense can be called social e.g., a person or persons, a group as a group, an object thought of as essentially a social product, a stimulus that evokes a social response. ➤The term is very fluid **Social** seems to be added chiefly to make clear that one does not mean a *physical* stimulus (1).

stimulus/subliminal: a stimulus below the threshold. ➤See **liminal stimulus**. A subliminal stimulus may sometimes have an indirect effect

stimulus trace or **s'**: (*C Hull*) the hypothetical molar aftereffects following termination of a brief stimulus, an afferent process rising quickly to a maximum and gradually diminishing to zero as a time function of strength when stimulus energy ceases to act ➤*Cp* **mne**, **trace**. While the facts are probably the same, the stimulus trace is differently conceived by Hull from the trace of earlier theorizing—*Syn* **MOLAR STIMULUS TRACE**

stimulus/unconditioned or **US** = **unconditioned stimulus**.

stimulus value: *n.* any quantitative statement of a stimulus, most often an intensity description

stimulus variable or **S variable:** the stimulus as a measurable variable among a complex of (possibly) interrelated variables, such as the subject's ability, age, life history, drive state or motivation, etc ➤**STIMULUS FACTOR** more neatly summarizes this meaning but is less often used.

stimulus/variable: see **variable stimulus**.

stimulus word: in association tests or experiments, the presented word designed to elicit either the word having the strongest associative link at the moment with the stimulus word or a prescribed associate learned previously during the experiment

stirp(s): *n* the sum total of the genes or determiners of biological heredity in a given fertilized ovum

stochastic (stō-kas'tik) *adj* characterizing a process or series of events for which the estimate of the probability of a certain outcome approaches the true probability as the number of events increases ➤A succession of throws of dice is stochastic A **STOCHASTIC NETWORK** is a system of events bound to each other in causal dependence, at each critical point the next event is not invariably determined (as in the classical con-

cept of causation) but has a certain probability of occurrence

stocking anesthesia: see **anesthesia/glove**.

stoic: *adj* (*pop.*) of an attitude of resigned endurance of pain or adversity.—*n* **stoicism**.

storm-and-stress period: a period in early adolescence of great emotional turmoil ➤Once believed to be a necessary accompaniment of growth, it is now recognized as an avoidable corollary of certain cultural influences

story recall test: a test of memory for meaningful materials the subject is required to reproduce the essential ideas, but not the exact words, of a brief passage or story.

$sT_x = (C \text{ Hull})$ reaction latency (2); reaction time.

strabismus (strā-biz'məs) *n* cross-eyedness; either divergent or convergent SQUINT; lack of coordination of eye muscles so that the two eyes do not focus on the same point.—*Syn* **HETEROTROPIA**—*Distg* fr. **heterophoria**.—*adj* **strabismic**.

strain: *n* 1. the state of a system when it is exposed to a stress. ➤Although a system is not destroyed or put out of action by strain, it is deformed, various parts being forced out of their normal relation with other parts 2. extreme muscular tension. 3. injury resulting from excessive tension, muscular or psychological 4. a special kind of sensation stimulated by muscular tension 5. a species subdivision, of individuals having common lineage, but not having sufficiently marked common characters to constitute a named breed

strain/cognitive - dynamic investment: (*R. B Cattell*) the strain that comes with increase in the number and fineness of discriminations to be made and with increase in amount of delay to action necessary in proceeding toward a goal

stratification: *n* (*sociol*) a horizontal or layerlike division of a society or social group—e.g., into classes or castes.—*adj* **stratified**.—*v* **stratify**.

stratified sample: see **sampling/stratified**.

Stratton's experiment: inverting the retinal image by wearing prisms that turn the entire visual field through 180°.

streaming: *n* British term for placement of pupils in an educational group that is proceeding toward appropriate educational goals at a rate appropriate for the pupils assigned—*Cp* **acceleration/educational** and **ability grouping**.

stream of consciousness: see **consciousness/stream of**.

strength/associative: see **associative strength**.

strephosymbolia (stref"ō·sim·bō'l·ə): *n.* reversal in perception of left-right order, esp in letter or word order *bat* read as *tab* ➤ *Distg fr. MIRROR PERCEPTION*, in which not only the order of the letters but the letters themselves are reversed In strephosymbolia, reversal of the individual letters is rare The reversed words need not be meaningful, and reversal for a given word does not invariably occur

stress: *n.* 1. a force, applied to a **system**, sufficient to cause **strain** or distortion in the system, or, when very great, to alter it into a new form. ➤ The term may be restricted to physical force and physical systems, or extended to psychological forces and systems 2. emphasis on certain words or syllables in spoken language

stress interview: a species of stress test in which a person is interviewed while under intentionally induced emotional strain

stress test: a test in which the task itself, together with the prescribed conditions of testing, puts the subject under great emotional strain, esp by giving him tasks impossible of achievement ➤ The tasks are generally of lifelike nature and the purpose of the test is partially or wholly disguised.

striate body = corpus striatum.

striate muscle: see **muscle/striate.**

striatum = corpus striatum.

striped muscle = muscle/striate.

strip key: a scoring key for tests, with answers so arranged in a column on a strip that they can be aligned with the testee's responses on the test blank

strith: see **ulstrith.**

striving: *n.* vigorous or energetic exertion or effort.

stroboscopic effect or illusion (strō"bō·skop'ik): 1. the apparent motion of slightly different visual objects when seen in rapid succession, as in motion pictures 2. more specif., the effect for visual perception when a moving object is illuminated by a rapidly intermittent light. ➤ If, e.g., a set of evenly spaced black bars in motion is illuminated by flashes of light so distributed that the bars move forward one step for each flash, the bars will seem to stand still, if the flashes come somewhat less frequently than the bars, the bars will seem to move in the direction of their actual movement but more slowly, if the flashes come more frequently, the bars will seem to move slowly backward The STROBOSCOPE is an instrument for producing and observing this effect; it can be used for measuring speed of motion in instruments or machines. Tactual stroboscopic effects are also found — *Cp. apparent *motion.*

stroke: *n.* 1. (*med*) a sudden and severe seizure. 2. (*pop*) an apoplectic seizure

strong color: a color of high saturation.

Strong Vocational Interest Blank: a self-inventory, covering a wide variety of interests and likes-dislikes, which can be scored for similarity to the interest patterns of persons pursuing various vocations — *Abbr* SVIB.

structural: *adj* pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, a **structure**. ➤ When contrasted with the ambiguous term **dynamic**, structural also becomes somewhat ambiguous, tending toward the meaning of **static**. In contrast with **functional** or **behavioral**, it tends to mean the potential or the substantive basis for behavior, the **dispositional**. In a biological context, it means **organic**, **constitutional**, or **morphological**.

structural information: see **information theory.**

structuralism = structural psychology.

structuralization: *n* the process of imposing form or structure upon a formless or heterogeneous mass of phenomena, or the result of the process — *v.* **structure** (not *structuralize*)

structural psychology: 1. a point of view or school of psychology that analyzes mental states or contents into elementary constituents by the method of introspection aided by experiment — *Syn* content psychology, existential psychology. — See **psychology/divisions and schools of, III.** 2. = **structure psychology.** ➤ To maintain the distinction between (1) and (2), it is recommended that the German *Struktur Psychologie* be retained for this school

structure: *n.* 1. something made, any enduring arrangement, grouping, pattern, or articulation of parts to form a relatively stable system or whole. ➤ The term has proved adaptable to many uses—one speaks of the *structure* of the atom, the *structure* of a sentence, the *structure* of a bodily organ, mental *structures*, the *structure* of society The use of structure in connection with buildings and the like gives the term an overtone of strength ¶ Structure is contrasted with **function** or **process** (though these may themselves have structure), with the formless, and with the temporary or rapidly changing. Structure usually implies stability of the component parts, whereas the parts of a **gestalt** or a system may alter so long as the interrelationships remain the same Gestalt emphasizes wholeness, **system** emphasizes rationality of arrangement; **organization**, an arrangement of parts according to their role or function But these distinctions are not rigid and the four terms are often interchangeable (In Gestalt circles, **structure** and **gestalt** are close synonyms) ¶ Structure is often redundantly added to terms

that essentially imply it e.g., *personality structure*—by any definition, *personality* is a structure—*adj* *structural*, pertaining to a structure, *structured*, having a firm structure

—See also the phrase terms embodying *structural* and *structure*, esp *structure/mental*.

structure: *v.* 2. to impose a structure on a situation or an event that lacks it, to put parts together so that they form a unified or organized whole, or to increase the unity and articulation of the parts of a whole.

➤Parts previously distinct may be physically joined, or parts actually unified may be newly seen as forming a whole 3. to define and describe the relationships present in a situation, so that another person will be aware of them, to set forth data so that relationships can be seen ➤The verb *strukturalisieren* is an unnecessary form

structure/biological: the spatial arrangements and connections of the constituents of an organism (or any of its parts) ➤*Syn* *ORGANIC STRUCTURE*, *constitution*, *morphology*, *anatomy*. (Properly speaking, morphology and anatomy are the sciences dealing with structure, but both are used also for the structure itself) Biological structure is generally used to contrast with function. For contrast with mental **structure*, see that term

structured stimulus: a complex stimulus in which the parts are closely articulated.

structure/factor: see *factor structure*.

structure-function reaction: (*Gestalt*) a unified reaction to a situation that has been perceived as a whole, a global reaction

structure/mental or **/psychological:** 1. personality viewed as stable and organized, with parts related to each other and to the whole as are the parts of a building. 2. any component of such a whole that is hypothesized to account for recurrent similarities of behavior under varying conditions, a relatively distinct, enduring part of a person inferred as the basis for specific function ➤These structures are *constructs*. While few psychologists question that they are related to the visible body or *soma* in some fashion (see *mind-body problem*), the psychological subdivisions of the structure of the person seldom parallel closely the subdivisions described by anatomy Psychological structures are constructs and have only such properties as must be assigned them to account for the behaviors for which they are the basis. If the error of *faculty psychology* is to be avoided, it must be recognized that not every named variety of behavior has its own specific structural basis ¶A large number of terms in psychology are essentially terms

of structure rather than directly of *function*, though all are inferred from function e.g., *ability*, *attitude*, *sentiment*, *disposition*, *tendency*, *trait*. Many others refer both to the function and to its inferred structure. e.g., *emotion*. Such usage is dangerous since it suggests (even if it does not imply) that the underlying structure has a one-to-one relation with the function—which is seldom the case 3. the interrelations of the describable parts of a complex psychological phenomenon, such as a *conscious *content*, or an *act* or *action*.

➤In this meaning, structure does not contrast with function but is a description of a function Such structure is not enduring, but it may be recurrent

structure of a region: (*topol*) the number, arrangement, and dynamic interactions between component parts or subregions

structure/perceptual: the interrelations of the parts of what is perceived ➤The term shares the ambiguities of the term *perception*. Reference is usually to *phenomenological *structure*; but sometimes it is to *stimulus *structure*, and sometimes (no doubt) to a bit of both.

structure/personality: a redundant expression, since *personality* itself connotes a complex structure

structure/phenomenological: the interrelations that prevail in the *phenomenal *field*. ➤E.g., when one looks toward the window, a house plant is seen standing out against a gray sky. The relationships of the plant as figure to the rest of the field as background constitute the major characteristic of the field structure. But in the field are other structural relations such as the nearness of the plant, the farness of the sky, and—since the plant was a gift—*affective* and *memory* components as well.

structure psychology: a school of German psychologists who seek to describe the theoretical types of man and the theoretical relationships between the traits within each type. ➤No actual person is presumed to conform to a theoretical or “ideal” type, but it is considered possible to understand actual behavior by comparison with the theoretical or ideal—*Distg fr structural psychology* (1), almost the direct opposite—*Syn* *STRUKTUR PSYCHOLOGIE* (*prefd* in order to keep this distinction) — See *Geisteswissenschaftliche Psychologie* and *psychology/divisions* and *schools* of, II.

structure/simple: see *simple structure*.

structure/stimulus: the particular way in which stimuli are joined in forming complex stimuli, the pattern of stimuli.

Struktur Psychologie (shtrük·tūr) = *structure psychology*.

stub: *n* the phrase, at the left of a row in a

statistical table, that defines or names the variable.

student: *n* a person enrolled in a secondary or higher educational institution; or one engaged in serious independent study—*Distg. fr. pupil*, though often used as a synonym.

student personnel work: 1. the encouragement and direction of all student activities, other than class or laboratory instruction, designed to promote the development of personality and character 2. analyzing the student's personality (in the widest sense of the term) and helping him to discover how he may best develop himself.

Student's test = *t* (3).

study: *n*. 1. relatively protracted application to a topic or problem for the purpose of learning about the topic, solving the problem, or memorizing part or all of the presented material 2. a branch of learning, a science or discipline. 3. a research or investigation; or a report of an investigation —*v.* **study**, to attend to something with intent to understand it and to improve oneself in relation to it

study of values: see Allport-Vernon Study of Values.

stupor: *n* 1. a condition allied to coma but less severe. The patient is inaccessible to stimuli (though not unconscious), shows loss of orientation and minimum activity.—See **stupor/catatonic**. 2. = **mutism** (*prejd*).

stupor/catatonic: a symptom common in **catatonia**: impressions of the external world are normally received but there is **negativism** and **stereotypy**, or (alternatively) extreme suggestibility.

stupor/epileptic: see **epileptic stupor**.

stuttering: *n* a speech impediment in which the even flow of words is interrupted by hesitations, rapid repetition of speech elements, and spasms of breathing or vocalization muscles —*Syn* **SPASMOPHEMIA**, also **STAMMERING**, limited by some to speech stoppages or blocking, reserving stuttering for speech repetitions

stuttering scale/Iowa: a scale composed of 33 nine-second samples of phonographically recorded stuttered speech, ranked by the **equal-appearing intervals method** according to the degree of stuttering deemed to be manifested in the samples The speech of a stutterer is compared with the samples and assigned the scale value of the sample it most resembles

style: *n* the sum total of the details of behavior that influence the attainment of a goal comparatively little but that give to an individual or to a particular performance a characteristic, almost an identifying, manner —*Two golfers drive equally straight and far but with recognizable differences in manner, the same sentence is pronounced*

with equal clarity but with distinctive details of intonation, etc. A Adler, hypothesizing a style pervasive of *all* one's behavior, called it a **STYLE OF LIFE** and conceived it as a technique for dealing with (or living with) one's inadequacies and inferiorities and for gaining status—*adj.* **stylized**, of behavior that has a formal and traditional style; **stylistic**, having marked and unusual characteristics obviously constituting a special style; **mannered** or **manneristic**. (**Stylish** is pre-empted by a popular meaning.)

style of life: see **style**.

stylistic tests: tests designed to reveal the style in which one performs certain standard actions —*The assumption is that aspects of style revealed in the standard sample are common to wide areas of behavior: e.g., that the style manifested in rapid wide-sweeping movements in handwriting will be found in other aspects of a person's behavior*

SU = auditory sensation unit (2).

Su = unconditioned stimulus.

sub-: combining form meaning *under, beneath, less than*

subacute: see **acute**.

subception: *n* reaction to a stimulus object that is not fully enough perceived to be reportable —*Indirect evidence of subception is obtained from effects on the simultaneous perception of other objects, from certain nonverbal responses, or from effects on memory—Cp. perceptual *defense.*

subconscious: *adj.* 1. not clearly conscious but capable of being made so. —*The term is subject to all the ambiguities of conscious and a few of its own It may be said to imply that there exist phenomena that are (a) mental in nature, (b) influential for, or basic to, personal consciousness, but (c) not actually apprehended by the personal consciousness Many hold that (a) and (c) are irreconcilable concepts.* 2. (*psychoan.*) pertaining to phenomena of either the **preconscious** or the **coconscious**.—*Distg. fr. unconscious*, in which repression is said to be always operative. But in popular psychoanalysis the unconscious and the subconscious are thoroughly confused. 3. (*obsoles.*) = **subliminal**. —*Not now good usage* 4. pertaining to what is in the margin of attention —*Not good usage—Syn MARGINAL*

subcortical: *adj.* 1. pertaining to the neural structures lying beneath the cortex, whether in the cerebrum itself or in those portions of the nervous system lying beneath (caudad to) the **hemispheres**. 2. pertaining to the functions of the nervous system that are not directly dependent upon cortical control

subculture: *n* a division of a cultural group

or population consisting of persons who share special cultural characteristics at the same time that they share the major characteristics of the whole culture. ➤Most religious denominations in America do not differ enough in anything but Sunday services (if that) to be deemed subcultures, but those with special food taboos, initiatory rites, and prohibition of outmarriage are subcultures. So is "high society."

subcutaneous: *adj* beneath the skin or the surface of the skin. ➤SUBCUTANEOUS SENSIBILITY is sensitivity to pressures arising from receptors in the deeper layers of the true skin or in the tissues beneath

subject: *n.* 1. a topic, that which one observes or studies, of which one thinks, speaks, or makes assertions ➤In this (primarily logical) sense, subject is nearly the same as a complex object (2). 2. the being who thinks, feels, acts, the center of reference for mental phenomena—See person. 3. the person or other animal to whom stimuli are applied for the purpose of evoking responses; or, more generally, the person whose reactions are observed—*Abbr. S.* ➤Senses (1) and (2) seem diametrically opposed, yet in (3) they are united the person observed is at the same time the being to whom the phenomena must be referred 4. in general, an individual exposed to any kind of experimental treatment. e.g., a person given a new drug for testing

subjectify: *v* to make subjective; to impose on phenomena one's subjective frame of reference or evaluation, sometimes to the point of distorting an observation or report about the external world

subjection: *n* the state of being under the control of another person

subjective: *adj* 1. pertaining to a subject (2) or person. ➤This is the basic meaning from which the others are derived as presumed corollaries. These fall into three groups, but a given employment of the word may imply some element of any or all three (A) confined to a subject or experienter, therefore private, not public (senses 2, 3, 4), (B) pertaining to a subject or person, therefore mental or psychic (senses 5, 6, 7); (C) pertaining to one subject, therefore individual (sense 8) In nearly all cases, some synonym is to be preferred to this thoroughly ambiguous term. 2. intrinsically inaccessible to the observation of more than one person, characterizing experience as necessarily appertaining to the experienter alone ➤A widespread philosophical tradition held that a person's mental processes were intrinsically private. Behaviorism was a revolt against accepting such a private world as the object of scientific consideration. But the whole postulate is philosophical rather than psychological, and modern logic seems to show

that it is self-contradictory.—*Syn* private; INTROSPECTIBLE (though some writers speak of nonintrospectible subjective experience).

—*Ant* public; objective. 3. not open to verification by others, not utilizing public or communicable standards ➤This is the commonest use. An observation is subjective when the conditions under which it took place are not described or describable, a test is graded subjectively when the grader cannot state his criteria; an opinion is subjective when the person cannot tell upon what it is based. Subjective in this sense is often equated with *untrustworthy* or *unreliable*; but the judgments of a taster, e.g., are predictable and trustworthy even though based on criteria he cannot describe.

—*Syn* unverifiable, intuitive.—*Ant* objective, verifiable 4. pertaining to observation made without the aid of instruments ➤This is an extension of (3) and apparently assumes that only instrumental observation is verifiable—which is false 5. =

mental or psychic. ➤Subjective is often merely interchanged with these terms. This usage generally occurs in a context implying a dualism between the external world and the psychic world. 6. characterizing sensations or sense data which the experienter does not refer to the external world. ➤In general, such sense data yield information about the bodily state. Pain (usually), fatigue, organic sensations, and the so-called bodily feelings are called subjective. The phenomena referred to under this usage are, however, miscellaneous. Even visual sensations are sometimes not referred to the external world, and kinesthetic and tactual sensations may or may not be so referred, almost at will (One speaks of roughness as one's own tactual sensation, or of the roughness of sandpaper.) Since the data are miscellaneous, no single synonym is available or needed more specific designations are preferred 7. imaginary, hallucinatory, not correspondent with reality: his troubles are *subjective* 8. belonging to or related to a single subject or person; dependent upon the individual's method of observing or judging, or on his frame of reference and values ➤Individual differences in overt behavior are not characterized as subjective, but differences depending upon personal standards or upon merely inferred personal traits are said to be subjective. In sharp contrast with (2) or (3), such differences may be verifiable and dependable—*Cp.* point of *subjective equality.—*Syn* individual, personal.—*Ant* impersonal.—*n.* subjectivity.

subjective accent or rhythm: see *accent/subjective*.

subjective attributes: those characteristics of an experience which are inseparable from the experienter e.g., the quality or inten-

sity of a color or sound. ➤ *Contr* *w* the physical dimensions of the physical stimulus—See **stimulus**, **subjective** (2 and 3).

subjective equality/point of: 1. the point along a continuum at which, for a given observer, two stimuli or two sense data are judged or perceived to be equal 2. a point more exactly determined for psychophysics in any of the following ways (a) the most frequently occurring value of the comparison stimulus that is judged equal to the standard, (b) the point where the two **psychometric functions** of the "greater" and "less" judgments intersect, (c) a point halfway between the upper and lower **thresholds**. If the distribution is symmetrical, these three determinations yield identical values 3. (*comp psychol*) the point at which no relevant differences in the animal's responses to two stimuli can be detected by the experimenter ➤ The point is an objective datum, even though it is subjectively located—i.e., located by the observer's individual discrimination or lack of it—*Syn* **POINT OF NONDISCRIMINATION** (*prefd*)

subjective error: see **error/subjective**.

subjective psychology: 1. any psychology that holds that there is a distinct kind of datum to be studied by psychology. 2. a psychology that studies private data—i.e., the data of introspection.—See **subjective**.

subjective rhythm: see **accent/subjective**.

subjective sensations: 1. actual sense data (not images) that correlate with activity of a sense organ but not directly with any stimulus outside the organism e.g., entoptic phenomena, ringing in the ears, the feeling of reversed rotation after rotation stops 2. any sense data not referred to the external world—See **subjective** (6).

subjective test: see **test/subjective**.

subjective type: a person who tends to judge events in relation to himself and his own values—*Syn*. **autistic type** ➤ *Contr*. *w* **OBJECTIVE TYPE**, a person who tends to observe and evaluate events as they are in themselves, without reference to his own desires.

subjectivism: *n* 1. the tendency to be strongly influenced in perception and thinking by one's personal **frame of reference**. E.g., a city of 10,000 is considered huge because one was brought up in a village, etc.—*Syn* **subjectivity**. 2. the philosophical doctrine that makes personal and individual experience the test of reality, truth, goodness, or beauty

sublimation: *n* refinement or redirection of the energy belonging to a primitive tendency into new, noninherited channels; somewhat more broadly, such alteration in instinctive behavior as will bring it within

the boundaries of conventional approval and yet allow partial satisfaction ➤ In Freudian theory, the sublimated tendency is the libido; it is the sexual aim which is altered ¶The following forms have been distinguished (a) **CANALIZATION**—the tendency, essentially unaltered, is restricted within narrow boundaries e.g., fighting is restricted by boxing rules (But see **canalization** for another meaning) (b) **DEFLECTION** or **VICARIOUS COMPENSATION**—the tendency is deflected toward other objects than the stimulating one e.g., fighting is directed against an unoffending person. (c) **PLATONIZATION**—the natural manifestations are altered to purely "mental" substitutes: e.g., fighting finds outlet in chess (d) **OBJECTIFICATION**—one gets vicarious satisfaction from watching a spectacle, as at a theater or in a novel (*cp* **identification**). (e) **SUBJECTIFICATION**—the tendency is turned inward upon oneself, as in the self-flagellation of hermits and ascetics (f) **FANTASY** and **DAYDREAMING**—one gets satisfaction for a thwarted drive in all manner of imaginary ways. Sometimes called **retreat from *reality**.

subliminal (sub lim'i-nəl, -lī'mə-): *adj*. 1. below the threshold; of stimuli that cannot be discriminated under the conditions of the experiment 2. of stimuli that are too weak to be specifically apprehended and reported but not too weak to be influential on conscious processes or behavior, or of the effects of such stimuli—See **subception**.

subliminal learning: learning that has not proceeded far enough to enable recall.

submental: *adj*. beneath the chin. ➤ It does not pertain to inferior mentality.

submission: *n* yielding to the commands or leadership of another; conforming one's behavior to that of another—*adj* **submissive**.—*v* **submit**.

submissiveness: *n*. tendency to **submission**; a personal trait leading one to accept the domination of others

subnormal: *adj*. below, or less than, **normal** (which see).

subordination: *n*. 1. placing a given item or datum in a lower category or class—*Cp* **coordination**, **superordination**. 2. accepting the domination of one's behavior by another person or persons

subservience: *n*. subordinating one's own interests or purposes to those of another.

subshock therapy: a mild form of **shock therapy**.

subsidiation: *n* the relationship of means to end; the relationship that prevails when an act is performed in order to attain an intermediate state that brings the person closer to a goal.

subsidiation/dynamic: see **dynamic subsidiation**.

substance: *n*. 1. (*philos*) the essential na-

ture of anything, physical or psychical; that which makes a phenomenon what it is 2. the essential meaning of a communication, as distinguished from its form of expression

substance memorization or learning = learning/meaningful (1).

substantia nigra (sub-stan'shi-ə nī'grə): a broad thick mass of pigmented nerve cells separating the dorsal and ventral parts of the cerebral *peduncle.

substantive state: (*W. James*) a part of the stream of *consciousness that is definite and enduring enough to be denoted by a noun ➤ *Contr. w. TRANSITIVE STATES*, which elude separate observation and are referred to by prepositions and conjunctions The experience of "motion" is substantive, but "toward" is transitive and exists only in relation with two substantive states e.g., *motion toward home*

substitute: *adj.* in certain phrases, a synonym for conditioned. ➤ *SUBSTITUTE STIMULUS*, esp., is more descriptive than conditioned stimulus, though less common

substitute formation: (*psychoan.*) the substitute cognitive content or complex of ideas to which an affect attaches itself when repression banishes the former cognitive content but fails to banish the affect —*Cp. affect/displacement of.*

substitute/regressive: (*psychoan.*) displacement of *affect to an aim or object appropriate only to an earlier phase of development.

substitution: *n.* 1. any response resorted to when the more direct route to a goal is impeded or blocked 2. an unintentional replacement of one behavior by another: e.g., an error in oral reading consisting of saying a word not in the text in place of one that is 3. a defense mechanism whereby a person maintains his self-esteem by substituting approved goals for unapproved ones, and by substituting activities that can be carried out successfully for activities doomed to failure. —*Cp. sublimation, compensation, overcompensation.*

substitution neurosis: (*psychoan.*) a neurosis in which the anxiety of repression brings about psychic changes rather than the physical changes of conversion neurosis.

substitution test = code test.

subsume: *v.* to classify any datum or phenomenon as an instance of some more general class or law, to include under.

subtest: *n.* a division of a test designed to measure a particular aspect of that which the test as a whole measures

subtraction method: obtaining a value for a certain variable by subtracting the value of one observation from that of another observation e.g., subtracting a simple reaction time from a complex reaction time

to get a measure of the factor of choice ➤ The method at its best is somewhat unreliable and in many cases makes invalid assumptions, yet it cannot be wholly dispensed with.

subvariable: *n.* one of two or more variables that are components of a larger variable

subvocal speech: slight movements of lips, tongue, and larynx as in speech, but producing no audible sound ➤ Such movements occur in thinking and are supposed by some to be the sole vehicle of thinking in its broadest sense —*Syn. IMPLICIT SPEECH, COVERT SPEECH* —*Cp. internal speech* (which is probably subvocal, but may have other elements).

succession: *n.* 1. the following of one datum or item by another, esp. in a series. 2. (*structural psychol.*) the following of one experience by another, or the experience of change ➤ *Distg. fr. duration*, an attribute of an experience of lasting an appreciable time —*Ant. simultaneity.*

successive contrast: see color contrast. **successive intervals/method of:** a modification of the method of equal-appearing intervals in which intervals are defined by descriptive phrases or by sample specimens

successive practice/method of: a method that employs the saving in the learning of B as a result of having practiced A as the measure of transfer from A to B The control group learns B without having learned A.

successive reproductions method: a procedure in the study of forgetting wherein the subject is asked, at relatively long intervals, to reproduce the material previously learned ➤ The changes found seem to follow a pattern inconsistent with the hypothesis that forgetting is a simple decay or loss

succorance: *n.* 1. the act of giving protection, aid, or assistance to someone. 2. the tendency to solve one's problems by seeking aid or protection from someone ➤ This usage is etymologically inverted. succorance should be the tendency to extend, not to seek, aid But in context there is little confusion

sucking: *n.* 1. the reflex process whereby the mammalian infant grasps the nipple and draws milk into its mouth by suction. 2. any suction exerted by the mouth. 3. = suckling (1). —*v. suck, pref. suckle*, which has the meaning to give to suck

suckling: *n.* 1. the chain of reflexes involved in infant feeding. the grasp of the nipple, the suction, the swallowing 2. the act of giving the breast to an infant 3. a nursing infant, an infant in the nursing stage —*v. suckle.*

suffer: *v.* 1. to experience pain or bodily

discomfort; to experience grief or great anxiety 2. to accept without resistance — *n* suffering.

sufficient reason/principle of: (*Leibnitz*) the postulate that, given sufficient facts, it is always possible to discern how and why any event is what it is — *Syn* PRINCIPLE OF UNIVERSAL RATIONALITY The principle is the assertion of the reign of law and of the adequacy of human understanding; it is taken for granted by most scientists

suggestibility: *n* the state of being suggestible; or the hypothetical general trait of being susceptible to suggestion

suggestible: *adj* ready to accept suggestion from another and to modify one's behavior in at least partial accord therewith.

suggestion: *n* 1. the process by which one person, without argument, command, or coercion, directly induces another to act in a given way or to accept a certain belief, opinion, or plan of action 2. the verbal or other communication by means of which one person induces such action in another.

— *Syn* There is often an implication that suggestion is devious and designed to circumvent critical consideration. — *Syn* HETERO-SUGGESTION when contrasted with autosuggestion.

suggestion/negative: suggestion aimed to prevent or inhibit a particular behavior (including ideas, etc) — *Syn* *Cp* counter-suggestion, which aims to remove an earlier suggestion

suggestion/therapeutic: the abatement of anxiety by means of suggestion

suigenderism (sū'ī-jen'dər·iz·əm) *n* (*rare*) nonerotic association with persons of one's own sex — *Contr* *w* homoeroticism and homosexuality.

sui generis (sū'ī-jen'ər·is): (*L., of its own genus or class*) the only example of its kind; a unique instance

sulcus (sul'kəs) *n., pl* sulci (-sī) · (*anat.*) a furrow or groove, esp., one of the shallow furrows on the surface of the brain separating the convolutions or gyri. — *Cp.* fissure, sometimes used as *syn* — *adj* sulcal, sulcate.

sum/algebraic: the aggregate of a number of quantities connected by the signs + or —; the sum of a number of quantities when their signs are taken into consideration, the sum of all the positive quantities diminished by the sum of all the negative quantities

summation: *n* 1. (*stat*) a total or aggregate; or the act of finding a total by adding The symbol for summation is Σ (which see, alphabetized *sigma*). 2. = SENSORY SUMMATION EFFECT, the increase in sensory intensity (or other quantitative attribute) when two or more stimuli are presented in rapid succession to the same receptor (TEMPORAL SUMMATION), or when

two or more stimuli of the same mode are presented to closely adjacent areas (SPATIAL SUMMATION) 3. = RESPONSE SUMMATION EFFECT, the increase in response when the efferent impulses arrive at the motor cells in rapid succession (TEMPORAL SUMMATION), or simultaneously from different afferent tracts (SPATIAL SUMMATION) 4. a joint effect produced by two or more factors or causes 5. the production of a different kind of response when successive faint stimuli are applied e.g., the tickle response to a succession of light touches. 6. (*advert* and *propaganda*) the increased effect obtained (or hoped for) from the repetition of the same slogan or other appeal — *Syn* SUMMATION EFFECT, CUMULATIVE EFFECT.

— *Syn* Summation should be (but often is not) distinguished from cumulation, which is the formation of an aggregate by adding at different times, and from integration, the unification of parts into a pattern or organization — *v* summate, to make a summary or summation

summation curve = *ogive*.

summation effect: see summation (3 and 6).

summation method: (*stat*) any method of computing moments or product moments by the addition of class frequencies — *Syn* CUMULATIVE SUMMATION METHOD, cumulative *frequency method

summation of stimuli: the adding of one stimulus to another to enhance or increase its effect — See summation (2).

summation time: the longest interval between stimuli that will permit a joint effect, or summation

summation tone: a very faint third tone that may sometimes be heard when two tones are sounded together The pitch has a vibration frequency equal to the sum of the frequencies of the two tones — *Contr* *w.* difference tone.

sum total: 1. an emphatic synonym for sum 2. a group of data considered as having an influence corresponding to their sum rather than to each datum taken separately — *Distg* *fr.* gestalt, which is a whole that is more than the sum of its parts. (But sum total is often said when gestalt is the more accurate)

superego: *n.* (*psychoan*) a system within the total psyche developed by incorporating the parental standards as perceived by the ego; or, somewhat more broadly, by incorporating the moral standards of society as perceived by the ego The superego has two parts ego ideal and conscience. (It has been quipped to be that part of the psyche most readily soluble in alcohol)

superego motivation: conscious and unconscious motivations that derive from parental and social standards and injunctions

superficial: *adj.* 1. (*anat*) pertaining to, or

located on, the surface of the body or of an organ 2. dealing with the trivial and obvious aspects of a topic, to the neglect of fundamentals 3. of an aspect of personality not closely related to, or central in its relations with, other aspects; of an aspect that can be dispensed with without essential change

superficial reflex: a muscular contraction elicited by scratching or pinching the skin.

—*Syn.* SKIN REFLEX

superior: *adj.* higher or better For its use in anatomy, see **anterior**.

superior adult level: the three groups of tests (Superior Adult I, II, III) that are more difficult than the Average Adult tests (MA XV) of the 1937 Stanford Revision; or any equivalent level of test difficulty on another test scale—See **superior intelligence**.

superior colliculus: either of the anterior corpora quadrigemina.

superior intelligence: that level of general ability arbitrarily defined for adults as that attained by only 15 per cent of the total population; and for children as that indicated by a Stanford-Binet IQ of 120. (On the 1937 S-B revision, 12.63 per cent of the standardization group attained IQ 120 or higher)

superiority feeling: an attitude that one is better in some or all ways than the general run of persons ➤Although some persons genuinely feel superior, a disproportionate display of superiority feeling is commonly held to be a defense against feeling inferior.—*Cp.* inferiority feeling.

supermorosity: *n.* a term proposed for borderline defect. ➤*Ambig.*, since it may be taken to mean normal.

supernatural: *adj.* beyond or transcending nature and natural laws, or ordinary human experience.

supernormal: *adj.* exceeding greatly the average or norm, yet believed to be consistent with natural law.—*Contr. w.* **supernatural**.

supernormal recovery phase: a brief phase in the recovery of conductivity in a nerve fiber during which excitability of the nerve is above normal

superordination: *n.* placing an item or datum in a higher category or class.—*Ant.* **subordination**.

supersonic: *adj.* having a speed beyond that at which sound travels; esp., of waves in a sensible or material medium having a vibration frequency beyond the limit of hearing (for human beings, about 20,000 per second).

superstition: *n.* 1. a quasi-religious belief or practice, generally a survival or corruption of an earlier religious belief, now lacking adequate support either in the prevail-

ing religious system or in the current body of established fact. ➤The word carries a strongly derogatory connotation Hence, it is tempting to apply it to any belief or practice one wishes to condemn ("All this talk of reinforcement is just superstition"); but to use it so is to rob superstition of its specific meaning or, worse yet, to make it the vehicle of emotional question-begging Beliefs having no reference to the magical or the supernatural, even though scientifically unsupportable, are better called misbeliefs and errors, or (when stubbornly held in the face of evidence) prejudices Thus, the assertion of a natural cause-effect relation between a maternal fright and a birthmark is better described as unscientific than as superstitious Beliefs forming part of a regular religious system (e.g., the Hindu worship of the cow) are not superstition, however like it they may seem to outsiders. 2. (*B. F. Skinner*) in instrumental conditioning, any response conditioned either to the total situation or to some cue that does not lead to the goal. ➤These useless or hindering responses must be unlearned if the animal is to make the instrumental responses promptly and without lost motion. The analogy with human superstition is more amusing than illuminating. When such responses are persisted in, **stereotypy** is the word.

supination: *n.* a movement of hand or arm that brings the palm upward; or a corresponding movement of the foot.—*Ant.* **pronation**—*adj.* **supine**.

support: *n.* 1. providing for the needs of another person, esp., of a dependent. 2. giving comfort, encouragement, approval, or acceptance to a person ➤In psychotherapy, support is generally limited to (2). But the concept is much broadened in **supportive therapy**.

supportive ego: (*S. R. Slavson*) the person in group psychotherapy who helps a fellow member to gain status or to work out his intrapsychic problems.

supportive therapy: a form of psychotherapy in which the therapist gives direct help. ➤He may participate in analyzing the problem, in planning corrective measures, in taking follow-up steps (e.g., by joining a conference with a spouse in an effort to improve the couple's interbehavior); and, above all, he provides encouragement. The last aspect is most often emphasized

supposition: see **postulate**.

suppression: *n.* 1. (*physiol.*) complete stoppage or inhibition of an activity.—*Distg. fr.* **extinction**. 2. a form of self-control by which impulses or tendencies to action are kept from overt expression 3. (*psychoan.*) a conscious exclusion of disapproved desires. ➤*Contr. w.* **repression**, in which the

process of exclusion is not conscious (although this generally accepted distinction is not always adhered to) For Freud, the suppressing force comes from the *ego ideal*, and the conflict between that force and the disapproved ideas takes place in the *ego*.

suppression areas: restricted regions of the cortex whose stimulation leads either to (a) suppression of certain motor activities specific to the area, or (b) momentary suppression of the spontaneous electrical activity of the entire cortex ➤ The experimental evidence for such areas has been questioned.

suppression/conditioned: the experimental procedure of presenting a *neutral *stimulus* during the performance of a given behavior, followed by an *aversive *stimulus*, neither being contingent on the animal's behavior Conditioned suppression is said to occur if response strength decreases during presentation of the originally neutral stimulus

suppression/monocular: the nonuse of the impressions or signals from one eye, although the visual mechanism is intact. ➤ While complete suppression is probably rare, there is failure of binocular fusion and the signal from one eye is the primary basis for perception

suppressor variable: a variable in a prediction battery that correlates zero with the criterion but highly with another predictor in the battery It has the effect of subtracting from the predictor variable that part of its *variance* which does not correlate with the criterion, and hence increases the predictive value of the battery ➤ E.g., although "shop mathematics" has a high *r* with the criterion of work success, in selection it lets through some poor workers who are merely good in mathematics A general mathematics test, which has a low *r* with the criterion and a high *r* with shop mathematics, can be so negatively weighted in combination with the shop math test that those who are merely good in mathematics will not have a good enough combined score to be selected. The general mathematics test is a **suppressor variable**.

supra-: prefix meaning *above*, or *higher in position or rank*

supraliminal: *adj* above the threshold—either absolute **threshold* or difference **threshold*.

supraliminal differences: those above the difference **threshold*.—See *equal sense differences method*.

suprarenal glands = adrenal glands.

sU_x: see under *U*.

surdimute: *adj*, *n* deaf-mute.

surdity = deafness.

sure-thing principle: (*L. J. Savage*) If act A is at least as good as act B for *all* pos-

sible states of the world, and better than B in at least one, then A should be preferred over B ➤ The principle is regarded as a foundation for statistics

surface color: see *color/surface*.

surgency: *n* a trait inferred to account for behaviors that are cheerful, lively, responsive, sociable, trustful ➤ The pattern is not quite that of *mania* nor of *extraversion*, though it resembles both—*Ant* *DESURGENCY*, which connotes depression and anxiety, and is related to *agitated *depression*.—*Syn* *F* factor, which see.

surrender/psychotic: the breakdown of the effort to face reality It is a *regression* found in fullest form in *hebephrenia*.

surreptitious: *adj* done secretly, by stealth, or fraudulently; esp., of the insertion into a discussion of something that is easily overlooked and tends to deceive the discussants.

surrogate: *n*. a person who functions in another's life as a substitute for some third person. e.g., for the child, the teacher is often a parent surrogate ➤ The surrogate need not be consciously recognized as a substitute. The child does not often realize the nature of his relation to the teacher, but he acts, in relevant ways, as if the teacher were the parent. According to psychoanalysis, since in dreams the surrogate figure is not recognized for what it is, id-originated feelings toward this figure that would otherwise be unacceptable may be expressed

surround: *n*. the immediately effective and present portion of the environment ➤ The term has elastic limits It may mean all the momentary physical and social stimuli for a given person, or it may be restricted, e.g. to an adjacent visible area such as the wall on which a picture hangs —See *situation* for discussion of related terms

sursumvergence: *n*. turning one eye upward in comparison with the other

survey (*ser'vā*): *n* 1. a critical inspection or examination 2. a comprehensive study or examination, hence (usually) one less detailed; a bird's-eye view —*v* **survey** (*sər'vā*)

survey/attitude: see *attitude survey*.

survey/normative: an investigation designed to determine the norms of performance for certain variables in a given population—i.e., to discover the *frequency* distribution in the population of the levels of ability in certain kinds of tasks

survey research: the investigation of public opinion, using scientific sampling methods and carefully planned methods of questioning.

survey tests: tests designed to yield reasonably accurate information concerning the general level of accomplishment of a whole class or group. ➤ Emphasis is upon breadth of coverage and actual state of affairs,

rather than upon details or upon discovery of causal factors

survival value: that quality of a given physical trait or behavior pattern which affects the probability of survival of the individual or the species

survivor: *n.* (*stat*) a person who remains available for a second or later test or examination after a time lapse, with or without intervening experimental treatment ➤ It is not implied that nonsurvivors are dead: they are only nonavailable, for whatever reason.

susceptibility: *n.* relative likelihood of being affected by a given influence or factor.

suspicion: *n.* 1. an inkling, hint, or intimation, esp (and originally), an attitude of doubt of another person's sincerity 2. = SUSPICIOUSNESS, a hypothetical trait characterized by such an attitude—*v* suspect.

S variable = stimulus variable.

SVIB = Strong Vocational Interest Blank.

Swindle's ghost: a prolonged positive after-sensation.

Sydenham's chorea: see chorea/Sydenham's.

sylogism: *n.* a formalized kind of reasoning in which acceptance of two judgments (the PREMISES) as true seems to the reasoner to compel him to accept a third judgment (the CONCLUSION). Eg "Religious beliefs are not properly called superstitions. This is a religious belief. Therefore, it is not properly called a superstition." Any syllogism may also be written in the form of a hypothetical syllogism. Eg "If A is B, it is not C. But A is B. Therefore, A is not C." Formal logic embodies a set of rules for testing whether the syllogism is valid—i.e., whether one is justified in accepting the conclusion.—*adj* syllogistic.—*v* syllogize.

Sylvian fissure = fissure/lateral.

sym- = syn-.

symbiosis (sim"bi-ō'ses) *n.* 1. literally, living together 2. (*biol.*) a relationship between two species such that neither can survive without the other eg, a certain butterfly is needed to convey the pollen from male to female yucca plant, the larva of the butterfly later feeding on the resulting seed. 3. figuratively, of any close, mutual-aid relationship between individuals, as (eg) within the family. 4. (*psychoan*) the incorporation of a symptom into the ego, so that it becomes a part of the personality: eg, a delusion of grandeur 5. (*E. Fromm*) a condition in which a person depends upon others, not for cooperative mutual support and affection but for exploitation and the satisfaction of neurotic needs eg, the sadistic wit dependent upon his stooge. The stooge equally depends upon the wit—perhaps financially. Both "profit,"

but the "profit" is neurotic.—*adj.* symbiotic.

symbol: *n.* 1. in the broadest sense, anything that stands for something else. 2. in writing or printing, any arbitrary or conventional mark (a character, diagram, letter, or abbreviation) that takes the place of a word or words eg, *n* for *noun*; marks used in logic and mathematics to indicate operations or relations, such as +, ÷, √, >. (In terms of sense 5, these are symbols of symbols.) 3. a mental process that represents external reality, an image or an idea. 4. anything that is apprehended as standing for something else—*Syn* sign (*prefd*), symptom (the latter best restricted to a special sense) 5. any conventional action designed by the performer to have significance beyond itself, or any object so used as to have such a conventional significance: eg, a soldier's salute ➤ Sign and symbol are often used interchangeably, but many logicians seek to restrict symbol to sense (5), sign to sense (4). Certainly distinction should be maintained between that which stands for something else because of natural similarity or associative relation (smoke as a *sign* of fire), and that which stands for something else because it has been given a conventional or contrived significance (smoke of a burnt sacrifice as *symbol* of a religious ritual) ¶Any act may be employed as a symbol, but the chief instances are intentional gestures and words, spoken or written. Not all gestures are intentional, however, nor does speech always have meaningful intent. Hence, gesture and speech cannot quite be equated to symbol. A symbol may be intended only for the performer himself—a string tied around the finger as a reminder, a secret naming of oneself as "Superman" or "Don Juan." ¶Most (perhaps all) animals apprehend signs, it is debated whether any employ symbols.—*Syn* (for 5) signal, message, both with rather special meanings

➤ Meanings 6–9 below are primarily psychoanalytical but have gained great currency. All carry the notion, not of intentional representation (as in 5), but of *disguised* representation—one might almost say of intentional (albeit unwitting) *misrepresentation*. Failure to distinguish between meaning (5) and these meanings has led to great confusion. For all schools of psychoanalysis, the doctrine of the symbol is central, psychoanalysis is essentially symbol analysis. (See **dream analysis**)

The following relatively distinct but related meanings are current, usually without being explicitly distinguished 6. (*psychoan*) an idea in the conscious area of the psyche (i.e., an idea of which the person is aware) that takes the place of a mental process in

the unconscious The conscious idea becomes the object of the unconscious idea's instinctual motivation, the individual being unaware of the displacement or substitution ➤When described as a wish or desire, the symbol includes not only the idea but the instinctual motive that goes with it. In Freudian psychoanalysis, the instinctual motive is a manifestation of libido. The fact that substitution of symbol for reality is necessary is ascribed to **conflict** or **repression**; the form taken by the symbol results partly from **censorship**. Some analysts believe that there are **universal *symbols**. Jung supposed them to be innately provided 7. (*psychoan.*) any overt behavior or physiological activity that represents an unconscious conflict and/or that serves as a partial satisfaction for repressed instinctual motives ➤The mechanism is the same as in (6), but the symbol is objectified in overt behavior or bodily symptoms 8. an external object that, because of similarity or other association with an object of instinctual desire, thereby becomes a substitute or representative of the primary object: e.g., a pencil as a phallic symbol 9. an **affect** or feeling, usually anxiety, representing a conflict in the unconscious ➤The mechanism is substantially that of (6); but here the feeling, rather than the object to which it is attached, is the symbol—*adj.* **symbolic**.—*v.* **symbolize**.

symbol/anticipatory: a sign; something perceived as indicating the coming of something else—*Cp.* **symbol/expressive** and **symbol** (4).

symbol-digit test = **code test**.

symbol/expressive: a behavior perceived as the sign of the internal state of an animal. e.g., a sigh—*Cp.* **symbol/anticipatory** and **symbol** (4).

symbolic construct: a symbol, generally a word, that stands for a set of relationships among empirical data: e.g., the word *dog* (or *dogginess*) stands for the abstract similarities among actual dogs

symbolic display: a display that portrays information in terms of intermediate or transformed scales: e.g., any representation by means of graphs.—*Contr w* **PICTORIAL DISPLAY**, in which the representation is direct

symbolic process: the organismic activity or behavior of utilizing symbols (esp in sense 5); that aspect of behavior that involves a symbol ➤This term comes from behavioral investigations. It is recommended for general use in place of **symbolization**, which should be restricted to the psychoanalytic use

symbolism: *n.* 1. the theory of symbols. 2. the practice of making extensive use of symbols ➤All communication, including the

esthetic, depends on symbols—i.e., on using a product of behavior to mean something beyond itself (as in speech) The term **symbolism** sometimes emphasizes this characteristic of language. More often it means the use of symbols having an *added* meaning Thus, a figurative expression such as James' **stream** of ***consciousness** refers directly to a concrete experience but also evokes an abstract meaning Symbolism in visual art may use traditional symbols (such as the halo to mean holiness) or more subtle suggestive symbols 3. (*psychoan.*) the processes involved in the disguised representation in consciousness of unconscious or repressed contents or events ➤Myth, dream, and humor are said to be full of such unwitting symbolism, and psychoanalysts often find evidence that a conscious **symbol** (sense 2) has an unconscious symbolism as well—*Syn* **SYMBOLIZATION** (*prefd* for 3).

symbolization: *n.* (*psychoan.*) the process of utilizing symbols (6, 7, 8, 9). ➤It is suggested that **symbolization**, now widely used in psychoanalysis, be restricted to this meaning For the process of using symbols (1, 2, 3, 4, 5), see **symbolic process**.—*Syn.* **symbolism** (3), which tends to be more abstract and general.

symbol of a construct: (*G. A. Kelly*) an element (2) that represents not only itself but also the construct by which it is abstracted

symbol/propositional: a sign of a sign
symbol-substitution test = **code test**.

symbol/universal: (*psychoan.*) an object or a mental content (an idea, a dream image) that for all men represents the object of a primal or unconscious desire

symmetrical relation: (*logic*) a relation that holds when the terms are inverted black is different from white, $x = y$ —*Ant* **asymmetrical relation**.

symmetry: *n.* the property of having similar, equal, or parallel form or character on both sides of a dividing line (**BILATERAL SYMMETRY**); or, by extension, at regular intervals about a center (**RADIAL SYMMETRY**). ➤Used literally for spatial distributions, or metaphorically for any kind of relationship: e.g., the equality relation ($x = y$) in mathematics is symmetrical—*Ant* **asymmetry**; (*stat*) **skewness**.—*adj.* **symmetrical**.

sympathectomy: *n.* surgical cutting of part of the autonomic nervous system.

sympathetic ganglion: any of the nerve centers of the sympathetic division of the nervous system.

sympathetic nerve = **vagus (nerve)**.

sympathetic nervous system: see **nervous system**.

sympathetic vibration: see **resonance**.

sympathin (sm'pə·thin) *n.* a hormone

similar to adrenin in action, probably secreted at the effector ends of the nerves of the sympathetic nervous system.

sympathy: *n.* 1. feeling with another person. feeling joy with his joy, sorrow with his sorrow. ➤ Usually only the painful or unpleasant kind of shared feeling is denoted.—*Cp.* empathy.—*adj.* sympathetic.—*v.* sympathize.

symptom: *n.* any event or appearance that occurs with something else (or, by extension, just before it) and indicates its existence or occurrence; specif., something that indicates presence of a pathological condition.—*Syn.* sign, index.—*adj.* symptomatic.

symptomatic act: (*S. Freud*) a normal or everyday sort of act that, in a particular instance, represents an unconscious factor. e.g., slips of the tongue.—*Syn.* symbolic act (see symbol 6-9)

symptom cluster: a group of symptoms that tend with high frequency to occur together, having relatively high intercorrelations.—*Syn.* cluster, surface *trait, SYMPTOM CONSTELLATION; also syndrome (which see).

symptom formation: (*psychoan.*) the process by which a substitute object is found for an instinctual or id impulse, esp when the substitute, though permitting some satisfaction, is a form of behavior not generally acceptable.

syn- (*sin-*). combining form meaning *with, together with*. ➤ Best restricted to words of Greek origin.—*Var.* sym-, syl-, sys-.

synapse (*sin'aps*) *n., pl.* synapses (-ap'sēz) (*neurol.*) the region, or locus of points, at which a nervous impulse passes from the axon of one neuron to the dendrite or to the cell body of another.—*Var.* synapsis (*si'nap'səs*)—*adj.* synaptic.

synaptic junction: a redundant expression for synapse.

synaptic knob: an irregular thickening in the unmyelinated part of an axon near its ending, believed to play an important part in the firing of one cell by another.—*Syn.* TERMINAL BULB, END FOOT, END BUTTONS (all misleading, since the knobs are not always at the end of the axon), bouton.

synaptic resistance: the relative ease or difficulty with which a neuron can be excited or fired across a synapse ➤ The phrasing tends to imply a certain theory of neuron activity which is not clearly established, but that implication need not be made

synchiria (*sin'ki'ri-ə*) *n.* localization of a touch on one side as being on both sides of the body.

syncope (*sin'kō-pi*) *n.* (*med.*) a brief suspension of consciousness; a swoon or faint.—*adj.* syncopal, syncopic (-kop'ik).

syncretism (*sin'krō-tiz-əm*) *n.* 1. the relatively indiscriminate collection of concepts and ideas into what pretends to be a system, without serious attempt to resolve contradictions ➤ Eclecticism is often, but erroneously, given this meaning 2. (*J. Piaget*) the naive assumption (usually by young children) that objects or events thought of together belong together, in the absence of any reason to attribute time, space, or causal relationships to them.—*adj.* syncretistic, syncretic (-kret'ik).—*v.* syncretize.

syndrome (*sin'drōm*; -drō'mi): *n.* 1. the pattern of symptoms that characterizes a particular disorder or disease ➤ Any single symptom may be found in other diseases; it is the combination that differentiates A symptom cluster need not be differentiating, a syndrome is. But the two are often interchanged 2. loosely, a cluster of characteristics; a set of behaviors believed to have a common cause or basis.—*adj.* syndromic (-drom'ik).

synergic: *adj.* exerting force together or in combination, or upon the same point. ➤ SYNERGIC MUSCLES usually work together to move a member A SYNERGIC ADJUSTMENT is either altogether adient or altogether abient toward a single situation. The SYNERGIC THEORY holds that the tendency toward unification of behavior is due to the tendency of excitatory factors operative at a given time to converge upon a single response mechanism.—*Distg. fr.* cooperative, which refers to social behavior; and *fr.* coordinated, which implies a more complex pattern.—*Var.* synergetic, synergistic.—*n.* synergy, synergism.—*v.* synergize.

synesthesia: *n.* a condition, found in some individuals, in which perception of a certain type of object is regularly linked with particular images from another sensory mode. Thus, in colored hearing (*chromesthesia*) certain sounds regularly evoke imagery of certain colors, often spread out in space in a precise way. Number form is imagery of numbers in definite geometrical positions according to their serial order.—*Var.* synaesthesia, syn(a)esthesia.—*adj.* synesthetic.

synkinesis: *n.* an involuntary and useless movement accompanying a voluntary movement.—*adj.* synkinetic.

synoptic: *adj.* 1. reduced to a brief sketch, as in a synopsis 2. pertaining to SYNOPSIS, or colored hearing.—See synesthesia.

syntality: *n.* the nature of a social group as revealed by consistent behavior of the group as such, whatever it is about a group that makes possible prediction of group performance ➤ It is conceived, not as a sort of algebraic sum of the relevant characteris-

tics of its members, but as a property of the whole group.

syntactic: *adj.* (*H S Sullivan*) characterizing a mode of experience that can be communicated by means of concepts having reference to objectively observable or consensual data

synthesis: *n.* putting data together to form a whole, or the whole thus formed ➤ *Syn. fusion* (in which the parts cannot be identified); *integration* (which implies a compact and lasting union) — *Distg. fr. association*, which implies relatively little interaction between the parts. — *Ant. analysis.* — *adj. synthetic* (which has also acquired the meaning of artificial).

synthesizing type: proposed term for a classification of persons who attack a problem by attempting to see it as a whole. They tend to neglect details that do not clearly affect the whole. Analysis is little used — *Contr. w. analytic type.* — *Cp. type.*

synthetic trainer: a mechanical device that provides a substitute for practice under actual operating conditions: e.g., the Link Instrument Trainer, which gives practice in controlling a simulated airplane without leaving the ground

syntonia: *n.* a personality syndrome manifesting a high degree of emotional responsiveness to the environment, and proneness to manic-depressive illness — *pers. n. syntone.* — *adj. syntonic.*

system: *n.* 1. the set of orderly and persisting interrelations between parts of a whole. 2. all the elements that work together to perform a given function. ➤ Such a system may be of any level of complexity, from a world-wide organization down, and may include organisms (or their parts) and machines. — *Cp. system/dynamic.* 3. a group of concepts that serve as the framework for holding in orderly arrangement the data of a science ➤ A system is generally made up of a number of interlocking theories, hence **theoretical** and **systematic** are nearly synonymous; but the latter puts sharper emphasis upon orderly and logical structure or arrangement. **CLOSED SYSTEM** is derogatory for one not open to change (*Distg. fr. a closed dynamic *system*). The opposite of a closed system is **eclectic**. A scientific school is held together by a single system — *adj. systematic, systemic* (which see for its very special meaning) — *v. systematize.*

system/activity: a number of separate or distinct behaviors that can be substituted for each other in relation to a certain function or goal. e.g., the several kinds of behavior—such as walking, hopping, crawling—any of which serves for locomotion. — *Syn. BEHAVIOR SYSTEM.*

system analysis: (*human eng.*) the discovery and identification of sources of error or variability in a system, the measurement of these errors, and the arrangement of elements to improve system performance

systematic: *adj.* 1. pertaining to a system. — *Syn. theoretical* (see **system** 3). 2. having the orderly character of a system; occurring regularly and in predictable fashion — *Distg. fr. systemic.*

systematic distortion: a falsification of perception or memory having a consistent character or direction — *Distg. fr. mere incompleteness or vagueness.* — *Cp. leveling, sharpening.*

systematic error: see **error/systematic.**

systematized delusions: false beliefs that are internally consistent and form a connected and more or less permanent set of ideas.

system/closed or /open: 1. see **system** (3). 2. see **system/dynamic.**

system/dynamic: a persisting set of interrelations among the parts of a whole that determines the pattern of energy interchange among the parts, the pattern remaining the same within wide variations of the level of energy. ➤ *Cp. gestalt, stationary state, homeostasis, region.* Such systems may be relatively **OPEN** to the entry of energy from without (as in the case of living organisms) or relatively **CLOSED** (as in the case of the atom); but a **completely** closed system could not affect anything outside itself and hence could not be known

system equation: a mathematical description of the dynamic characteristics of a system based upon the analysis of the relation between **input** and **output.**

systemic (sis·tem'ik). *adj.* pertaining to a system, specif., pertaining to the system of the body or its internal organs — See **sense/systemic.**

systemic sense: see **sense/systemic.**

system/open: see **system/closed.**

system research: (*human eng.*) investigation directed toward discovering general principles applicable to the design and development of new systems, including those of which men are a part, and therefore including the characteristics of men in relation to the instruments and machines utilized.

systole (sis'tō·li): *n.* the period in which the heart muscle is in active contraction. ➤ **SYSTOLIC** pressure is the maximal pressure reached in the arteries during the contraction of the heart, a measure of blood pressure — *adj. systolic* (sis·tol'ik).

Szondi Test (zon'di) a projective test using pictures of psychiatric patients: the testee selects the two he likes most, the two he dislikes most.

T

T: 1. = (*phys*) (not *ital*) temperature, in degrees absolute 2. = (not *ital*) transition point. 3. (*Ror*) total time required for response to all inkblots. 4. = (*Ror*) texture response. 5. = (*info. theory*) *T* function.

sT_R = (*C Hull*) reaction latency (2); reaction time.

t: 1. any case in a series (used in general formulas). 2. = time lapse since a stipulated event. 3. (*stat*) the ratio of a statistic to its standard error, a critical ratio in which a more refined estimate of σ is used It is the appropriate statistic to use when *N* is small ➤The statistical significance or stability of *t* depends both upon its size and the number of degrees of freedom.—*Syn t* function, *t* distribution, STUDENT'S TEST. (*Student* is the pseudonym of a prominent statistician)

t_{AB}: (*stat*) theoretical cell frequency at intersection of Ath row and Bth column

st_R = (*C. Hull*) median reaction latency (see latency 2)

tabes (tā'bēz): *n.* (*med*) degeneration of the posterior column of the spinal cord, resulting in locomotor ataxia.—*Syn* TABES DORSALIS (dōr sā'līs)

table: *n.* an arrangement of scores that displays their relations to each other ➤For various kinds of tables, see under the qualifying term. e.g., frequency table.—*adj* tabular.—*v.* tabulate, to arrange data in a table

table/two-way = scatter diagram.

taboo: *n.* a solemn social prohibition of act or word ➤Originally there were religious sanctions for violation, but the term is now used, somewhat metaphorically, for any social prohibition with irrational support and rather drastic penalties.—*Var* tabu, tapu.

taboo/incest: see incest taboo.

tabula rasa/doctrine of (tab'ū-lə rā'sə): the view that the mind at birth is a blank tablet to be written upon by experience.

tabulation: *n.* the making of a table; or, data arranged in tabular form

tach (tak) lab slang for tachistoscope, tachistoscopic.

tachistoscope (tə-kis'tə-skōp) *n.* an instrument for providing a very brief timed exposure (usually 1/10 second) of visual material such as pictures, letters, or digits The exposure may be regulated by a shutter, a falling screen, or an interrupted illumination.—*adj.* tachistoscopic (-skop'ik), presented only for a very brief instant

tachy- (tak'i-). combining form meaning rapid, swift

tachycardia: *n.* rapid pulse.—*adj.* tachycardiac.

tachylalia (-lā'li-ə): *n.* excessively rapid speech.—*Syn.* TACHYPHEMIA, TACHYPHRASIA.

tacit: *adj.* not stated in words but silently assumed, often without awareness of assuming anything

tact function: (*B F. Skinner*) a vocal utterance of naming In the young child it is rewarded by parents, esp by approval

tactile: *adj.* having to do with touch.—

Syn TACTUAL

tactile circle: an area on the skin within which two pressure points are perceived as one. The size of the area varies greatly in different parts of the body.—*Cp* two-point threshold.—*Syn.* (*hist*) SENSORY CIRCLE.

tactual = tactile.

tail: *n.* (*stat*) the part of a frequency curve or frequency distribution above or below any given abscissa. ➤*Cp w* the BODY OF THE DISTRIBUTION, which is the rest It is unusual to set the cutting point for a tail to include as much as one third

tail assumption: (*psychophys.*) in computing an absolute threshold, the assumption that the class interval just beyond the stimulus value last presented at each end of the series contains all the remaining frequencies

Talbot-Plateau law: If a surface is illuminated by a light that is interrupted so rapidly that no flicker is perceived, its brightness will be reduced (from that of steady illumination) by the ratio between the period during which the light actually reaches it and the whole period

talent: see ability.

talion (tal'i-ən)·*n.* (*psychoan*) the principle of retribution in intrapsychic behavior.

➤The id is said to exact retribution (in symbolic forms) for repression; or the superego is said to impose a psychic disability in retaliation for violation of its requirements TALION DREAD is a neurotic symptom; it refers to the symbolic representation of an unconscious dread of the penalties for an offense—e.g., the symbolic anxieties (taking many forms) that represent the unconscious dread of being castrated as punishment for unconscious Oedipal wishes

talking out: the full and spontaneous discussion of a problem of personal adjustment with a counselor ➤In general, the counselor is nondirective, and emotional

as well as intellectual expression is accepted.

tally: *v* to make a simple mark for each occurrence of a specified datum ➤The commonest method is to make a vertical line for each of four occurrences, a diagonal from right to left for the fifth, and to repeat for successive groups of five (The right to left diagonal results in fewer errors than a left to right, since the striking point is more likely to be precise)

tambor (tam'bur) *n* a recording device It consists of a chamber closed at one end by an elastic membrane Pressure changes are communicated to the air or other fluid in the chamber by a tube and these are transmitted by the membrane to a writing lever which rests upon it—*Var.* tambour.

tame: *adj* of an animal that is tractable and useful or amusing to man; not ferocious or timid with man, as in the wild state

tantrum: *n* an uncontrolled display of anger and ill-temper: wild crying, striking, stamping, bumping the head, kicking the floor, etc.—*Syn* TEMPER TANTRUM.

tamphonia (tan'i·fō'nī·ə) *n* abnormally thin, weak, metallic voice quality, resulting from excessive tension in the vocal muscles —*Syn* THIN VOICE

tapping test: one in which the task is to make, with a stylus or pencil, as many taps as possible in a given time—See also Knox Cube Test.

tarantism: *n.* a disorder characterized primarily by an uncontrollable desire to dance.

Tarchanoff phenomenon: see electrodermal response.

Tartini's tone = difference tone.

task: *n* an act, or the result of an act, that is required or demanded of an individual, usually by another but often by himself. ➤The simplest voluntary movement or a lifelong endeavor alike may be called a task, and the act may be an overt response or a "mental" act, but there is always some degree of specification of what is required or acceptable as fulfillment of the task. The requirement is often largely implicit in the total situation—See *Aufgabe*.

task-demand: *n.* a somewhat overfull expression emphasizing that a particular kind of task is explicitly requested or required.

task/developmental: see developmental task.

task-orientation: *n* the attitude of a person when attention and effort are centered upon achievement of a task, rather than upon the satisfactions (or feelings) of other persons or upon one's own pleasure

task-set: *n* an emphasis upon the responses to be made rather than upon the goal to be reached.

taste: *n.* 1. the sensory mode that depends upon adequate stimulation of the taste

buds; the gustatory sense. ➤Four distinguishable and elementary taste qualities are usually recognized: sweet, sour, salt, bitter Some add a metallic taste These elementary tastes form more or less unitary fusions with odors to yield the characteristic flavors of substances taken into the mouth. 2. (*pop.*) the sensory qualities of food and drink. In addition to flavors, these include other qualities such as temperature and texture of food in the mouth. 3. ability to make valid or acceptable esthetic judgments, esp, the ability to select personal adornments and decorations for the home, etc, that are in accord with prevailing esthetic judgments of a cultural group.

taste buds: small end organs or sensory receptors in the mouth cavity, chemically activated and giving rise to sense data analyzable into varying compounds of four qualities: sweet, sour, salty, bitter

taste tetrahedron: (*H. Henning*) a figure to represent schematically the four elementary taste qualities and their various combinations

TAT = Thematic Apperception Test.

tau: *n* (*M. G. Kendall*) an index of the congruence of a number of measures or tests of an individual

tau coefficient of correlation: (*M. G. Kendall*) a rank order correlation for which the equation is

$$r = \frac{S}{\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)}$$

where *S* is a score based on the comparison of the rank of each item compared with each other.

tau effect: a misjudgment of spatial intervals resulting from the differing time spent on judging them.

tautology: *n.* needless repetition of the same or equivalent words, as if to add to the thought or feeling. e.g., *necessary essentials*. ➤Repetition for emphasis is not tautology, nor is saying the same thing in a different way for the sake of clarity.—*Syn.* redundancy, which is more general and includes use of excess words whether equivalent or not, and is also used technically in information theory.—*adj.* tautologic(al).

tautology/neural: a restatement of an observed behavior fact in terms of a speculative neural process that is not inferred independently but is posited specifically for the observed behavior. ➤*Cp.* the conceptual nervous system, in which many of the elements are independently known

tautophone: *n* a projective device consisting of a phonograph record that gives forth sounds so indistinct as to be not really intelligible, the subject being asked to say what the sounds suggest

taxis (tak'sēs). *n* 1. (*hst*) a tropism.

→ This meaning survives in the combinations e.g., *geotaxis* = *geotropism*. 2. a movement elicited by a stimulus and constituting a direct and immediate adaptation to it e.g., the quick grasp that catches an overturned goblet → The term does not connote innateness or rigidity, as does *reflex*; and it is not limited to spatial orientation, as is *tropism*.

axonomy (tak's-on'ō-mi): *n* the classification of data according to their natural relationships, or the principles governing such classification—*adj* **taxonomic** (tak'sō-nom'ik)—*pers n* **taxonomist**.

Laylorism or **Laylor system**: the first important system of scientific management; or the movement for scientific management.

Taylor-Russell tables: (*stat.*) tables permitting a determination of the net gain in selection accuracy attributable to use of a test

distribution = *t* (3).

TE: 1. = trial-and-error *learning. 2. = time error.

each-er-made test = test/teacher-made. **eaching**: *n* the art of assisting another to learn It includes the providing of information (*instruction*) and of appropriate situations, conditions, or activities designed to facilitate learning

echnic = **technique**.

echnic: *adj*. 1. pertaining to a branch of science; characterizing details that concern, or are understandable only by, persons learned in the field 2. characterizing the special vocabulary of a learned discipline—*Ant* lay, of statements not couched in the special language. 3. pertaining to technology.—*Syn*. **technological** (*prefd*). 4. pertaining to **technique**. 5. pertaining to practical details rather than to theory.

echnic term: any word or phrase used only, or in a specific way, in a specialized branch of knowledge (including manual skills, etc.).

echnique (tek-nēk'): *n* 1. the formal aspect of a specialized kind of behavior, esp. one involving expertness; or, the degree of expertness → Most techniques are non-verbal; but skill in using the voice, or in pronunciation and other formal aspects of speech, are also included. 2. (*exper*) the overt activities used to manipulate the independent or experimental variable and to measure both that and the dependent variables. → It includes the activities of managing the instruments used in experimentation or measurement.—*Syn*. **procedure**, a broader term. **TECHNIC** is sometimes a synonym, but its plural (**TECHNICS**) usually designates the study or principles of an art or of a special skill—*adj* **technical**.

technology: *n* 1. a systematic body of facts

and principles related to a comprehensive practical and useful end. → The term is not limited to industry or engineering, the principles of effective teaching (*pedagogy*), e.g., comprise a technology. The term is somewhat more general than applied science.—See **psychotechnology**. 2. the actual processes of manufacture in a given industry or plant

technopsychology = **psychotechnology**.

tele (tē'l)·*n*. (*J L Moreno*) 1. a feeling process projected into space and time, hence distant; the attraction (**POSITIVE TELE**) or repulsion (**NEGATIVE TELE**) of two people for each other on the basis of actual characteristics of both 2. the smallest unit of attitude or feeling measured by **sociometric tests**.

tel(e)-: combining form meaning *far, distant*

televinocular: *n* a variety of stereoscope used in testing visual efficiency.

teleceptor: *n* a distance receptor.—*Var* **teleceptor**.

telegnosis (tel'eg-nō'səs) *n*. (*parapsych.*) knowledge of distant events unobtainable by known normal means· a more general term than **clairvoyance**.—For related terms, see **cryptesthesia**.—*adj*. **telegnostic** (-nos'tik).

telekinesis (tel'e-ki-nē'səs)·*n*. (*parapsych*) movement of objects without the intervention of any known physical means.—*Cp*. **cryptesthesia**.—*adj* **telekinetic**.

telencephalon (tel'en-sef'ō-lon) = **end-brain**.

teleceptor = **teleceptor**.

teleological: *adj*. 1. pertaining to ends, purposes, or goals —*Syn* **telic**, **hormic**. 2. pertaining to the doctrine of teleology. → In some quarters, the adjective seems to mean "admitting the reality of ends, hence tainted with the heresy of teleology," thus combining (1) and (2) and condemning the first because of the second. But one does not escape heresy hunters by speaking of **telic** or **hormic**.

teleology: *n*. 1. the study of acts considered as being related to purposes or as being **purposive**; the study of behavior from the standpoint of its reference to a future situation 2. the point of view that behavior is defined and set off from other phenomena by the fact that it is purposive—*Cp* **hormic theory**.—See **psychology/divisions and schools of**, V. 3. (*philos.*) the doctrine that ends sought for have causal influence on present events, that the future no less than the past affects the present. 4. (*theol.*) the doctrine that a universal Purpose pervades all reality and that all events tend to its ultimate fulfillment

teleonomic: *adj* (*F H Allport*) pertaining to those patterns of behavior which are a

function of an apparent or inferred purpose → E.g., a child's disobedience may be classified teleonomically as attention-getting. Moreover, even apparently contradictory behaviors may be teleonomically the same both obedience and disobedience can be attention-getting.

teleoreceptor = distance receptor.

telepathy: *n* the knowledge by one person, not gained by any known perceptual process, of the mental processes of another person—*Distg fr. telegnosis and clairvoyance*, which refer to knowledge of objective events—See also **cryptesthesia**.—*adj. telepathic*.

telephone theory: see hearing theories.

teleplasm: *n* (*parapsych*) a substance of unknown character supposed to be exuded from the person of a medium (3) and to be one of the means to telekinesis.—*Syn* ECTOPLASM

teleis (tel'ə'sis): *n* the assumption of certain values as ends, to be attained by deliberate consciously planned conduct toward those ends

telestereoscope (tel'ə'ster'ī'ō'skōp). *n.* an instrument that causes the object or picture viewed to be seen in exaggerated relief or solidity. The most usual form brings images to the eyes from mirrors placed farther apart than the distance between the two eyes.—*Var. teleostereoscope*.

telesthesia: *n* (*parapsych*) supposed perception of objects or events that are beyond the range of normal sense perception → It includes **clairvoyance** (properly limited to visual telesthesia), but also supranormal sense perception in other sense fields—See **cryptesthesia**.

teletactor: *n* an instrument for amplifying sound waves and transmitting them to the skin. It is used in teaching speech to the deaf.

telic (tel'ik): *adj* characterizing that which has an end or purpose; purposive

telic continuum: (*F. H. Allport*) the curve representing the frequency with which a purpose, or an institutional or customary prescription, is carried out in overt behavior. The curve measures the strength of the prescription or purpose relative to the constraints of circumstances. It is said to be usually a J curve.

telodendron (tel'ə-den'drī-ən) *n*, *pl.* **telodendria**: (*neurol*) the terminal filament of an axon.—*Var. telodendron* (-drən)—*Syn* end brush.

temper: *n* 1. a display of anger, esp., an unwarranted display. 2. (*W. McDougall*) a personality characteristic expressive of the general way in which impulses are manifested: strength or urgency, persistence, affectability by pleasure or displeasure. → **Temper** is conceived as being inde-

pendent of the strength of particular impulses; it is a general trait.—*Cp. temperament*.

temperament: *n* 1. the susceptibility of the person to emotive situations; the tendency to experience changes in mood → **Temperament** is generally believed to be the correlate of metabolic and chemical changes in bodily tissues, esp. of the endocrines, but the relation of metabolic factors to experience factors has been little explored empirically.—*adj. temperamental*, given to extreme or unpredictable shifts of mood. 2. the system of tuning an instrument in a tempered *scale.

temperature/color: see color temperature.

temperature sense: the senses of warmth and coolth.

temperature spots: regions of specific sensitivity to warm and cold → It is now known that they do not always directly overlie the receptors for temperature.

temper tantrum = tantrum.

template (tem'plēt): *n* a thin plate or board with cutout spaces, or a light frame, used as a guide for cutting, stamping, or drawing

tempo: *n* 1. time 2. rate of movement or performance 3. a characteristic rate of activity in general → A general trait or PERSONAL TEMPO is found in some factor studies

temporal: *adj* 1. pertaining to time, or to time relations. 2. (*anat.*) pertaining to the temples or to the adjacent side of the head (TEMPORAL REGION). In neuroanatomy, **temporal** refers to the portions of the cerebral hemispheres that underlie the temples.

temporality: *n.* the time aspect of an experience; duration

temporal lobe: that part of the cerebral hemisphere lying below the lateral *fissure and in front of the occipital lobe.

temporal summation: see summation (2) and (3).

temptation: *n.* an immediately attractive goal that conflicts with a goal that is socially approved or in accord with one's own ideals.—*v. tempt*.

tendency: see disposition.

tendency/central: see central tendency/index of.

tendency/determining: see determining tendency.

tendency/final: (*psychoan*) the truly central or ultimate goal imposed on a person by his neurosis → Intermediate goals may be means or instruments, or (more often) symbolic substitutes. For many psychoanalysts, the final tendency in all neuroses is defined by the Oedipal situation.

tendency-in-situation: (*W. Coult*) a pro-

posed unit for the analysis of behavior or of any energy process it emphasizes dynamic contingency as related to a whole field—*Abbr* tinsit.

tendentious: *adj* conforming to a tendency, guided by a tendency rather than by the objective facts ➤Tendentious perception or apperception is perceiving what one expects to perceive.

tender feeling: (*W. McDougall*) the specific emotion that correlates with the tendency to protect and cherish the young and helpless. ➤It is only one component in love or affection, which are often used as its synonyms

tender-minded: see tough-minded.

tendon: *n* an inelastic fibrous cord that attaches a muscle to a bone—*adj* tendinous.

tendon reflex: a muscular contraction elicited by tapping the tendon e.g., the knee jerk.

tendon sensation: the sense data associated with stimulation of receptors in the tendon ➤The usual stimulation is pressure due to movement; hence these data are kinesthetic.—*Var* tendinous sensation.

tendon sense: see kinesthesia.

tenet: *n* a principle, doctrine, or belief, esp. one held by an organization or by a scientific or philosophical school

tension: *n* 1. (*physiol.*) the strain by which a cord, membrane, or tissue is kept stretched; esp., the total condition of muscular strain at any one time. 2. the sensations that accompany local or general muscular strain 3. a condition of the organism marked by unrest or uneasiness, by partly restrained restless activity, by pressure to act and readiness to act (but with no necessary implication of directed action) 4. an emotional state resulting when needs are unsatisfied or goal-directed behavior is blocked ➤It is not clear how far (3) and (4) are to be regarded as the same phenomenon—*Syn* EMOTIONAL TENSION, PSYCHIC TENSION, (*pop*) NERVOUS TENSION 5. a hypothetical construct that ascribes the condition of (3) or (4) to an actual physical tension (1, above) in certain tissues or, somewhat more broadly, to a state of disequilibrium in tissue activity in general ➤*Syn.* drive or drive state. As so often happens when empirical fact and hypothetical construct share the same name, the undeniable existence of one lends fictitious certitude to the other ¶In most contexts, tension probably refers metaphorically to the phenomena of (3) and (4). 6. SOCIAL TENSION, an interpersonal or intergroup relationship in which antagonistic or hostile emotions are easily aroused, and friendly cooperative relations are difficult—*adj.* tense, tensional.—*v.* tense.

tension movement: see movement/tension.

tension reduction: the lessening of tension, in any of its meanings, whether general or specific to certain tissues or action systems—*Cp* drive reduction, need reduction, both partial synonyms

tension-relaxation: (*W. Wundt*) one of the three dimensions hypothesized for feeling

tension system: 1. the behavioral mechanisms that control the alterations of a particular organic or tissue tension. ➤In current motivational theory the alteration referred to is nearly always a reduction, but such limitation of meaning is arbitrary 2. (*K Lewin*) a part region of a person wherein the degree of tension can change somewhat independently of tension changes in other regions or systems.

tensive: *adj* 1. tending to create tension. 2. pertaining to a tendency in a given direction—*Cp* extratensive.

tensor tympani: a muscle attached to the malleus bone and the eardrum Its function is to tighten the membrane of the eardrum

teratology: *n* the study of organic malformations and monstrosities—*adj* teratological.

term: *n* 1. a symbol—generally a word or phrase—standing for a definite concept or idea 2. (*math*) a component or member of a compound quantity *a* in (*a* + *b*). 3. (*logic*) the subject or predicate of a proposition; or, a substantive word or phrase designating either of the items (the fundaments) between which a relation subsists —See terminology.

Terman-Merrill Revision: see Stanford-Binet.

Terman-Miles Attitude-Interest Blank: an inventory designed to show the differences between the interests of men and women ➤The inventory is standardized in terms of the American culture and does not imply that the interests are innately determined.

terminal bulb = synaptic knob.

terminal lag: see inertia.

terminal sensitivity: the greatest intensity of sensation of which a given organ is capable—*Contr. w.* liminal sensitivity, the least intensity.

terminal stimulus: the maximal stimulus (along any given dimension) to which an organism can respond; the maximum absolute *threshold. E.g., in pitch, the maximum stimulus frequency is about 20,000 cps—*Cp* terminal sensitivity, limited to the intensity dimension.

terminology: *n* the system of terms, esp. of technical terms, used in a given learned discipline, art, craft, or technology; or the

study of the effectiveness of such a system
terminology/traditional: see **traditional terminology**.

terror: *n* extreme fear, normal or pathological.

tertile: see **partile**.

test: *n* 1. (*logic*) any criterion or operation used to determine the truth, correctness, precision, or accuracy of a proposition or hypothesis 2. any measurement that yields quantitative data for judgment: e.g., an examination in a scholastic subject, an X ray of the chest, a test of statistical ***significance**. 3. = **PSYCHOLOGICAL** or **MENTAL TEST**, a set of standardized or controlled occasions for response presented to an individual with design to elicit a representative sample of his behavior when meeting a given kind of environmental demand The occasion for response most often takes the form of a question or similar verbal stimulus ➤ Many authorities still restrict test to the **test of maximum performance**, in which each unit is a task (which see) challenging the individual to his best execution But it is now common usage to include as a test any set of situations or occasions that elicit a characteristic way of acting, whether or not a task, and whether or not characteristic of the individual's best performance. Thus, even a self-inventory or an attitude survey is called a test. As *distg fr experiment*, the test seeks to measure differences between individuals, whereas in experiment differences are eliminated or held constant But tests often form an essential part of experimentation in its wider sense.

Test alone is often used for **test battery**, **test *form**, **test instrument**, **test item**, **test scale**, **testing**. Definitions dealing with different kinds of test forms and with tests in general are found under subsequent entries. e.g., **test/selective answer**. See also **scale**. Tests for different purposes or in a special field are listed under the qualifying term: e.g., **achievement test**. The proper or proprietary names of tests are listed only if they are commonly used in such a way that the reference is obscure for one unfamiliar with the test thus, the **Terman-Merrill test** is listed, but the **Terman Group Test of Mental Ability** is not. Commonly used initials (**CAT**, **S-B**) are included

testable: *adj* of propositions that can be put to the test—i.e., that permit prediction that a certain event will occur under stated conditions

test/accuracy: a test that emphasizes accuracy as the criterion of excellence, the testee being allowed as much time as he needs to do as well as he can

test age: the score obtained on an age (equivalent) scale.

test/alternate-response: a test in which each question offers a choice between two items The commonest form is a True-False or Yes-No choice—See **selective answer *test**.

test/altitude: a test to measure the maximum difficulty of test items with which a testee can cope—*Contr w. test/rate*.

test/analogies: see **analogies test**.

test/aptitude: see **aptitude test**.

test battery: 1. a group of tests combined to yield a single total score that is of maximal efficiency in measuring for a specified purpose or ability or trait 2. a group of related tests to be administered at one time

test/best answer = **test/selective answer**.

test/best reason: a selective answer ***test** in which the task is to select the best reason for an action or belief.

test blank: the paper upon which test items are printed, with or without spaces or symbols for answers

test/cause-and-effect: one in which the task is to state (or to choose from the presented options) the presumed cause of a specified effect, or vice versa ➤ In form, this closely resembles the **best reason *test**.

test/central thought: a test in which the task is to analyze a paragraph for its theme or central idea, either restating it or checking one of several options as in a **selective answer *test**.

test chart: a chart for the measurement of visual acuity: e.g., the **Snellen chart**.

test/class-free: see **test/culture-free**.

test/completion: a test having blanks in a printed text for which the testee must supply the missing letter, word, or phrase; or an analogous test with nonverbal material—*Cp sentence completion test, incomplete pictures test*.—*Syn (obsoles.) COMBINATION TEST*

test/culture-free: a test of general ability from which have been eliminated, as far as possible, all items depending upon experiences that are more commonly found in one culture than another ➤ Such tests must eliminate language, and the information or skills selectively employed in one culture more than in others The term is sometimes extended to **CLASS-FREE TESTS**, which are designed to be equally fair to persons from different socioeconomic classes (or subcultures) within the same culture.—*Syn CROSS-CULTURE TEST, pref'd.* as not implying complete freedom from cultural factors.

test/cycle omnibus: see **test/omnibus**.

testee: *n* the person taking a test

testes: *pl* of **testis**.

test form: see **form/test**.

test/free recall = **association test**.—

Dist fr test/recall, in which the response is restricted.

test/free response: a test in which no restriction is placed on the kind of response the testee is to make, so long as it is to the task or situation presented—*Cp* test/recall.—*Contr w.* selective answer *test; and *w.* free recall test (= free association test), in which one merely calls words to mind freely.

test/group: a test that can be given simultaneously to more than one person, generally to upwards of 20.—*Contr. w.* test/individual.

test/individual: a test designed for administration to only one person at a time

test/informal: a series of tasks or questions designed to show the level of a person's ability. There are no norms, but the tester evaluates the testee's performance by some sort of intuitive standard.

testing: *n.* the administration of a test or tests.

testing the limits: 1. an attempt to discover what limits have been placed by authority (or by society) upon one's behavior and how far one can go without suffering undue punishment 2. (*Ror*) a phase of testing in which the examiner exerts pressure in a systematic and controlled way in order to provoke reactions in directions avoided or not clarified by the subject in his spontaneous reactions

test/instructional: see instructional test.

test/inventory: a test that systematically (usually somewhat superficially) covers the major areas of a pupil's achievement. It yields a profile of his strengths and weaknesses.—*Contr w.* diagnostic test, which seeks to locate the underlying causes of a weakness.

testis *n., pl.* testes: one of the two ball-shaped structures containing the sex glands of the vertebrate male.—*Syn.* TESTICLE.

test item: in a test (3), an occasion or stimulus situation designed to elicit a response measurable as a single unit; a unit task worked at by itself and having a separate score for its performance. ➤ Each test item meets the requirements of test (2) and is often treated as being a test by itself; more often many items are collected into a set which is called a test (3).

test/mastery: a test designed to discover whether a pupil has attained a required level of proficiency in an academic subject, or in a vocational or avocational skill

test/matching: one in which the task is to select from one group of items the appropriate or matched items from a second list. The matching may be made according to a prescribed criterion or left to the subject.

test/mental: 1. = intelligence test (much

pred) 2. any test of psychological function—See test (3) and scale/psychological.

test/multiple-choice: see test/selective answer.

test/multiple-response: one in which the testee is to select more than one of the optional answers as correct—*Dist fr.* multiple-choice (or selective answer) *test, in which the one best answer is chosen (The distinction is often missed)

test/nonlanguage = test/nonverbal.

test/nonverbal: 1. a test that does not use words in the formulation of the task, nor require them in the solution, a test that does not ostensibly require use of verbal symbols—*Syn* performance *test. 2. a test in which most of the variance between persons is not caused by differences in ability to manipulate verbal symbols ➤ The issue is not the use or nonuse of words in the test. Some performance tests are greatly aided by verbal ability, some tests using words are not. A test should be called nonverbal in this sense only when factor analysis has shown that it is not heavily loaded with a verbal factor (but in some current usages the factor analysis is apparently purely intuitive)

test/objective: 1. a means of measuring individual differences in behavior that eliminates, as far as possible, the influence of the examiner's bias or opinion 2. a test that can be routinely scored by the application of simple rules requiring a minimum of judgment. ➤ The answers are usually recorded in some simple form (e.g., checking a prescribed space, writing *yes* or *no*) which is then compared with the standard answer. Many objective tests can be machine-scored. Note that **objective** in this sense means *objectively scored*. Devices to make a test objective in other respects are implied in the term **standardized** *test.—*Cp.* selective answer *test.—*Contr. w.* test/subjective.

test of maximum performance: a test in which the testee is challenged to make the best response he can to its several items. ➤ This is sometimes referred to as "test in the strict sense," and most measures of performance fall within this definition. But other means of evaluation are now sometimes called test—e.g., a measure of a person's normal or usual handwriting (rather than of his best), a **rating**, a **behavior check list**.—See test.

test/omnibus: a test in which the various kinds of tasks are distributed throughout the test instead of being grouped (as is more usual) by kind, and from which only a single score is derived. In a **CYCLE OMNIBUS TEST**, the kinds of items are arranged in a recurrent pattern: *a, b, c, d; a', b', c', d'*;

etc. In a SPIRAL OMNIBUS TEST, the several cycles are of increasing difficulty

test/option = **test/selective answer**.

test/oral: any test in which the response is oral, usually to task questions also pronounced orally—*Distg. fr.* AURAL TEST, a test of ability to hear; and *fr.* ORAL SPEECH TEST, a test of the excellence with which one speaks

testosterone (tes'tos'tə-rōn): *n.* an *androgenic *hormone, sometimes produced synthetically

test/paper-and-pencil: a test in which the tasks set are printed, written, or drawn, and the reply is made by pen or pencil on paper. ➤It contrasts with **oral *test**, and in general with **performance *test**. (But some of the latter are nonlanguage tests on paper.)

test/performance: a test in which the role of language is minimized, the task requiring overt motor responses other than verbal. ➤Strictly speaking, every test is a test of performance—i.e., it requires the testee to produce a certain overt result. **Performance test**, however, has been specialized for those tests in which the score is based on a nonverbal response

Usage is not very precise. Three degrees of "nonverbalness" may be distinguished: (a) everything completely nonverbal (rare or nonexistent for man), (b) instructions and task requirement nonverbal, but use of words in arriving at the solution not ruled out (e.g., the subject in a form-board test tells himself he needs a "smaller block to fill this hole"), (c) only the final task requirement nonverbal, instructions being given orally and (as in b) intermediate use of words not being ruled out. Tests of arithmetical calculation are not correctly called performance tests, nor are picture-pointing tests ("Show me the horse").—See **test/nonverbal**.

test/power: a test in which ability is measured by the difficulty of the tasks that the testee can perform when time is not limited. ➤In physics, power is rate of work; in a power test the rate is disregarded—*Ant.* speed *test, work-limit *test, time-limit procedure.

test/power of: see **power function**.

test/preference: see **Kuder Preference Record**.

test/profile: see **profile chart**.

test/psychological: see **test (3)** and **scale/psychological**.

test/rate: a test performed within a stringent time limit and containing many items of similar difficulty, no testee being expected to finish all items. The score depends on the number of correct answers—*Syn.* SPEED TEST.—*Contr.* *w.* test/accuracy, /altitude, /timed, /power.

test/rearrangement: one in which each item presents several disarranged parts, the task being to rearrange them into a correct or meaningful sequence or whole: e.g., words to be arranged in a sentence, a jigsaw puzzle.

test/recall: a test in which the task is to say or write specific items previously studied—*Syn.* SIMPLE RECALL TEST.—*Contr.* *w.* test/selective answer.—*Distg. fr.* test/free recall, and *fr.* test/free response.

test/recognition = **test/selective answer**.

test representativeness: see **representativeness/test**.

test-retest coefficient: the coefficient of correlation between two administrations of the same test, whether the same form or comparable *forms are used—See **reliability coefficient**.

test scale: a number of tasks considered to be measures of a given variable, sufficient in number to be of some degree of reliability, and each having a scale value. A single score is obtained, either by adding the scale values of all correct items or by taking the scale value of the most difficult correct item or of the least difficult incorrect item.

test/scaled: 1. a test submitted to empirical analysis to insure that items are assigned numbers or values according to a working rule 2. a test in which items are arranged in order of increasing difficulty.

test scaling: assigning the test elements or items to a position on a dimension or scale, usually by trying them out on a sample of testees.

test score: the quantitative (usually numerical) value assigned to the performance of a test item or a test

test/selective answer: a form of test in which a question or problem is presented together with a plurality of answers for the testee's choice of the best answer ➤The question may be directly posed and a yes-no choice offered. Or a statement may be presented for characterization as true or false (TRUE-FALSE TEST). Or an incomplete statement may require completion by one of the suggested answers. A test that gives more than two suggested answers is often called a MULTIPLE-CHOICE TEST.—*Syn.* OPTION TEST (*recom.* but less common), BEST ANSWER TEST.—*Contr.* *w.* test/free response and test/multiple response.

test/self-administering: one in which such clear directions are given in the test itself that the tester needs only to keep order and to stop the entire test at the right time

test/self-marking: a test so designed that the response of the testee is automatically

recorded as right or wrong ➤The response may be made by pressing a recording key, the written response may be transmitted by carbon paper to "right" or "wrong" spaces; or chemo-color reactors may reveal the correctness of response The correctness may or may not be made known immediately to the testee

test/short-answer: see **examination/short-answer**.

test/socioeconomic-free = **test/class-free** (see **test/culture-free**)

test/speed: a form of test in which achievement is measured by the number of tasks performed in a given time. ➤It is assumed that the differences in difficulty of the several items are random for each testee—*Contr. w* **test/power**.—*Syn* **test/timed**.

test/spiral: a test having items of several different kinds which regularly recur in the same order but with different and more difficult content ➤Thus, a test may have an arithmetic item, a spelling item, a reading item, a geography item; the cycle then repeats with different content at a higher level of difficulty.—*Syn* **SPIRAL OMINIBUS TEST**

test/standard: see **test/standardized**.

test/standardized: a test composed of empirically selected materials. It must have definite directions for use, adequately determined norms, and data on reliability and validity. ➤Note that it is norms, not standards, that are required for a standardized test—*Syn* **STANDARD TEST** (not *prejd*)

test/subjective: a test that does not have objective and communicable standards for scoring ➤*Ant* **objective *test**. Note the limited meaning of subjective (or objective) when applied to tests: it refers to the actual scoring of a particular answer, not to the prior decision on which answers are to be considered correct if and when given, nor to the way the test was drawn up In many teacher-made tests of the short-answer variety, the teacher's relatively unaided judgment may decide which of alternative answers are to be scored correct or incorrect; but if there are explicit rules for applying that judgment in the scoring, the test is classified as objective ¶Classification of essay tests or examinations as necessarily subjective is incorrect Although it is true that many graders of such examinations have no explicit criteria and that the grading must therefore be called largely subjective, it is possible with care to make the grading of essays fairly objective. And even at worst, utter whimsicalness and lack of communicable standards (purely subjective grading) are surely rare.

test/teacher-made: a test prepared by a teacher for her own classes. ➤While such

tests lack the advantages of standardization, they may better reflect the actual teaching purposes

test/timed: a test in which speed of performance is a major criterion of excellence In one form of the timed test, record is made of the time required for each item or unit of performance In another form (the **TIME-LIMIT PROCEDURE**), the testee is allowed a limited time, either on each unit of performance or on the whole test; the score is then the number successfully dealt with.

—*Syn* **test/speed**.—*Cp* **test/work-limit**.
test/trade: a test designed to measure a person's actual present proficiency in a skill, trade, or vocation It usually presents for performance a sample of the tasks actually performed in the trade—*Cp* **aptitude test**.
test/true-false: a form of examination in which the task is to say whether the presented statements are true or false A variant form puts the question as a direct interrogation to be answered Yes or No

test value: a tentative value, obtained from only a few observations, used to set the quantitative limits within which to vary an experimental variable

test vector: see **vector/test**.

test-wise: *adj* experienced in taking tests; knowing how to increase one's scores by evasion of some of the standard requirements

test/work-limit: a form of test in which each subject performs the same tasks, differences between them being based on the time required.—*Cp* **test/timed**.—*Syn* **WORK-LIMIT PROCEDURE**

tetanus: *n* (*med*) 1. a state of continued muscular contraction. 2. an infectious disease, usually fatal, characterized by **tetanus** (1).—*Syn* **lockjaw**—*Distg fr* **tetany**.—*adj* **tetanic**.—*v* **tetanize**, to make tense (often metaphorically)

tetany: *n* (*med*) an abnormal condition or disease characterized by intermittent **tetanus** (1), chiefly in the extremities—*Distg fr* **tetanus** (2).

tetartanopia: *n*. a form of color blindness in which blue or yellow stimuli are confused. ➤The existence of this form is disputed

tetra-: combining form meaning *four*, having *four parts*

tetrachoric correlation: see **correlation/tetrachoric**.

tetrachromatism = four-color theory (see **color theories**).

tetrad difference criterion: (*C. Spearman*) an early method for determining whether there is a single mathematical factor common to all the intercorrelations of a set of tests The criterion is that all the tetrad differences shall be zero (within the limits of chance variation) ➤If there are four

in conditioning experiments there is an operation called **reinforcement**, whereby a response is strengthened again—i.e., literally reinforced (The defining operation generally is: “E gives the animal food”) This fact is interpreted by some theorists in terms of a certain kind of inferred process. The inferred process, being also *called* reinforcement, is likely to seem as much a matter of fact as the objective strengthening of the response. ¶Such theory-begging is more than mere bad manners, it is lexical sin. It denies to opponents of the theory the obvious term by which to refer to the objective fact. Moreover, the fallacy of theory-begging is frequently combined with that of nominalism. An actually observed reinforcing operation is said by the unwary to be “explained in terms of reinforcement,” forgetting that reinforcement is merely a restatement of the operation. ¶Fact and interpretation are always to some extent commingled, but that does not absolve us from the effort to keep them as distinct as possible. The avoidance of a theory-begging terminology is one means to that end.

theory of knowledge = **epistemology**.

therapeutic: *adj* curative.

therapeutics: *n* the branch of science dealing with the treatment of disease or organismic disorder.

therapist: *n* one skilled in the employment of treatment techniques.

therapy: *n* treatment intended to cure or alleviate a disordered condition, so that normal functioning is brought about.

therapy/active: 1. treatment in which the therapist assumes much responsibility and often intervenes with directive questions, advice, and even management of the patient's conduct.—*Syn* **ACTIVE PSYCHOTHERAPY** — *Contr* *w* **client-centered *therapy**. 2. (*psychoan.*) a form of analysis in which the analyst imposes prohibitions, makes positive suggestions, or creates artificial situations in order to elude or break down resistances that are unduly retarding analysis.

therapy/activity group: carefully guided participation in appropriate social activities, as itself a means to improving adjustment, and as facilitating other forms of therapy.

therapy/adjuvant: subsidiary or supplemental devices used in treatment.

therapy/assignment: see **assignment therapy**.

therapy/attitude: the effort to improve attitudes as a means of therapy; esp., the effort to help parents change the attitudes that are related causally to their child's maladjustment.

therapy/client-centered: a therapy based on the doctrine that psychotherapy consists in helping the client to mobilize his own

latent psychic resources in the solution of his own problems. ➤ This is accomplished by an attitude of **acceptance** (which see) and the **nondirective procedure** (which see). The therapist seeks to understand the client on his own terms. He encourages, but does not guide, the client's exploration of his troublesome attitudes and feelings. It is usually implied that the problem is solved when appropriate emotional response is substituted for persistent inappropriate emotional response, but the decision about what is appropriate (or good) is left to the client. During therapy, the client comes to understand his problem (though not necessarily its origin, as in psychoanalysis) and to plan for its solution.—*Syn* **NONDIRECTIVE THERAPY**.

therapy/convulsive: see **convulsive therapy**.

therapy/dilution: the effort to lessen a person's sense of guilt by convincing him that his misconduct or shortcoming is common or universal.

therapy/expressive: a form of treatment that encourages the client to express all his ideas and feelings. ➤ There are several theoretical explanations of why such expression is deemed helpful.

therapy/milieu: see **milieu therapy**.

therapy/play: see **play therapy**.

therapy/puppet: play therapy that uses puppets.

therapy/relationship: a point of view about all psychotherapy (rather than a specific kind) that emphasizes the potential curative effect of the client's own growth in understanding himself and in ability to plan for the future—a growth resulting from his activities, thoughts, and feelings in the therapy relationship. **Client-centered *therapy** is a further development of this thesis.

therapy/relaxation: the alleviation of disorder by teaching the individual to relax his muscles. ➤ It is supposed that emotional tensions are also thereby relaxed, but the therapy itself works directly with muscle tension.

therapy/release: see **release therapy**.

therapy/situation(al) = **milieu therapy**.

therapy/speech: corrective work with persons having any form of disordered speech. ➤ While direct help with the speech itself is always part of speech therapy, an attack upon the basic causes is also included. Hence, speech therapy overlaps considerably with **psychotherapy**.

therblig: *n* (*F. B. Gilbreth*) an identifiable unit part of a repeated work act, used in efficiency studies.

theriomorphism (thir'ī-ō-môr'fiz-əm) *n* the attributing to human beings of the qualities of subhumans; the refusal to de-

scribe human beings in any terms specifically human; the dehumanizing of the behavior sciences and the description of all behavior in terms of the behavior of animals → The disorder is widespread and highly contagious.—*Syn* zoomorphism.—*Contr.* w. anthropomorphism.

thermal: *adj* pertaining to heat.

thermalgia (therm'al·jē'zī·ə) *n* a state of the organism when a warmth stimulus causes pain.—*Cp.* causalgia.

thermalgia = causalgia.

thermal sense = temperature sense.

thermanesthesia: *n* insensitivity to warm and cool stimuli.—*Var* thermoanesthesia.

therm(o)-: combining form meaning *warmth, heat*

thermocouple: *n* an instrument used to measure temperature differences

thermoreceptor: *n* a receptor for warmth or coolth

thermotropism (ther'mō·trō'piz·əm) *n* a simple orienting response to a warm or cold stimulus.—*adj* thermotropic.

thesis: *n* 1. a proposition formally set forth for proof or disproof 2. a systematic treatise dealing with a specific problem 3. specif, in American universities, such a treatise written in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the master's degree → *Distg fr* DISSERTATION, a treatise in partial fulfillment for the doctorate Formerly thesis and dissertation were interchangeable.

θ , θ , an angle

they-group = out-group.

thigmo-: combining form meaning *touch*

thing: *n* 1. any material substance having definite spatial boundaries; an object occupying a specific, limited space 2. that to which a person reacts, any object of perception, thought, feeling or action—in short, anything at all. 3. an inanimate object as contrasted with an organism.

thing language: description of experience in terms of everyday objects, rather than analytically in terms of stimuli or stimulus patterns.

thinking: *n* 1. any process or activity not predominantly perceptual by which one apprehends an object or some aspect of an object or situation → Judging, abstracting, conceiving, reasoning, and (in a somewhat extended sense) imagining, remembering, and anticipating are forms of thinking Although thinking is thus negatively defined by reference to perceiving, the two processes are not antagonistic but supplemental Either may merely predominate in any given cognitive process 2. problem-solving that involves primarily ideas rather than perceiving and overt manipulation. 3. meditating or reflecting upon a problem in order to understand the relationships involved

4. subvocal or covert speech behavior. → This meaning, though fairly common, is a theory about thinking that masquerades as a definition—i.e., it is **theory-begging**.

For varieties or kinds of thinking, see qualifying term: e.g., for autistic thinking, see **autism**; for creative thinking, see **creativity**, **creative imagination**.

thinking/associative: see **associative thinking**.

thinking type: see **type/thinking**.

thinking/wishful: see **wishful thinking**.

thirst: *n* 1. a perception in which dryness of the mouth is the chief constituent 2. a desire for water 3. a hypothetical drive state based on relative dehydration or loss of water from the bodily tissues → The thirst of (1) and (2) is an observable fact; that of (3) is an inference from the fact of water deprivation and certain behaviors taken to be symptoms of a drive state

thobbing: *n* emotional thinking, thinking short-circuited by prejudice or bias.—*Cp* autism. → A useful neologism made up from the words *thinking, opinion, belief*

thoracolumbar (thō'rō·kō lum'bər): see **autonomic nervous system**.

thorax (thō'raks): *n* in man and the higher vertebrates, the part of the body between neck and abdomen, containing the heart, lungs, etc., the chest.—*adj* thoracic (thō·ras'ik)

Thorndike Handwriting Scale: samples of handwriting, arranged in classes differing from each other by steps of approximately equal general merit, with which a given bit of writing may be compared and thus graded.

thought: *n* 1. a single complex idea that results from thinking 2. a covert activity involving symbols; the operations of using symbols 3. the thinking process 4. (*obsoles*) cognitive experience in general 5. any distinct part of a thinking activity.

thought-hearing: *n* a delusion that one's thoughts are audible—to oneself, or to oneself and others

thought/imageless: see **imageless thought**.

thought impulses: (*psychoan.*) those elements of dreams that are not the result of instinctual desires but result from the tensions of everyday living: unsolved problems, strong impressions, etc.

thought/laws of: the basic axioms or assumptions that underlie rational thinking; the axioms without which thinking would be impossible. → The laws are not empirically demonstrated or based on fact; they are *assumed* and form the basis for any rational demonstration. See, e.g., the law of ***contradiction**. But the laws of thought must be deemed to be related to experience, since children do not always

accept them—*Distg. fr.* the LAWS OF LOGIC, which are practical rules for *valid* thinking
thought questions: questions, in an examination or test, that cannot be answered by memory alone but require independent thinking during the test

thought/supervalent: an obsessional train of thought It may have all the marks of rationality save one—it cannot be dissipated

threat: *n* 1. verbal, gestural, or other symbolic expression of intent to injure or inflict evil on a person; a menace 2. a sign of evil or injury to come, a portent; a sign, situation, or object inducing fear or anxiety. 3. an imagined event, believed likely to happen, that excites dread

threat/homeostatic: any event that would, if it became actual, disturb homeostasis.

three-color theory = trichromatic theory.

three-component theory: 1. = trireceptor theory. 2. = trichromatic theory.

three-track plan: see ability grouping.

threshold: *n.* the statistically determined point at which a stimulus is just barely adequate to elicit a specified organismic response (ABSOLUTE THRESHOLD), or at which it differs enough from another stimulus to elicit a different response (DIFFERENCE or DIFFERENTIAL THRESHOLD). ➤Experiment in psychology is generally considered to have originated with the effort to determine the intensity threshold for sensation, and the concept of threshold is fundamental to all measurement, even when it is not explicitly mentioned. Originally limited to the dimensions of sensation, it is now freely applied to any aspect of the stimulus broadly conceived. Thus, it is proper to speak of the threshold of social mobility, meaning the point on a complex dimension of social conditions above which social mobility occurs, below which it does not. It is desirable, however, in technical discourse to use the term only for a point determined by careful measurement and statistical treatment of data. ¶The concept of the threshold belongs essentially to that which elicits response—i.e., to the stimulus. Both objective and mentalistic psychologists use the concept and arrive at the same value for the threshold, thus suggesting that their differences may not be fundamental. The psychophysical methods were developed as means of determining thresholds—*Syn.* LIMEN (lī'mən), *L.* for *threshold*—*adj.* liminal (lī'mə-nəl, līm'ī-nəl), used as adjective for both limen and threshold

threshold/absolute: 1. see threshold for the general meaning 2. the minimum intensity at which a stimulus becomes effective, as measured under optimal experimental conditions (Often still abbreviated *RL* for

Reiz-Limen, Ger, stimulus limen)—*Syn.* STIMULUS THRESHOLD.

threshold/difference or /differential: 1. see threshold for general meaning 2. the minimum difference between a pair of stimuli that can be perceived as different under optimal experimental conditions—*Syn.* DIFFERENCE LIMEN or *DL*

threshold/sensation = threshold/absolute.

threshold/terminal: the maximum stimulus that will produce a given type of sensory experience or elicit a given kind of response—*Abbr.* *TR* (*R* for *Ger. Reiz* = stimulus)

threshold/two-point: see two-point threshold.

thrombosis (throm·bō'səs) *n.* the formation of a blood clot, or thrombus, within the heart or blood vessels—*adj.* thrombotic.

Thurstone scale: an attitude scale constructed by the method of equal-appearing intervals. ➤Each of a series of statements is assigned, on the basis of the pooled judgments of a hundred or more raters, a scale value of favorableness in respect to a given attitude object. The subject's score on the attitude questionnaire is the mean value of those items with which he indicates he is in agreement. This rationale of scale construction is applicable to any dimension of preference or judgment

thwart: *v.* to interrupt or prevent the goal-directed activities of a person or group—*Syn.* frustrate.

thymegastic reaction (thī'mə-gas'tik) (*A. Meyer*) pathological affective behavior
-thymia, -thymic: combining forms, respectively for nouns and adjectives, meaning *soul*, or *temper, mood, affect, feeling tone*. e.g., *cyclothymia*.

thymus: *n.* a gland of uncertain function in the neck and upper thorax. It usually atrophies in the adult human—*adj.* thymic.

thyroid (gland): an endocrine gland whose lobes lie on either side of the upper windpipe. Its secretions are important in growth and in the control of metabolic rate. **THYROXIN**, also prepared synthetically, forms part of the secretion. **THYROIDISM** is excessive functioning of this gland

tic: *n.* 1. a nervous twitching that cannot be voluntarily controlled; esp., a small stereotyped movement of face or voice (The latter may somewhat resemble a stammer.) —*Syn.* HABIT CONTRACTION. 2. any compulsive movement. (Poor usage)—*n.* **tiqueur** (tē·kēr') (*Fr.*), one suffering from a tic.

tic douloureux (tēk' du'lu-rə') (*Fr.*) facial neuralgia, characterized by excruciating short sharp pains.

tickle: *n.* a complex experience derived from lightly stroking the skin (especially in cer-

tain sensitive regions). Fused with the light pressure sensation is considerable feeling tone and impulses to laughter and to spasmodic withdrawal movements—which may be uncontrollable. Despite the tendency to involuntary withdrawal, tickle may be pleasant and the person often deliberately seeks it. The experience is much stronger when caused by others, especially if unexpected

timbre (tim'bər; taN-) *n* that subjective quality of a complex tone which depends primarily upon the overtone pattern of the physical sound; the quality that distinguishes, e.g., a clarinet from a violin tone of the same pitch and loudness—*Syn* TONE COLOR, TONAL QUALITY (*ambig*)

time-binding: *n* 1. reacting in the light of past or future, as well as of present, conditions in man, a process usually involving imagining or ideation but possible in some degree without it 2. the social transmission of experience through successive generations so that what happens in one generation is, to some extent, made available to later generations

timed test: see *test/timed*.

time error: a tendency to be biased in judgments of objects by their relative positions in time, e.g., when the first of two equal tones is usually judged louder. The error is arbitrarily called *positive* when the first of two stimuli is preferred or judged stronger, *negative* when the second is so judged

time-limit procedure: a procedure in which the test score is determined by the amount correctly performed within time limits that are so set as to preclude finishing all the tasks—*Syn* *timed* *test, *speed* *test.—*Ant* *work-limit* *test.

time perception: the apprehension of the length of time occupied by a psychological process, of rate of change, of placement in time, of order of occurrence

time perspective: see *perspective*.

time/psychological: time subjectively estimated, i.e., without the aid of clocks and without direct guidance by such external factors as the position of the sun >It includes both the direct awareness of *duration*, considered by some to be an elementary attribute of a sensory process; and judgment of time, based on the number (to some extent, the kind) of experiences that have intervened

time score: the time required to perform a given number of operations—*Cp.* *rate* *score.—*Contr* *w* *accuracy* score.

time sense: 1. = *time perception*. 2. loosely, the ability to judge lengths of time passed

time study: recording the time taken for each unit of an industrial operation—*Syn* TIME-AND-MOTION STUDY

timidity: *n.* the tendency to fear and shrink from situations that most persons do not find significantly fearful. Though disproportionate to the situation, the fear is usually not very strong.—*Distg.* *fr.* *shyness*, which is specific to social situations and responses

tinnitus (tī-nī'təs): *n* ringing in the ears and other head noises caused by physiological activities in the sensory mechanism but in the absence of any corresponding external stimulus. It frequently follows prolonged exposure to a loud sound

tinsit: *n* a neologism for *tendency-in-situation*.

tint: see *color tint*.

tiqueur: *n* (*Fr*) a person with a tic.

tissue: *n.* any structure in an organism made up of similar elements or cells that perform a common function. >Usually the tissue has a particular location and its elements are joined together. But blood is sometimes called a tissue, despite its wide dispersion

tissue need: see *need/tissue*.

titillate: *v* to tickle

toilet training: teaching the infant to observe the proprieties of his culture in regard to urination and defecation >The proprieties differ widely, and the effort to teach them is made at different ages and with different methods in different cultures. Severity in toilet training is supposed by some to have more devastating effects on the child's development than other kinds of severity

tolerance: *n.* 1. noninterference with beliefs, attitudes, or practices different from one's own or which one deprecates, or the attitude of such noninterference. >Tolerance is more active than indifference, or even open-mindedness, it implies explicit inhibition of preventive efforts or objections. 2. ability to endure a certain injurious condition without serious damage. e.g., drug *tolerance*, the ability to take a stated amount without pathological results. 3. (*stat*, *mech*) the amount of deviation from a standard that is permitted the *tolerance limit*

tolerance/ambiguity: see *ambiguity tolerance*.

tolerance/anxiety: see *anxiety tolerance*.

tolerance/frustration: see *frustration tolerance*.

-tomy: combining form denoting *cutting*, a *cutting operation*.

tonal attribute: a distinguishable characteristic of a tone that can be held constant while other attributes are changing >Tonal pitch, loudness, and volume are generally accepted as attributes; the status of tonal 'density, tonal brightness, and of tonality is less certain. The attributes do not correspond in one-to-one relation with

the physical characteristics of the sound waves

onal bell: (*C. E. Ruckmick*) a bell-shaped model to illustrate the interrelations of the attributes of tonal brightness, volume, and tonality.

onal brightness: see *density/tonal*.

onal (or tone) character = timbre. ➤ In German, however, the equivalent word *Toncharakter* means *tonality* (1).

onal chroma = tonality.

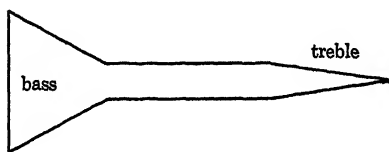
onal gap: a region in the pitch series in which, for a given person, auditory acuity is lost or greatly reduced, though tones on both sides of it can be heard—*Contr w* **tonal island**.—*Syn* TONAL LACUNA

onal intermittence = flicker/auditory.

onal island: (*aud.*) a region of normal acuity (for a given person) in the pitch series, bounded on both sides by a **tonal gap**.

tonality: *n.* 1. (*exper psych*) that attribute of **pitch** by which a tone sounds more closely related to its octave than, for instance, to the tone adjacent to it in the musical scale ➤ The quality of *C-ness* of a C, e.g., is thought to be distinguishable from its quality as high or low in ordinary pitch perception, and to be a factor in **absolute *pitch**, although terminology and experimental evidence are both somewhat confused and inadequate.—*Syn* TONAL CHROMA, OCTAVE QUALITY 2. (*music*) the family relationships, among the tones and chords of a scale, to the keynote or tonic

tonal pencil: a visual model displaying the relation of pitch to tonal *volume.



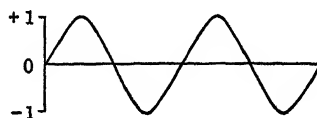
The horizontal dimension represents pitch, the vertical dimension volume. (Spatial representations including other tonal dimensions exist but are not pencil-like)

onal scale = TONAL RANGE, the entire extent of vibration frequencies perceptible to the average human ear—i.e., from about 20 to about 20,000 c.p.s.—*Distg. fr* musical scale (see *scale* 8).

onal volume: see *volume/tonal*.

tone: *n.* 1. a sound whose physical stimulus consists of a regular or periodic vibration or wave in an elastic medium ➤ Tone is contrasted with **noise**, which is sound whose physical stimulus is irregular or non-periodic **PURE** or **SIMPLE TONES** are heard when the stimulus is a simple sine

wave; **compound *tones** are heard when the wave form is complex but still periodic—i.e., when the same complex form recurs at regular intervals—*adj* **tonal**. 2. = whole



A



B

A. Pure tone wave

B. White noise

tone; a unit of measurement of musical intervals. ➤ In the music of the Western world, the equal-tempered whole tone is 1/6 of an octave 3. the characteristic **timbre** of an instrument 4. = **tonus**. 5. a quality of total level of emotionality, mood. depressed *tone*, unpleasant feeling *tone*

tone/beat = difference tone.

tone color = timbre.

tone/combination: see *combination tone*.

tone/compound: 1. (*psychol*) any tone made up of simple or partial tones ➤ The component tones, if loud enough, can be directly heard as distinct 2. (*phys.*) = **COMPOUND SOUND WAVE**, a complex periodic sound wave that can be analyzed by **Fourier's law** into a number of **sinusoid** waves. It is the physical stimulus for the compound tone of (1).

tone deafness: see *deafness/tone*.

tone/difference: see *difference tone*.

tone/fundamental: see *fundamental tone*.

tone/intermittence = interruption tone.

tone/interruption: see *interruption tones*.

tone/otogenic: *prefd syn.* for *tone/subjective* (which see)

tone/partial: see *partial tone*.

tone/pure: a sound whose physical stimulus is a simple vibration at a fixed rate (a **sinusoidal vibration**) in an elastic medium. It is not compounded with other tones and has no **partials**.—*Syn.* **SIMPLE TONE**.

tone/simple = tone/pure.

tone/subjective: a perceived tone whose primary stimulus is some activity within the auditory mechanism, not in sound waves outside the ear. Since there is an objectively real stimulus, *subjective* is misleading

OTOGENIC TONE (originating in the ear) is recommended as more descriptive.

tone tint = timbre.

tone variator: an instrument for producing pure tones of variable pitch ➤ It consists of a resonator whose volume is controlled by a piston, blowing across the mouth of the resonator with a constant, moderate strength produces a fairly pure tone The STERN VARIATOR is an early developed standard form

tone/whole: see whole tone.

tonic: *adj* 1. pertaining to **tonus**. 2. (*music*) characterizing the keynote or referring to it — *n* 3. (*music*) the first tone or keynote of a given scale, or a chord having this tone as its root 4. (*pop*) a medicine that increases appetite, promotes digestion, and/or gives tone to the whole body.

tonic immobility: a state of slight contraction of a large muscle group (or of the musculature generally) sufficient to keep the muscle taut but not sufficient to cause movement.

tonicity (tō-nis'ə-ti): *n* 1. = **tonality** (poor usage). 2. the normal state of **tonus** of any organ or member, esp., of a muscle (**MUSCLE** or **MUSCULAR TONUS**)

tonic reflex: 1. a constant or immediately renewed **tonus** maintained by a designated stimulus state. ➤ Eg, in many species, an animal placed on its back makes tonic extensor movements of its limbs (called **TONIC VESTIBULAR REFLEXES** because they are elicited by stimuli from the **vestibule**). 2. an abnormal continuation of **tonus** after a reflex action.

tonometer (tō-nom'ə-tər): *n* any instrument for measuring the pitch of tones or for producing tones of known pitch, esp., a simple laboratory instrument that permits the damping of a sounding string in such a way as to bring out in isolation the several upper partials. ➤ **APFURN'S TONOMETER** is a reed organ carefully tuned to very small tonal intervals

tonoscope: *n* an instrument that converts sound waves into light and, by means of the **stroboscopic effect**, measures changes in pitch

tonus (tō'nəs): *n* (*physiol*) a continuing slight stretching usually present in muscles when not in active movement. ➤ **Tonus** is the regular condition of smooth muscle; in striate muscle, efferent impulses of low frequency are required to maintain it. — *Syn.* **tonicity** (2), **MUSCULAR** or **MUSCLE TONUS**, **tone** (not *recom*) — *adj* **tonic**.

tonus/induced: see induced **tonus**.

tonus/plastic: a muscular **tonus** such that a limb remains fixed in the position given it by a manipulator. — *Cp.* **cataplexy** (2).

tool: *n.* any object, esp. a physical object, used by an animal to make direct changes

in the environment: eg, a stick used to poke food out of a box ➤ A box climbed on in order to obtain food is not a tool since the box itself does not change the environment It may be called an instrument or instrumentality Only rudimentary tool-using seems to be found below the apes and monkeys. — *Distq fr.* **MACHINE**, which usually refers to a power-driven device

tool subjects: school subjects which, in a given context at least, are thought of as valuable chiefly because of service to other subjects or to practical pursuits

topectomy (tō-pek'tə-mi): *n* a modified form of **lobotomy** wherein small incisions are made in the frontal lobe and thalamus, the surface of the brain being laid open to the surgeon — See **lobotomy**.

topical flight = flight of ideas.

topographical principle: (*neurol.*) the hypothesis that the peripheral origins, including the spatial relations, of afferent excitation are reflected or continued in the organization of the tracts ascending to the brain, in the thalamic relay, and in the cortex. ➤ In other words, differences in the receptor are represented by some sort of place relationships of the afferent impulses. This is a restatement of the old doctrine of brain localization. *Contr w.* **functional principle of neural organization**. Facts consistent with both principles are established

topography: *n* (*psychol*) 1. the mapping of regions or systems within which or between which psychic processes operate. ➤ For psychoanalysis there are three regions: **conscious**, **unconscious**, and **preconscious**. Another division (also topographical but based on a different classification) is: **id**, **ego**, and **superego**. A topographic area is defined by the kinds of processes included in it, although a given process may cross from one area to another. An area or region may have many subregions Some psychoanalysts conceive the **preconscious** as being only a subregion of the **conscious** [Although Freud gave currency to both the concept and the term **topography**, other schools before and since have used topographic models and constructs. — *Cp.* **field theory**, **topological psychology**. 2. the full quantitative specification of all the relevant physically measurable dimensions of a response. **PATTERN OF RESPONSE** is sometimes used as a synonym but has other meanings.

topological psychology: (*K Lewin*) the description and classification of psychological phenomena in terms of the formal relationships of the geometrical system called **topology** (which see). ➤ Eg, certain phenomena are classified as "barriers" Since barriers have explicitly defined char-

acteristics in topology, it is possible to make certain logical deductions' "If this phenomenon is a barrier, then such and such is true" The description in topological terms thus generates hypotheses for empirical testing; and topological psychology is to be conceived of as a very inclusive model—See **model**.

topology: *n* the systematic statement of the properties of spaces that do not change under one-to-one continuous transformation and are independent of magnitudes. ➤The familiar geometry of Euclid is the statement of the properties of spaces defined according to certain axioms and postulates about magnitude and direction But a space can be defined by many other sets of relations Topology, ignoring magnitude, considers the relations of invariance under continuous transformation. Suppose that a rubber sheet has drawn on it a figure with intersecting lines Stretching the rubber will effect a continuous transformation of the figure—certain parts, e.g., may become relatively bigger But many relations do not change, e.g., a certain part of the figure will remain next to another no matter how the sizes change The totality of such relationships is the geometry of topology Kurt Lewin proposed that the geometry of topology be the model for the description of psychological phenomena—*adj.* **topological**.

torpor: *n* temporary relative nonresponsiveness to ordinarily effective stimuli ➤*Distg fr* sleep, though by what criteria it is difficult to say.—*Syn* **TORPIDITY**, **LETHARGY**—*adj.* **torpid**.

torsional movement/ocular: a rotation of the eyeballs about the front-to-rear axis. ➤It is of very limited extent and occurs as part of normal coordinated movements of the eyes It is *not* an important component in what is popularly called "rolling the eyes"—*Syn* **TORSION**

total determination/coefficient of: (*stat*) the proportion of the total variance in the dependent variable which may be accounted for by the variations in the independent variables included in the multiple ***correlation**; the square of the multiple correlation coefficient

totem (tō'təm): *n* (*anthrop*) an organism, or a representation of an organism, that is venerated as its symbol, its protective deity, or its spirit kin by a particular social group, community, or defined community division.—*abstr n.* **totemism**.—*adj.* **totemic** (tō'tem'ik).

touch: *n* 1. contact of some object with a portion of the surface of another object, esp., of an animal body ➤Touch may be **ACTIVE** (the animal moves into contact. the animal *touches*), or **PASSIVE** (the object moves into contact the animal *is touched*).

—*Syn* **PALPATION** 2. (*pop.* and *hist*) = the **SENSE OF TOUCH** ➤Since there are several qualitatively distinct discriminations and since these are mediated by several kinds of receptors, it is now less customary to speak of a single sense of touch than of cutaneous (or dermal) senses. **FEELING SENSE** is ambiguous. 3. any of the several kinds of elementary sense data or sensations aroused by contact with an object. ➤It is generally agreed that pressure, warmth, coolth, and pain are qualitatively distinct Heat is usually considered a fusion of warmth with pain Whether tickle and itch are elementary sense data or fusions is uncertain—*v* **touch**.

touch/field of: the totality of stimulations (either potential or actual at any one time) caused by contact

touch spot: a small area on the skin especially sensitive to faint point stimuli ➤It is now believed that the touch spots are not *closely* related to underlying receptors.

tough-minded: *n* a metaphorical description by W. James of a fundamental type of person, contrasted with **TENDER-MINDED** ➤The tender-minded were said to be rationalistic, intellectualistic, idealistic, optimistic, religious, free-willist, monistic, dogmatical. The tough-minded were said to be empiricist, sensationalistic, materialistic, pessimistic, irreligious, fatalistic, pluralistic, skeptical Although research does not find coherent clusters of behavior or unitary personal traits corresponding with James's two types, his description has been very influential in literary psychology

toxemia: *n.* any pathological condition caused by poison in the blood—*adj.* **toxicemic**.

toxic: *adj.* pertaining to, or caused by, poison, poisonous.

toxic psychosis: see **psychosis/toxic**.

TR: *abbr* for *terminalischer Reiz* (= Ger. terminal stimulus), the terminal ***threshold**.

trace: *n* a structural alteration inferred to be left in the nervous system as the result of any activity therein—See **engram**.

trace conditional response: see **conditioned response/trace**.

trace/memory = **engram**.

trace/perseverative: (*C. Hull*) a neural impulse that continues with diminishing strength for a brief period after the cessation of firing of the neuron by receptor or other neuron ➤When the impulse continues after the cessation of the *stimulus*, Hull used the symbol *s* and spoke of a **PERSEVERATIVE STIMULUS TRACE**—*Cp* **lag** (of sensation).

tracking: *n* intermittent or continuous adjustment of an instrument or machine to maintain a normal or desired value (**COM-**

PENSATORY TRACKING), or to follow a moving reference marker (PURSUIT TRACKING).
 ➤ Keeping a speedometer at 50 mph is compensatory tracking; keeping a moving object in the field of a telescope is pursuit tracking

tracking/position: a tracking task in which movement of the operator's control is associated with a direct displacement or movement of the tracking indicator—*Contr. w* tracking/rate.

tracking/rate: a task in which the operator moves a control in such a way as to keep an indicator in line with a moving object, thus measuring the object's speed of motion

tract: *n* (*neurol.*) a bundle of nerve fibers having the same origin, terminus, or function

tradition: *n* 1. a body of practices or beliefs handed down orally and supported on the grounds that they repeat earlier, hal-lowed practices. 2. = the CUSTOMARY, that which has been done or believed and still is ➤ In this usage, there is no implication that the traditional is good In scientific contexts, the implication is slightly derogatory: *It is traditional, yes, but is it sound?* Restriction to the orally transmitted has dropped out in this usage

traditional terminology: 1. terms in popular speech referring to psychological phenomena 2. terms used in psychological writing before the revolt of behaviorism.

➤ Many (but not all) traditional terms clearly implied a radical (or metaphysical) distinction between psychological and physiological phenomena—i.e., they were dualistic and mentalistic. To avoid the inner contradictions of the traditional terminology, behaviorism sought to describe behavior in strictly objective and positivistic terms.

It soon became apparent, however, that it is not possible (for the very long present at least) to describe more than a small fraction of the data of psychology in such objective terms Now, rejection of a confused terminology does not justify a science in ignoring many of its data or its most significant problems Confused as they undoubtedly were, the traditional terms referred to real data, though often to data badly analyzed or categorized To abandon them is too often to leave ourselves with no language tools for grappling with real human problems

The traditional terms, moreover, remained current not only in popular speech but in other scientific disciplines—remained with all their confusions uncorrected Indeed, the great freedom with which some have been used in psychoanalysis has increased the confusion Nor have the traditional terms profited by their halfhearted and often am-

biguous acceptance in neobehaviorism. The arduous task of ensuring that they are not so used that they multiply confusion about facts cannot be dodged by those whose business it is to put the facts in order

Fortunately, modern emphasis upon constructs and intervening *variables permits the reintroduction of many once-excluded terms. But merely to return to traditional terms, even after a serious effort to purge them of inner contradictions, is not enough Behaviorism brought to a crisis a revolution not merely in terms but in concepts (Ironically enough, early behaviorism, by insisting that a concept is nothing but a term, would make it impossible to state its own enduring contribution which—one insists—was to provide psychology with a new basic concept of its task) The new conceptual wine was bound to burst many of the old terminological bottles

Psychologists, therefore, have been busily engaged for a generation in inventing new terms conformable to the new conception of psychology as the science of behavior. Most of these, fortunately, have not been Greek neologisms but phrase combinations of more or less familiar English terms The resulting somewhat Teutonic agglutinative stringing together of nouns (as in the title "Amount-set and the Length-Difficulty Function") is mildly offensive but is probably within the elastic boundaries of permissible English—if not overdone! Some of them have even achieved considerable currency

But many psychologists have found themselves reverting more and more to the storehouse of traditional English terms to refer to psychic facts Even though strongly suggestive of a metaphysical position, many nonetheless seem perfectly serviceable for behavior description Particularly is this true of the verbs. "To be aware" or "to be conscious" do refer to a kind of behavior, however difficult it may be to specify it (Some authors say that such terms refer to a particular relation of the person or organism to the environment) Other terms, particularly some nouns such as "consciousness," seem to have unavoidable implications of a psychic realm that is distinct from behavior. Psychologists are beginning to pick and choose among these traditional terms; to this they must add critical reformation—a task in which the semanticist can be of help.

This dictionary must record both past and present usage. It is usually not too difficult to define a traditional term as the traditional psychologist used it It is often possible also to translate its meaning into behavioral terms There is real difficulty, however, in defining many still-current terms in

strictly behavioral language. Few will doubt that **hallucination** refers to a real phenomenon. But it cannot be defined in behavioral terms without either intolerable paraphrase or much high theorizing, or both. (It is hard enough in any case to define.)

We shall, therefore, often have to define traditional expressions by using traditional terms, just as we define behaviorist expressions by using behavioral language so far as we can.

tradition-directed: (*D. Riesman*) of a person whose behavior is dictated by rules, rituals, and relationships laid down by past generations and modified only slightly by successive generations—*Contr. v* **inner-directed** and **outer-directed**.

train: *v* to guide or direct the activities of another animal, the trainee, in such ways that the trainee learns to behave as desired by the trainer; also reflexively, to train oneself—i.e., to engage in activities designed to promote one's own learning.

trainability: *n* the capacity for profiting from training—*Syn* **aptitude** (which see).

training: *n* 1. the totality of instructions, planned circumstances, and directed activity to which an animal or person is subjected in order to induce learning. 2. a regime designed to render a person physically fit for strenuous activity, as in athletics. 3. the care and education of the very young, or of animals. ➤ Training, when conceived as leaving little scope to initiative or spontaneity of the trainee, is sometimes contrasted with **education**, which (presumably) stresses self-directed activity. As a corollary of this distinction, training is more often concerned with motor activities and skill and with the acquisition of such mental operations as have only few and simple alternatives (such as using correct grammar).

training analysis = **analysis/didactic**.

training device: an apparatus to be operated by one who is learning a skill. ➤ The apparatus may or may not be a substitute for that used in actual practice of the skill.

training/escape: see **escape training**.

training/transfer of: see **transfer**.

trait: *n* 1. any enduring or persisting character or characteristic of a person by means of which he can be distinguished from another; that about a person which is consistently manifested, despite variation within a considerable range of circumstances. ➤ This broad meaning includes physical appearance (or even those somatic characteristics known only by careful study and inference), consistent behavior characteristics, and inferred personality tendencies or dispositions. Usage, even by the same author, fluctuates between reference

to a consistently manifested pattern of behavior (= **surface *trait**) and to a part of the enduring structure of the person (inferred from behavior) which is the cause of the consistency (**source *trait**). ¶ **Trait** tends to be used only for differentiating characteristics. When thus broadly defined, it includes many kinds of specific patterns—e.g., attitudes, virtues, even abilities or habits. Thus, the term **personality trait** is not wholly redundant since it attempts to distinguish a special class of traits, though unfortunately it is usually not clear just which traits are to be so named. ¶ [Biological and psychological usages of the term seem parallel, except that in some biological writing trait is equated with hereditary trait—See **unit *trait**, **common *trait**. 2. (*stat*) an isolated characteristic, quantitative or qualitative, of a group or class of items—*Cp.* **variable**.

trait/character: 1. any trait by which persons are distinguished in respect to their **character** (4). 2. = **personality trait** (an unnecessary usage). 3. (*psychoan*) an inherited tendency, either in its original form or as modified by the **ego**, **superego**, or **ego ideal**.

trait/common: 1. (*G. W. Allport*) a trait possessed in at least some strength by all persons in a given society or wider cultural group (e.g., by all persons in Western culture groups). ➤ It is conceived as the result of **species *heredity** interacting with the universal environmental experiences to which all are exposed, such as the universal experience of helpless infancy. Proposed *syn.* **UNIVERSAL TRAIT**. **Common trait** is somewhat ambiguous, and it is needed for (2) below. *Universal* need not be taken absolutely: it can refer to all in a large population, with exception allowed for abnormal cases (just as two ears are "universal" though earless human beings occur). 2. a trait possessed by many but not all individuals in a society. ➤ This usage is proposed instead of Allport's usage above. It allows traits to be ordered on a continuum from **universal** through degrees of commonness to **unique**.

trait/common level: see **trait/compensatory**.

trait/compensatory: a trait, found in high degree, that helps to compensate for a low degree of another trait. e.g., the acuteness with which blind persons perceive certain sounds. ➤ Such compensatory traits seem to be relatively uncommon, but a widely held folk theory asserts that they are the general rule. If this were so, correlations between traits would generally be negative. In fact they are generally positive. To express the fact of a considerable number of traits that correlate highly with each other

the term COMMON LEVEL TRAIT has been proposed

trait/constitutional: see **constitution**.

trait/culture: 1. a unit-characteristic of a culture it may be a material object (a plow), a technique (plowing), or a belief (that plowing is women's work)—*Cp* **culture complex**. 2. a characteristic of a person that is attributable to his having lived in a specific culture—*Cp* **trait/environmental-mold**, which is slightly more general

trait difference: the difference between the relative strength of one trait and another trait in the same individual ➤A person who is average in aggression but low in **frustration tolerance** shows a greater trait difference than one who is high in both.—*Cp* **ipsative scaling**.

trait/dominant: see **dominant**.

trait/dynamic: a trait manifested in goal-directed behavior, one that operates as an enduring motive

trait/environmental-mold: (*R. B. Cattell*) a source *trait whose unity has been built up in the individual by the action of certain unitary and persistent characteristics in his environment

trait/ergic: an innate tendency to strive or act in a particular way—*Syn.* **instinct**, **erg** (which see)

trait/generalized: one in which differences in an individual's behavior from situation to situation are small compared with differences between individuals in the same situations

trait/metanergic = metanerg.

trait organization: the dynamic or cause-and-effect interrelationships between traits.

trait/orthogonal: a trait that correlates zero with, i.e., that varies independently of, the other traits under consideration—*Syn.* **INDEPENDENT TRAIT** (*prefd*), **unique *trait**.

trait/personal: a structural subdivision of the person, inferred to account for the persisting consistency of certain behaviors despite wide variations in stimulating circumstances—*Syn* **trait/source**.

trait profile: a chart on which the ratings or scores for a number of traits are plotted on a common scale in parallel rows, so that the pattern of traits can be visually perceived—*Syn* **psychograph** (1).

trait/recessive: see **recessive character**.

trait/source: an underlying trait (or factor) hypothesized to account for certain consistencies (or correlations) of behavior

trait/surface: a pattern of behaviors consistently manifested in any of a class of similar circumstances; a cluster of behaviors all of which have appreciable positive correlations with each other (In pathology, such a cluster is called a **syndrome**).—See **trait** and **source *trait**.

trait/unique: 1. a trait peculiar to an individual, not found in quite the same form in other persons ➤It has been held that any trait is inherently unique since its nature is determined by being part of a unique individual. Taken strictly, this view rules out scientific study or even description. Generally, however, *unique* is taken to mean "seldom found in exactly this form"—See **trait/common**. 2. (*stat*) a trait that correlates zero (or nearly zero) with the other traits under consideration—*Syn* **INDEPENDENT TRAIT** (much *prefd*), **orthogonal *trait**.

trait/unit or /unitary: a trait or characteristic of the organism, inferred from certain consistencies of behavior, that functions as a single whole, that is subject to increase or decrease as a whole, and that gives rise to behaviors that intercorrelate in person-to-person comparisons—See **functional unity**.

trait/universal: preferred synonym for **trait/common** (1).

trait variability: the divergence or scatter from trait to trait within the individual, obtained by having him take a number of tests, scoring these on a common scale, and computing the variability of the scores around the mean of the tests.—See **ipsative scaling**, **trait difference**.

trance: *n* a sleeplike state marked by reduced sensitivity to stimuli, loss or alteration of knowledge of what is happening, substitution of automatic for voluntary activity ➤Trances are frequent in hysteria, and they may be hypnotically induced in extreme form, trance resembles (or is) **coma**. Religious or emotionally marked trances are called **ecstasy**.

transaction: *n* a psychological event in which all the parts or aspects of the concrete event derive their existence and nature from active participation in the event. ➤Thus, a baseball batter—though in other events or transactions he may appear as a loving father or a good judge of cheese—derives his qualities as a batter from a transaction with 17 other players, the umpires, the coaches, the spectators, the rules of the game, the diamond, and all the paraphernalia of the game. All these other participants (including the inanimate ones) help make the batter what he is as a batter in this unique event. The transactional attributes derive from the unique event, but it is possible to generalize from many transactions so that, e.g., we have a man's batting average. And in virtue of man's ability to represent what is not objectively present, a transaction may involve the participation of absent elements—such as the batter's remembering his batting average or realizing that the eyes of the sporting world are upon

him. Some psychologists hold that all psychological events are transactions.

transaction theory of perception: a doctrine that conceives of perceiving as a **transaction** (which see). ➤The out-there-ness of the objects perceived and their significance are held to be created in the transaction—as indeed are all other properties of the perceived object. To be a normal perceptual transaction there must be sensory activity on the part of the perceiver.—*Cp.* **field theory**.

transcortical: *adj.* across the cortex, usually with special reference to the tracts that connect different parts of the cerebral cortex.

transection: *n.* the cutting across the long axis of a fiber or tissue.—*v.* **transect**.

transfer: *n.* 1. a general term for change in ability to perform a given act as a direct consequence of having performed another act relevant or related to it ➤The unsatisfactory nature of the above reflects the unsatisfactory state of theory. The definition fails to distinguish **transfer** from such phenomena as **fatigue**, **sensory *adaptation**, and **stimulus or response *generalization**. Nor does it clarify what it is that makes the first act relevant to the second. Most important, **transfer** as thus defined seems almost to include everything that would be called **learning**, though most theories give different connotations to these two terms. ¶Despite these difficulties, **transfer** is, without undue ambiguity, the term for alterations in behavior brought about by certain specifiable operations. e.g., the easier learning of French following the study of Latin, the ease with which one may learn to roller skate as a result of learning to ice skate. The expression **TRANSFER OF TRAINING**, however, is redundant if training is broadly conceived, and is unnecessarily specialized if training is given its usual meaning. 2. = **transfer/applicational**. 3. any item moved from one category to another; *specif.*, a student who has changed from one college or school to another.

transfer/applicational: improvement in one's performance in life situations as a result of having learned something in school

transfer/bilateral: change of performance in a member on one side of the body as a result of training the corresponding member on the other side e.g., a change in right-foot performance as a result of left-foot training.—*Syn.* **CROSS-EDUCATION**

transfer by generalization: the hypothesis that improvement in one sort of performance as a result of learning in another sort is the consequence of mastering the applicable general rules or techniques useful in both tasks.—*Syn.* **TRANSFER OF PRINCIPLES**

transference: *n.* (*psychoan.*) 1. displace-

ment of **affect** from one object to another. 2. *specif.*, the process whereby a patient shifts affects applicable to another person onto the psychoanalyst. E.g., the patient directs upon the analyst the hatred he feels toward his father

transference/negative: see **negative transference**.

transference neurosis: see **neurosis/transference**.

transference resistance: (*psychoan.*) the repression of some of the manifestations of transferred affect ➤The analyst transfers to the analyst the attitudes formerly associated with the parent, some of which are still unacceptable and must be repressed. e.g., a woman may show jealousy of the analyst, yet repress any direct sexual impulses toward him as father **imago**.

transfer/negative: a change for the worse in the performance of a task as a result of performing some other task. ➤The other task or performance is conceived to be somehow related and to interfere with the first, but the only evidence of the relation may be the worsening of performance in the first task when again attempted.—*Contr.* *w.* **transfer/positive**, a change for the better

transfer of principles = **transfer by generalization**.

transfer of response: see **response *generalization**.

transfer of training: see **transfer**.

transfer/positive: an improvement in a performance as a result of a previous act.—See **transfer/negative**.

transformation: *n.* 1. a thorough change of form, structure, or composition. 2. (*math.*) a change of form in an equation or figure without changing its meaning or value; or the change of a mathematical group into an isomorphic group. 3. (*logic*) the substitution of one set of symbols for another, according to rules that make the two sets equivalent. 4. the process or processes accounting for **object *constancy**. ➤In color constancy, the actual retinal stimulus values (which differ very widely) are said to be transformed when, e.g., the fruit is perceived as orange-colored under a wide range of hue and intensity illumination. 5. the change of energy from one form to another e.g., from heat to light. 6. (*psychoan.*) representation of a repressed feeling, in consciousness, by its opposite or in some other disguised form

transformism: *n.* evolutionism, the doctrine that species are gradually changed under environmental influences.

transient situational personality disorders: (*Stan. Psychiat.*) a very general classification for disorders in which the symptoms do not reflect underlying per-

sonality disturbance but are merely the means taken by the individual in his struggle to deal with a very stressful situation.

transitional cortex: a region of the cerebral cortex, extending as a band in the vicinity of the corpus callosum, and intermediate in architectural features between the phylogenetically new portions of the cortex and the older portions as seen in the olfactory lobe.

transitive state: see substantive state.

transitivity: *n* (logic) a relationship such that if A stands in a certain relation to B, and B stands in the same sort of relation to C, then A stands in that relation to C.

➤ Ordinary physical qualities are transitive, but psychological qualities or activities are not necessarily so. One may prefer A to B as dinner guest, and B to C, but not A to C. —*Cp a fortiori*.—*adj.* transitive.

transmission: *n.* 1. moving something from one place or time or person to another. 2. (*genet.*) passing a trait or characteristic from parent to offspring—See heredity. 3. (*commun theory*) the processes by which a message passes from the input to the output; or the average amount of *information coming from the input which reaches the output. ➤ See information (3) for discussion. 4. (*neurol*) the firing in sequence of one neuron by another; neural conduction. 5. (*sociol.*) = SOCIAL TRANSMISSION, the passing on from generation to generation (by such social means as teaching or other communication) of behavioral patterns, language, customs, traditions, mores, laws, etc. ➤ It does not include the transmission of material products, even though socially produced, but does include the transmission of the technology or the ways of making such products—*Syn.* SOCIAL HEREDITY, social *inheritance (both somewhat misleading).

transmission/social: see transmission (5).

transmission theory: the view that the conscious processes of the individual are the acts of an "oversoul" transmitted or refracted through the human body as a medium.

transmission unit or **TU:** a logarithmic unit of sound intensity. The commonest instance is the decibel.

transmitter: *n.* (*commun theory*) any means by which a message is encoded and started on its way through a channel. ➤ In face-to-face communication, the transmitters are the muscles that emit words, gestures, etc.

transmutation of measures: changing a set of scores into an equivalent system: e.g., changing raw *scores into standard *scores.—*Cp.* derived *scores.

transparency: *n.* the property of transmit-

ting light in an image-forming state. ➤ Transparency is lessened by whatever diffuses the light or reduces its luminance.

transparent surface color: a color seen in a two-dimensional mode and possessing (among others) the property of transparency which permits other objects to be seen beyond or behind it: e.g., the color of a clear glass pane perceived as a transparent plane

transpose of a matrix: (*factor anal.*) a matrix whose successive rows are, in order, the successive columns of a given matrix.

transposition: *n.* 1. the interchange of spatial, logical, or psychological relationships between two units of a system; the replacing of A by B and B by A—See transformation. 2. (*music*) changing a musical composition from one key to another. 3. = TRANSPOSITION BEHAVIOR, reacting in novel situations to similarities of relationship rather than to similarities of content. ➤ E.g., an animal may be rewarded if he goes to B, an exit smaller than the A exit. He is said to show transposition behavior if, confronted with B and C, he selects C in preference to B, C being still smaller than B—i.e., if he reacts to the relationship "smaller" rather than to the concrete perceptual qualities (including absolute size) of the training object B—*Syn.* TRANSPOSITION OF GESTALT 4. the theory of transfer that attributes the improvement in a second task to recognition of the existence in that task of patterned relationships already learned in the previous reaction period. 5. in writing or reading, exchanging the positions of two letters, syllables, or words—*n.* transpose, the system after a transposition has taken place.—*v.* transpose.

transposition behavior: see transposition (3).

transposition of affect: the attachment of feeling (with little or no change in quality) to a different and rationally inappropriate object.—*Syn.* displacement, which, however, is often used where the affect does not obviously resemble the original.

transvaluation of psychic values: a considerable shift in the system of values, amounting to the adoption of a new system if not the opposite of the older system. Psychoanalysts hold that this is a marked phenomenon in dreams.

transverse: *adj.* 1. lying or moving across; specif., 2. (*anat.*) at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the body.

transvestism: *n.* persistent desire to dress in those garments which in a given culture belong to the opposite sex, and to feel uncomfortable when dressed in the garments of one's own sex; or a persistent association of sex excitement with dressing in the

clothes of the other sex ➤The wearing of trousers by women in this century is not necessarily transvestism; in the last century it was.—*Syn.* TRANSVESTITISM—*pers. n.* transvestite.—*v.* transvest.

trapezoid body: a strand of fibers in the pons which arise from the cells of the cochlear nucleus.

Fraube-Hering waves (trou'bə-hā'ring): rhythmic and relatively long-period oscillations in blood pressure not correlated with the heartbeat nor with respiration.

trauma (trō'mə; trou'mə) *n., pl.* traumata, **traumas:** injury or wound, any experience that inflicts serious damage upon the organism. The term is extensively used for psychological as well as somatic damage.—*adj.* **traumatic** (trō-mat'ik).—*v.* traumatize.

trauma/birth: see birth trauma.

trauma/primal: (*psychoan.*) a supremely important and stressful event in early life that inflicts permanent psychic injury. ➤Later psychic injuries are likely to be unconsciously associated with it. It is as if one unconsciously argued that the later injury is just a modification of the primal one. O Rank held that birth is the primal trauma.

traumatic constitution: see traumatic psychosis.

traumatic delirium: delirium resulting from a brain or head injury.

traumatic neurosis: a neurosis (esp., hysteria or anxiety) precipitated by a trauma, either somatic or psychic, in which the symptoms are closely related to the original trauma.

traumatic psychosis: a mental disorder arising as direct result of a brain or head injury that produces psychotic symptoms. Three forms are distinguished: TRAUMATIC DELIRIUM, TRAUMATIC CONSTITUTION (in which there is a gradual change in the patient's make-up), and POSTTRAUMATIC MENTAL ENFEEBLEMENT.

treatment: *n.* 1. subjecting something or someone to an action or influence. 2. any measure to ameliorate an undesirable condition; an endeavor to help a person attain better health or better adjustment by whatever means: medical, surgical, psychotherapeutic, counseling, or direct aid. ➤The attempt to restrict the term to medical treatment is contrary to both historical and current usage. 3. (*stat.*) the systematic working over of data to discover relationships. 4. (*exper.*) the environmental stimuli that are systematically varied and brought to bear upon the subject of an experiment or test; the experimental or independent *variable.

treatment/convulsive: see convulsive therapy.

treatment/experimental: see experimental treatment.

treatment interview: see interview (2).

treatment variable = experimental variable (see experiment).

tree structure = (*neuro.*) dendrite.

Treffermethode: *n.* (*Ger.*) = retained members method, right associates procedure.

tremograph: *n.* an instrument for measuring the amount of involuntary fine movement made by a member or by the whole body—ie, for measuring voluntary steadiness in maintaining a position.

tremolo (trem'ə-lō) *n.* rapid periodic variation in pitch and/or loudness of a tone, esp. an unpleasant variation ➤*Syn.* vibrato, usually restricted to pitch changes, and to such changes as are less extreme

tremor (trem'ər; trē'-) *n.* shaking or trembling, a repeated fine spastic movement.

➤Tremors resulting from some form of neural impairment are classified as OF REST (or OF POSTURE) and OF INTENTION (ie, taking place during voluntary movement). Trembling during excitement or emotion and shivering with cold may also be called tremor

trend: *n.* 1. the direction manifested in a series of events 2. a dynamic tendency or inclination to behave in a given way or in a certain direction ➤Trend is perhaps the least qualified or restricted of the names for a psychophysical structure or mechanism having a dynamic effect. It carries no implication of lastingness, strength, unitariness, origin, or causation. It is merely a slight extension of the basic meaning stated in (1). 3. (*psychiat.*) the pattern of ideas related to some pathological condition: e.g., a constellation of ideas related to incest, a delusional pattern, a group of autistic ideas. ➤An unhappy usage, and becoming less common

trend analysis: the statistical analysis of a series of measurements of a variable, taken at several points in time, in order to discover whether there is a basic direction of change.

trend/malicious or /pernicious: 1. (*med.*) a disorder that seems likely to become chronic. 2. marked behavior regression.

trend/neurotic: (*K Horney*) a group of tendencies, usually developed in childhood, oriented toward seeking the maximum security from the environment and so decreasing basic *anxiety.

trephe (tri·fin'; -fēn') *v.* (*brain surgery*) to cut a small circular disk out of the skull.—*Syn.* TREPAN (trə·pan').

Trepp phenomenon = staircase phenomenon.

triad: *n.* a group of three; specif., in music,

three tones forming a chord.—*adj.* **triadic** (trī·ad'ik)

triad/anal: see **anal triad**.

triads/method of: the presentation of three experimental stimuli with the requirement that the odd one be indicated. ➤The subject may be instructed in the basis of categorizing (e.g., "indicate which one differs most in size") or left free to select the odd member of the triad by any criterion that comes naturally—*Cp.* **forced-choice technique**.

trial: *n.* 1. a single effort, esp. one of a series of efforts, to accomplish a particular result 2. in experiments or tests, a single performance, a single complex response evoked by a particular stimulus complex. 3. the process of putting something to the proof or the test—*v.* **try**.

trial-and-error learning: see **learning/trial-and-error**.

trial response: a tentative response made to see how it will work. ➤The term is appropriate only when conditions make it possible to withdraw or seek alternatives if the trial response does not work.

trichotomy (tri·kot'ə·mi) *n.* a division into three parts, not necessarily equal.—*adj.* **trichotomous**.

trichromatic theory: a theory of color vision based on the facts of color mixture. that from the combinations of three color **primaries** all hues may be derived and that every change of combination gives rise to a different hue. The three primaries are usually considered to be a certain red, green, and violet—See **color theories**.

trichromatism: *n.* that kind of vision in which all three of the primary colors are distinguished and may be used in color mixture to obtain the different hues ➤It is contrasted with **dichromatism**, in which only two primaries are distinguished, and from **achromatism**, in which no hues can be distinguished. While trichromatism is the normal form of vision, there is an **ANOMALOUS TRICHROMATISM** in which the mixture of the three primaries yields for the subject any given hue, but the ratios required differ from the normal.

trick: *n.* (*indiv. psychol.*) a psychic mechanism by which a person keeps from recognizing his own deficiencies—*Syn.* **defense mechanism**.

tridimensional theory of feeling: Wundt's theory that a feeling or affect has three dimensions: pleasantness-unpleasantness, excitement-quietness, tension-relaxation

trigeminal nerve (tri·jem'i·nəl): the Vth cranial nerve, which has both afferent and efferent fibers from face, nose, and tongue

trigger action: the release of latent energy, the resulting action depending little upon the releasing force and chiefly upon the

latent energy. ➤It is believed that nervous energy is the result of trigger action, each neuron being fired at full strength or not at all by action of the **receptor** or of the other neurons with which it is connected. Many psychological acts are clearly so disproportionate to the stimulus that they must be supposed to be a case of trigger action.

triplet: *n.* one of three mammals gestated at the same time in the same uterus—*Cp.* **twin**.

trireceptor theory: a theory that assumes three kinds of receptors in the retina corresponding with the three color primaries of the **trichromatic theory**.—See **color theories**.

triskaidekaphobia (tris·ki'dek·ə·fō'bi·ə): *n.* fear of the number 13 ➤A reduction to absurdity of Greek **neologisms**.

tristimulus value: the hue of a sample color stated in terms of the amounts of the primaries needed for a matching mixture

tritanomaly (trīt'ə·nom'ə·li) *n.* a rare type of anomalous **trichromatism**.

tritanopia (trīt'ən·ō'pi·ə): *n.* a rare form of partial color blindness in which reddish blue and greenish yellow stimuli are confused. It is commonly a result of retinal disease but in rare cases may be inherited—*Syn.* **BLUE BLINDNESS**—*adj.* **tritanopic**.

tritone: *n.* (*music*) in an equal-tempered scale, an interval of half an octave (three whole tones), an augmented fourth

trochlear nerve (trok'lē·ər) the IVth cranial nerve, which controls the superior oblique **eye muscle**.—*Syn.* **PATHETIC NERVE**.

troland (trō'lənd) *n.* a unit of visual stimulation defined as that **illuminance** of the retina equal to that produced by viewing a surface whose **luminance** is one candle per square meter through an artificial pupil of one square millimeter area centered on the natural pupil ➤Formerly called **photon**, but that term is now preferably used for a quantum of electromagnetic radiation

trophic (trof'ik) *adj.* pertaining to the absorption of food, either by a single cell or by the whole organism—*n.* **trophism**, the control of nutritive function.—*Distg.* *fr.* **tropism**.

tropism (trō'piz·əm) *n.* an automatic or forced orienting movement toward, or away from, a source of stimulation whose direction and extent is a direct function of the stimulus—e.g., the turning of a sunflower toward the sun. ➤The term tends to be broadened to include any mechanically or chemically forced movement. In compounds, the Greek name of the stimulus is prefixed: e.g., **PHOTOTROPISM**, a turning toward light. Unless explicitly noted, tropisms are **POSITIVE**—i.e., movements toward, but many are **NEGATIVE**, or away from the stimulus—*Syn.* **FORCED MOVEMENT, FORCED ORIENTATION**,

taxis (which see) —*adj* tropistic; in compounds, -tropic (as in PHOTOTROPIC).

truancy: *n.* absence without proper leave from home, school, or other place of duty, esp. in the case of children or adolescents. —*pers n* truant.

true: *adj* 1. characterizing a proposition or belief as corresponding with reality. ➤The philosophical question concerning what reality is and what correspondence with it means need not be raised, though some view is always implied. —*Ant.* ERRONEOUS, which emphasizes the human factor, FALSE CORRECT, often used as a synonym, properly refers to accordance with the rules of logic, mathematics, or some other standard 2. (*stat*) corresponding with the entire universe or total population under consideration, not merely with a sample

true-false test: see test/true-false.

true measure: see score/true.

true value: see score/true.

truncated distribution: (*stat*) a distribution cut off by removal of, or by failure to obtain, certain classes of observations that would all fall at one extreme or the other of the frequency distribution; a distribution cut off so that there are no cases at all beyond a certain point The truncation may be unilateral or bilateral.

trunk/nerve: see nerve trunk.

trunk/sympathetic: (*neurol*) the chain of interconnected sympathetic ganglia that extends along each side of the vertebral column.

try/provisional: (*E R Hügard*) the behavior of an animal in a problem situation when trying to discover a route to the goal. ➤The term is less question-begging than trial-and-error *learning.

***T* scale**: 1. one that has as its basis the standard *scores of the distribution of unselected 12-year-olds for any specified test or accomplishment The mean of that distribution is given the value of 50, scores that are five times SD worse or better than the mean are given the values of 0 and 100 respectively, intermediate scores proceeding by steps of one for each 0.1SD. 2. a similar scale based on any designated population. ➤The *T* scale is designed only for normal distributions

***t*-test**: *n* use of *t* (3) to determine whether a difference meets statistical criteria of stability or reliability.

***T* type**: *n* (*E Jaensch*) a class of persons constitutionally inclined to tetanylike contractions and to eidetic imagery of a peculiarly photographic character —*Cp.* B type.

TU = transmission unit.

tubectomy = salpingectomy.

tuition: *n* teaching, in learning experiments, any activity of another designed to help the learner to master the task more quickly

tuitional analysis: an analysis (3) under-

taken for training but conducted by the analyst as usual and paid for by the analysand

tumescence (tu·mes·əns) *n* a swelling of any tissue, esp., of a genital tissue —*adj.* tumescent.

tune: *v* to adjust the frequency of a sounding body by mechanical means so that it emits a tone of required pitch

tuning fork: a two-pronged piece of highly tempered metal that emits a tone of specific frequency The overtones of the tuning fork are of almost negligible intensity so that its tone is almost pure.

tunnel vision: restriction of vision to the central area of the retina Peripheral vision is lacking or very greatly restricted.

turnover/labor: in a labor force, the number of persons hired to replace those who have quit or been fired within a given period, or the ratio of this number to the average number on the payroll

twilight attacks: in epilepsy, brief sudden changes in consciousness together with motor automatisms, meaningless actions and speech After the attack, the individual does not remember what has happened

twilight vision: the kind of vision that takes place under conditions of faint illumination. ➤The retinal rods are thought to be the receptors for such seeing —See Purkinje effect. —*Syn* SCOTOPIC VISION

twin: *n* one of two mammals gestated in the same uterus at the same time

twins/dizygotic = twins/fraternal.

twins/fraternal: twins that develop from two separate fertilized eggs or zygotes, hence, are genetically no more alike than ordinary sibs. They may be of like or unlike sex —See twins/identical. —*Syn.* DIZYGOTIC TWINS, TWO-EGG TWINS

twins/identical: twins formed by the division of a single fertilized ovum or zygote (hence, also called MONOVULAR or ONE-EGG TWINS, or MONOZYGOTIC TWINS), and developing in one chorionic sac (hence, also called MONOCHORIONIC or ONE-SAC TWINS)

➤Such twins are presumed to have identical heredity or genetic structure, whereas fraternal *twins are no more closely related than ordinary sibs. Identical twins are always of the same sex

twins/monochorionic (mon·'ō·kōr·i·on·'ik) · one-sac twins, twins developing within a single sac —*Syn* twins/identical (which see).

twins/monovular: one-egg twins (see twins/identical).

twins/monozygotic = twins/identical.

twins/one-egg = twins/identical.

twins/one-sac = twins/identical.

twins/two-egg = twins/fraternal.

twitch: *n.* a sudden local convulsive contraction —See muscle twitch.

twitch/isometric: see isometric twitch.

two-aspect theory = double-aspect theory (see under **mind-body problem**)

two-factor theory: see **factor theory** (of mental organization)

two-point threshold: the distance apart at which two pointed objects, applied with simultaneous equal pressure to a given skin area, are perceived by touch as two. At lesser distances various ambiguous percepts result.

two-tailed test: a test for the statistical *stability (or statistical *significance) of a difference when it is assumed that the difference may be in either direction. ➤ An actual situation and the method of data-gathering may permit A to be either less or more than B, the test is to see whether the actual obtained difference is of a magnitude likely to be found by chance. If the situation is such that A can be only more or only less than B, a **ONE-TAILED TEST** is used.

two-track plan: a form of **ability grouping** (which see).

two-way table = **scatter diagram**.

tympenic (tim·pan'ik). *adj.* pertaining to the eardrum

tympnum (tim'pə·num) = eardrum

type: *n.* 1. a pattern of qualities that can be distinguished from other patterns and that serves as a model or exemplar in assigning individuals to a class or group, the defining pattern of a category. 2. a real or, more often, an ideal or fictitious individual embodying the characteristics of a category in fullest measure, the central form about which all variations in the members of a class center. ➤ This is a pre-Darwinian concept, but it is influential in much current thinking about type. 3. all the members of a class or category considered as somehow collectively embodying the defining qualities of the group. ➤ This meaning is quite common in biology. 4. an individual having most of the defining qualities of the group—an average man, a typical dog. ➤ This is a frequent meaning in typologies. 5. the extremes of a continuous variation: a *tall* vs a *short* type. 6. the peak instances of a bimodal distribution of a single variable: a *normal* type vs a *pygmy* type. 7. the modes of a bipolar distribution where the patterns at the two poles differ but with continuous intergradations; continuous species types: *business* vs *artist* type. 8. the modes of a bipolar distribution where the patterns at the poles are the central form about which variations center but the two patterns are discontinuous with each other: e.g., *dogs* and *ducks*. 9. any pattern of qualities found frequently enough to seem a quasi mode.

The operational means for distinguishing these different types differ considerably. But the term is often used indiscriminately, and in the absence of necessary factual data

¶The underlying concept of type is statistical. But types are often freely postulated without any kind of statistics to support them. They are statistical concepts without statistics. Moreover, the several explicit statistical concepts (5, 6, 7, 8) are often confounded.

For kinds or varieties of types, see the qualifying part of the term **affective reaction type**, **attitude type**, **rational type**, etc.

type/body: a scheme for classification of individuals according to the pattern of macroscopic anatomical characteristics, usually with the assumption that certain psychological characteristics are associated with each pattern, or, a particular kind of body build as thus classified—See **body build** and **constitutional type**; also **type**.—*Syn.* **SOMATOTYPE**

type/character: see **character**. Specific kinds of character appear under the qualifying term. e.g., **exploitive character**.

type fallacy: the unsupported belief that extremes constitute distinct types, not continuous with intermediate cases. e.g., the view that the feeble-minded, the insane, the genius constitute different "species" from the ordinary person. ➤ However, there is also danger of an antitype fallacy, i.e., of denying discontinuities that are actually to be found in nature.

type/introvert: (*C. Jung*) see **introvert**.

type/motor reaction: see **reaction type**.

type/muscular: see **reaction type**.

Type I error: in tests of significance, rejecting the null hypothesis when it is true.

type/somatic = **type/body**.

types/psychological: 1. any type classification according to psychological variables. 2. (*C. Jung*) classification of persons according to the psychic function most often depended on (**function type**), or according to the dominant attitude (**attitude type**). ➤ There are four function types and two general attitude types (**introversion**, **extraversion**), thus yielding eight pure psychological types, besides intermediates. See **function type**.

type/thinking: (*C. Jung*) a classification category for persons whose psychological activities are dominated by thinking, and who tend to be motivated by reflective thinking—See **types/psychological**.

type-token ratio or **TTR**: the ratio of the number of different words (types) to the total words (tokens) in a sample of language.

Type II error: in tests of significance, accepting the null hypothesis when it is false.

typify: *v.* to be an example; to stand as an example of other members of a class; to be a symbol for something similar.

typing: *n.* the determination of the type (1) to which a specimen or individual belongs.

typological: *adj.* pertaining to typology; making use of the type concept, character-

izing a psychology strongly based on types (e.g., Jung's psychology).

typology: *n.* 1. the study of types. 2. a particular system for the classification of types.

U

U: 1. = upper. 2. = (*ital*) number of unlike signs.

U_B: (*C. Hull*) the hypothetical innately provided receptor-effector connections that make possible unlearned responses; an unlearned stimulus-response potentiality.

UCR or **UR** = **unconditioned response.** (*UR pref'd*)

UCS or **US** = **unconditioned stimulus.** (*US pref'd*).

Ucs: (*psychoan*) *abbr.* for **unconscious or unconsciousness.**

UCV = **uncontrolled variable**

U fibers: short fibers by which adjacent cortical gyri are interconnected \Rightarrow *Distg. fr* the long **association fibers**, which make interconnections between widely separated regions

U hypothesis: (*H Helson*) the generalization that organisms can adapt to a fairly wide range of stimulus values and function optimally within this range.

ulstrith: *n.* (*H A. Toops*) a group composed of all those in a given population who fall in the same class or category in each of the traits involved in the study. \Rightarrow Eg, if the traits are sex (*m* or *f*), complexion (*bl* for blond, *br* for brunet), and literacy (*l* or *il*), then the group of all who are *m*, *bl*, and *l* form one **ulstrith** for this study, those who are *m*, *bl*, and *il* form another. The traits need not be dichotomous, as in the above example, each defined class or category is the basis of sorting. The population need not be of persons, but of any items that are conceived as having two or more characteristics

A **STRITH** is reached by adding all those alike on one trait throughout the population and may thus be described by one name. Eg, all the males in a population form one **strith**; in the above example the **strith males** is formed by combining the **ulstriths** (*m, br, l*), (*m, br, il*), (*m, bl, l*), (*m, bl, il*)

An **AGGRITH** is a heterogeneous combination of **ulstriths** and **striths**, requiring a complex description. Eg, a population that is composed of the **ulstrith** (*m, br, il*) plus the **strith "females"** is heterogeneous. The populations available for research are likely to be **aggriths**; but a research design based on

ulstriths yields more usable data for the same size of population and the same experimental treatment

ultra- (*ul'tra-*). prefix meaning *beyond*, literally (in space) or figuratively

ultrasonic (*-son'ik*) *adj.* beyond sound, of sound waves of higher frequency than can be heard by the human ear—*Syn* **SUPER-SONIC**

ultraviolet: *adj.* characterizing radiant energy of wave lengths shorter than the extreme violet and lying beyond the ordinarily visible spectrum (Usually assigned to vibrations below 400 or 390 millimicrons.)

umbilical cord (*um-bil'ikəl*) the cord leading from the placenta to the navel of the fetus

Umklammerung response (*üm-klám'ör-ung*) *n.* (*Ger.*) the **starting reflex.**

Umweg (*um'vāk*). *n.* (*Ger.*) = **detour** (behavior or test).

Umwelt (*üm'velt*). *n.* (*Ger.*) the circumscribed portion of the environment that is meaningful and effective for a given species and that changes its significance in accordance with the mood operative at a given moment

unadjustment: *n.* the state of a person faced with a difficulty as yet unsolved. \Rightarrow When the difficulty is beyond the person's normally available resources, we have **maladjustment**.—See **adjustment**.

unambivalent: *adj.* (*psychoan*) of two or more instinctual impulses harmoniously combined eg, initiative combined with love is unambivalent, whereas the combination of love and hatred toward the same person is ambivalent.

unaware-need: *n.* a need that cannot be verbalized by the counsellor, manifesting itself in vague anxiety and tenseness or other symptoms. The unaware-need is not necessarily unconscious, the inability to verbalize it may be due to the disorganization induced by an earlier basic **anxiety**, rather than to **repression**.

unbiased error = **error/chance** (1) or **error/compensating.**

unbiased estimate: (*stat.*) one based on a **representative *sampling.**

uncertainty: *n.* 1. absence of full belief. \Rightarrow *Distg. fr.* **DOUBT**, which implies vacilla-

tion due to conflicting evidence (or conflicting valuation of the evidence). 2. (*info. theory*) see *entropy*.

uncertainty/interval of: see **interval of uncertainty**.

uncial script (un'shi-əl) = **manuscript writing**.

unconditional response = **unconditioned response**.

unconditioned reflex: see **unconditioned response**.

unconditioned response: 1. a response evoked by a certain stimulus situation at the beginning of any given learning or conditioning period. ➤ Pavlov worked with what he deemed to be an innately determined stimulus-response sequence and accordingly spoke of an **UNCONDITIONED REFLEX**. Current experimental work does not require that the unconditioned linkage be innately established but only that it be firmly established at the beginning of the experiment. 2. the hypothetical or inferred mechanism whereby an unconditioned stimulus evokes an **unconditioned response** (1).—Symbols UR, R_u.—See **conditioning**.

unconditioned stimulus: a stimulus that, at the beginning of a given learning or conditioning period, evokes a certain response.—See **conditioning**, **unconditioned response**.—Symbols US, S_u.

unconscious: *adj* 1. characterizing any activity or mental *structure of which a person is not aware ➤ This usage is very inclusive. It includes purely physiological processes, such as the normal heartbeat or the secreting of cortisone, psychological structures such as a set or a **determining tendency** (which can often be consciously examined but more often are not), as well as the dynamic **mechanisms** postulated in psychoanalysis.—*Cp.* **subconscious**, characterizing processes or structures of which one is not clearly aware. 2. of a person who is at the moment unaware of anything; of a person in a swoon, coma, or (in common usage) deep sleep 3. (*depth psychol*) characterizing those processes that are in a broader sense psychic rather than "merely physiological" but cannot be brought to awareness by ordinary means (though they may be investigated by appropriate means).

➤ **Unconscious** is one of the most troublesome terms in the psychological disciplines. One difficulty is that it is linked as a qualifier with terms that, when not so qualified, mean something intrinsically conscious: e.g., an *unconscious* wish. Wishing is a conscious process. *Unconscious* wishing is verbally self-contradictory; it seems to refer to an "unconscious conscious process." The difficulty may seem merely verbal but it has led to fallacious thinking.

A second difficulty is that the term is

applied either to processes or to underlying structures or mechanisms in a way that often blurs distinctions between them. What is meant when a prejudice is called unconscious? "I do not like you, Dr. Fell; The reason why I cannot tell" The first clause asserts a highly conscious process, the second an unconscious cause or underlying mechanism.

A third difficulty is the paradox that a merely negative term should be attributive of positive properties. The unconscious is not merely the not-conscious; in the several depth psychologies, the fact that a process is unconscious is held to endow it with different, and even extra, dynamic effects.

It is said that there are no less than 39 distinct meanings of **unconscious**; it is certain that no author limits himself consistently to one. And nearly all meanings are closely linked to debatable theories. Any user of the term therefore risks suggesting agreement with theories that he may deplore.

Unfortunately, no single substitute can be suggested. In many contexts, *silent* or *unwitting* may serve. And it is usually possible to substitute a specific meaning for the frequently confused and general meaning. An unconscious determining tendency may be described as *unverbalized*. An unconscious attitude is *unreflective*. Secreting thyroxin is better described as *physiological* than as unconscious. An unconscious wish is better described as *repressed*. The primal processes postulated in psychoanalysis may be referred to as *id* processes.

But there is little prospect that **unconscious** can now be dislodged from either popular or technical vocabulary. All that is possible is to be wary of an inherently confusing term.

unconscious: *n* 1. a collective name for unconscious psychic activities.—See **unconscious** (*adj*). 2. (*depth psychol*) a part or region of the psyche or person defined by the character of the activities ascribed to it. The activities are not open to direct conscious scrutiny but have dynamic effects on conscious process and behavior ➤ Two classes of activities are generally postulated: formerly conscious processes (or the representative of those processes) that have been expelled from the realm of the conscious; and certain primordial and infantile wishes and impulses that have never gained access to the conscious realm. ¶ The expression the **UNCONSCIOUS PROPER** is sometimes employed to point up a distinction from the **preconscious**, whose contents are not at the time in the conscious but may be brought to consciousness with-

out resistance. In later psychoanalysis, the term *id* has largely replaced the *unconscious* and is somewhat differently defined, but the two are regularly interchanged. See *id*, *collective* *unconscious*, *repression*. (As a noun, *unconscious* is sometimes capitalized).—*Syn.* UNCONSCIOUSNESS

unconscious cerebration: an activity of the cerebrum unaccompanied by mental process

unconscious/collective or **/racial:** (*C. Jung*) that part of the individual's unconscious which is inherited and which the individual shares with other members of the species ➤Other psychoanalytic schools also postulate such inherited psychic mechanisms, but the term—and in general the great emphasis—is characteristic of the Jungians.—*Contr. w.* *personal* **unconscious*.

unconscious desire: see *unconscious* (3).

unconscious inference: a judgment, generally not put into words but acted upon, that is arrived at without awareness of any reasoning process ➤Helmholz introduced the term to explain such phenomena as color contrast.

unconscious/personal: that part of the unconscious which develops as a result of individual experience.—*Contr. w.* *collective* **unconscious*.

uncontrolled: *adj.* not regulated or measured by the experimenter.

UnCS = US (*prejd*), the *unconditioned stimulus*.

undefined concept: (*C. Hull*) an operationally defined experimental variable that forms a starting point in Hull's *hypothetico-deductive method*.

underachievement: *n.* performance poorer than predicted from an *aptitude* measurement.—See *overachievement*.

underachiever: *n.* a person who does not perform in specified ways as well as expected from certain known characteristics or previous record; specif, a student who does not accomplish as much in school as would be expected from his measured intelligence.

underage: *adj.* of a pupil who is younger than the normal age for the grade or form in which he is enrolled

underproductive: *adj.* (*Ror*) characterizing markedly meager statements in response to the inkblots.—*n.* *underproductivity*.

understanding: *n.* 1. the process of apprehending or grasping a meaning. ➤*Contr. w.* *comprehension*, the process of apprehending the concrete event. (But the distinction is often ignored) 2. (*obs*) the mental **faculty* whereby meaning is apprehended. 3. sympathy resulting from considering a person's behavior from his standpoint 4. (in the school of *Verstehende Psychologie*) an intuitive process whereby the true nature of a psychic process is directly

grasped ➤Understanding is said to consider, not cause-and-effect relations, but the inner significance of a psychic process **undifferentiated:** *adj.* of any whole or aggregate whose parts do not greatly differ ➤The implication usually is that they may become more different.—See *differentiation*.

undoing: *n.* an infantile defense mechanism (found also in neuroses) wherein performing a certain activity is intended to cancel out a prior activity as if it had never happened. ➤A child is said to act on the belief that a faulty action can be replaced, just as a faulty object can. If a series of actions has hurt a brother and brought on a scolding, the damage can be undone by repeating the whole sequence up to the point where the brother was hurt but, at that point, switching to an acceptable kind of action which now replaces the old. This is also supposed to be the mechanism behind the ritualistic activities of obsessive-compulsive reaction. The rituals are often condensed symbolizations of the repeating process.

undulatory: *adj.* having the form of a wave—*n.* *undulation*—*v.* *undulate*.

unequivocal (un'ī·kwiv'ə·kəl). *adj.* unambiguous; susceptible to but a single interpretation.

unfinished business: a descriptive term for a person's continuing concern over any unresolved problem, whether or not the problem is relevant to the present situation.—*Cp.* *Zeigarnik phenomenon*, *conative perseveration*.

Ungestalt (un'ge·shtält): *n.* (*Ger*, not a *gestalt*) not a unitary whole or totality. ➤In English it is sometimes an adjective, but in German it is a noun

ungraded class: a small class providing special opportunities for pupils who are retarded in school and need much individual attention along with some group activities. The pupils are generally classed as mentally inferior but not as mentally deficient

uni- (ū'ni-): combining form meaning *one*, *single*, *unity*

uniauxial (ū'ni·ō'xəl): *adj.* pertaining to one ear alone.—*Syn.* *MONAURAL* (commonly used, although etymologically bastard).—*Contr. w.* *binaural*.

unicellular: *adj.* of an organism having only one cell.

unidexterity: *n.* use of one hand (or side) in preference to the other.—*Cp.* *ambilaterality*, *dexterity*.—*adj.* *unidextral*.

unidimensional: *adj.* of a variable that has but one dimension: all the change lies along a single line. ➤*Contr. w.* *MULTIDIMENSIONAL*. Unidimensional does not mean having a single cause but a singleness of measurement

uniformity: *n.* similarity or identity, in all

relevant respects, of two or more events or processes, so that a statement about one applies equally to the others

unilateral: *adj.* pertaining to one side only, esp., to one side of the body.—*Cp.* **ambilateral**.—*n.* **unilaterality**.

unimanual: *adj.* one-handed, pertaining to one hand.

unimodal: *adj.* of a frequency distribution having but a single mode—i.e., only one peak.

uniocular (ū'ni·ok'ū·lər): *adj.* one-eyed; pertaining to a single eye.—*Syn.* **monocular**, etymologically bastard but more common.

unique: *adj.* idiosyncratic; characterizing an object or event as unlike anything else, as the only one of its kind or class. ➤ Properly speaking, *perfectly* or *absolutely unique* is redundant, and *relatively unique* is linguistically self-contradictory. If anything were absolutely unique—completely unlike anything else—it could never be compared with anything else, could in fact never be known or talked about sensibly. In actual use, therefore, the word usually refers to that which differs greatly from other objects with which it might be compared. Thus, each person is said to be unique, truly different from all other persons. Yet all are human, have certain human qualities in common. In many discussions unique carries overtones of superior worth.—*See* **trait/unique**.—*n.* **uniqueness**.

unique code number: (*stat*) a code number, formed from addends, such that the two following criteria are met: (a) every possible pattern has a different code number; and (b) every possible code number, from the lowest to the highest, has a corresponding pattern—i.e., there is no potential code number without a corresponding pattern. ➤ A nonunique code number meets the first of the above criteria but not the second

unique factor: see **factor/unique**.

uniqueness: *n.* (*stat.*) that portion of the variance of a variable not accounted for by the factors contained in the other variables in the set; the complement of **communality**.—*See* also **unique**.

uniqueness/correction for: (*factor anal.*) a correction for the fact that *h* rarely equals unity. It is made by multiplying the original coordinates of each test by $1/h$

unison: *n.* the relation of identity in pitch. ➤ Tones played or sung in octaves (high and low instruments or voices) are also loosely said to be IN UNISON, as *contr. w.* IN HARMONY.

unit: *n.* 1. any item or datum taken by itself, disregarding any component parts of which it may be composed; an item treated as a uniform whole.—*adj.* **unitary**. 2. = UNIT OF MEASUREMENT, a magnitude used

in determining the magnitude of other objects—i.e., how many unit magnitudes constitute the magnitude to be measured ➤ Most physical measurements are transformed into spatial units—time, e.g., is measured by the space traversed by a clock hand. Many psychological units represent relative frequency of occurrence of a performance — *See* **scale**. — *adj.* (for 2) **unit**.

unitary function: see **functional unity**.

unitary hues = color principals.

unitary type: a person whose eidetic imagery, aftersensations, and memory *images are very similar.

unitas multiplex: (*W L Stern*) an entity in which many characteristics or members are integrated as a firm unity

unit character: see **character/unit**.

unit factor: a factor that functions as a whole. Its influence is not attributable to any of its several parts but to all of them; and if it functions at all, all the parts function.—*See* **functional unity**.

unit operation: a particular response, or a group of responses occurring together, that counts as one in estimating the magnitude of an operation, esp. in industry.

unit plan: a method of organizing school instruction: carefully prepared assignments are given out, covering certain large areas of the subject under study, with detailed instructions for work. Each pupil works by himself, conferring occasionally with the teacher, but presents himself for evaluation of progress at stated intervals

unit/standard: 1. a conventional unit of measurement: e.g., the meter, the second, the gram 2. = **standard** *score.

unity: *n.* 1. the state in which all the parts of an object or system work together as a whole without interfering with each other. 2. = **SIMPLICITY**, the state of a complex system in which all the parts may be regarded as alike for a given investigation. 3. a state of such similarity in a number of items that they all fall into one class or category 4. (*esth*) the characteristic of a work of art whose parts are so related that they seem to form one whole or system

unity/functional: see **functional unity**.

unity thema: (*H. A Murray*) a compound of interrelated dominant needs that are related to a press formed in early childhood and that play a major part in the individual's behavior.

univariate: *adj.* composed of one variable.

universal: *adj.* 1. pertaining to a universe; or to (practically) all instances of a given category, e.g. to all persons. 2. characterizing behavior common to all human societies despite the variations in their culture.—*n.* 3. (*logic*) a generalization or proposition that asserts something to be true of all instances of a class: the propo-

sition *All triangles have three sides* has the form of a universal.

universal complex: (*psychoan*) a complex derived from fundamental instincts—*Ant* PARTICULAR COMPLEX, one whose characteristic features result specifically from individual features of a person's experience.

universalism: *n.* (*T Parsons and E Shils*) the tendency to define social and ethical standards in completely general terms without regard to the nature of the individual or the circumstances. ➤ *Ant* PARTICULARISM, in which standards do take account of the individual and the circumstances

universality: *n.* 1. the quality of being universal. 2. the criterion for validity or acceptability of an idea that it is accepted by all men everywhere and everywhen

universal rationality/principle of: see sufficient reason/principle of.

universe: *n.* 1. the totality of all existing things. 2. the totality of all existing things in a definable and very large system: e.g., everything in a stellar galaxy. 3. = universe of discourse or statistical *universe.—*adj.* universal.

universe/attitude: see attitude universe.

universe of discourse: all that is under consideration in a particular investigation or discussion—*Cp.* universe/statistical.

universe/statistical: the totality about which statistical inferences are to be made, the total population from which a sample is selected for measurement and statistical calculation—*Syn* REFERENCE POPULATION, PARENT POPULATION, population.—See population (2).

univocal (ū-niv'ō-kəl): *adj.* (*logic*) of a term that refers to only one object or class of objects; of a term that does not refer to objects from different classes as if they belonged to the same class.—*Syn.* unequivocal, unambiguous—*Ant* equivocal, ambiguous. ➤ Univocal tends to be used for singleness of denotation (i.e., singleness of reference to things), *unambiguous* for singleness of connotation (i.e., for singleness of meaning).

unlearned behavior: any act that comes about without any training or learning. ➤ Unlearned behavior may be "acquired" as a result of growth of bodily structure; hence, it is not the same as genetically determined or hereditary behavior.

unlearning: *n.* an intentional effort to reverse the effect of prior learning

unmoral: *adj.* of a person to whom moral considerations do not apply, or who is ignorant of morality—See immoral.

unnatural: *adj.* contrary to nature. ➤ Since nothing contrary to nature can exist, unless "nature" is surreptitiously given a value connotation, the word *unnatural* has no place in science—*Syn* UNCUSTOMARY,

ARTIFICIAL, UNUSUAL (all *prefd.* in special contexts).

unpleasant: *adj.* 1. characterizing an external state of affairs, a situation, an event, or an object that is disliked or disagreeable 2. characterizing a particular personal reaction that one dislikes and wishes to have terminated: an *unpleasant* experience. ➤ It is supposed that all emotions, affects, or feelings may be characterized on the dimension from pleasant to unpleasant.—*n.* unpleasantness, displeasure.

unpleasure: *n.* a feeling tone, the opposite of pleasure; an attribute, probably elementary and unanalyzable, of the experience when one dislikes the situation or the object of experience and wishes it terminated—*Syn* UNPLEASANTNESS.

unreality = irreality level.

unreality/feeling of: a feeling that something experienced is not "real" is illusory. ➤ In extreme or persistent form this is a pathological symptom, but flashes of such feeling are not uncommon.

unreasonable: *adj.* 1. of a conclusion or hypothesis contrary to logic. 2. of a person who resists logical conclusions. 3. of a person who makes unfair or unjustified demands upon associates, or of the demands themselves—*Cp.* unreasoning.

unreasoning: *adj.* of a person or of behavior not controlled by reflective thinking. ➤ There is an implication of impulsive action—i.e., of immediate response to the situation—be the response adequate or inadequate—*Distg. fr.* unreasonable.

unreflective: *adj.* impulsive; pertaining to action not guided by reflective thinking.

unreliable: *adj.* (*stat*) not meeting a specified criterion of reliability. ➤ Without the specification, this term is so vague as to be useless.

unresolved: *adj.* of a problem, contradiction, or conflict not solved; still to be worked out. ➤ In psychoanalysis the term refers to inner conflicts, to the situation in which the impulses of different developmental stages have not been harmonized. Thus, although everyone is said to have some Oedipal difficulties, most persons come to terms with ambivalent feelings toward the father, if they do not, the Oedipal situation is unresolved.

unrest: *n.* a state characterized by a feeling of uneasiness and a tendency to acts that have no particular relation to comprehensive goals e.g., the state in which a person takes a drink or lights a cigarette "just to be doing something."

UnS = US (*prefd.*), the unconditioned stimulus.

unselected: *adj.* characterizing a sample drawn from a larger population at random, or in such a way as to avoid bias or any

constant factor influencing the sample.
 ➤The term is something of a misnomer, since it is frequently necessary to do quite a lot of selecting to obtain an unselected sample—i.e., a representative *sample (which is a better term)

unsociable = **unsocial** (1).

unsocial: *adj* 1. disinclined to seek the company of others.—*Syn* UNSOCIAL 2. of a person or a practice that does not conform to contemporary custom or social rules.—*Syn* UNSOCIALIZED ➤Eg, wild-swinging fighting is *unsocial* or *unsocialized*; boxing is *socialized* 3. not directed to a socially desirable end.—*Syn*. *asocial*.—*Cp* ANTISOCIAL, directed at ends that are socially undesirable

unsocialized = **unsocial** (2).

unspaced learning or repetition: a procedure in learning experiments in which study or practice is pursued without interruption until the learning is complete.—*Syn* **massed *practice**.—*Ant* SPACED REPETITION or LEARNING, **spaced *practice**.

unstable: *adj* 1. of a person given to unpredictable shifts in moods. 2. of a person likely to slip intermittently from normality into abnormality; of a person whose adjustment, currently fairly satisfactory, is precarious 3. (*stat*) of a value that is subject to an unallowable amount of chance variation—See **stability/statistical**.

unstriated muscle: see **striate *muscle**.

unstructured: *adj* characterizing an object or situation whose elements or attributes are not clearly distinguishable or do not form a clearly marked pattern ➤*Cp* **ambiguous**, used when the elements or attributes tend to elicit more than one interpretation An object may be unstructured but, for a given person, not ambiguous Thus, a Rorschach inkblot is relatively unstructured but may be unambiguously seen as a butterfly—See **structure**.

unthinkable: *adj* 1. of a proposition that is self-contradictory, or that is so inconsistent that it cannot be either affirmed or denied. 2. (*pop.*) of a proposal that is so distasteful or so unlikely to succeed that it cannot be seriously considered

unweighted: *adj* (*stat*) of a datum or score that is not ostensibly multiplied by a weight when combined with others ➤The term is a misnomer such scores are not truly *unweighted*; they have the WEIGHT COEFFICIENT of unity, and they may not have equal weight in the combined scores.—See **weight** (2) and (3).

upgrading: *n.* 1. promotion to a higher-level job 2. the process of preparing an employee for a higher job

upper category: (*psychophys.*) the kind of report (in the method of single stimuli) that is more frequently given when the

stimulus magnitude is sufficiently increased.
 ➤Eg, if, at a low intensity level, the report on a light is either *red* or *yellow*, and with intensity increase *red* becomes more frequent, *red* is the upper category

upset: *n.* a disorganization of behavior that occurs when the animal is under an environmental demand to which it is unready to respond ➤The demand must be one effectively recognized by the animal ultrasonic waves, or a social situation of which one is blandly unaware, do not constitute environmental demands and hence do not lead to upset

UQ: (*stat*) = upper quartile, the value exceeded by one-fourth of the measures or obtained values in the distribution.

UR = **unconditioned response** or **UCR**.

***s*U_R** = (*C Hull*) **unlearned stimulus-response connections**

uranism (yū'rən·iz·əm): *n.* male homosexuality.

Urban's constant process = **constant process**.

Urban's tables: tables of the Müller-Urban weights.

urethra (yū·rē'thrə): *n.* the duct that discharges urine from the bladder.—*adj.* **urethral**.

urethral erotism: the centering of sex feeling upon the urethral zone.

urge: *n.* a strong and continuing impulse or motivation toward an activity or toward attaining a certain goal: an *urge* to become famous ➤The term carries no implication of being conscious—See **desire**.—*Syn.* **drive**.

urning (ur'ning) *n.* (*obsoles*) a male homosexual

urolagnia (yu'rō·lag'ni·ə): *n.* association of sex excitement with urine or urination.

US = **unconditioned stimulus**.

use/law of: the hypothesis that, other things being equal, a function is facilitated by being used or exercised, is weakened by disuse.—*Syn.* **law of *exercise**, **law of *facilitation**, **law of habit**, **law of *frequency**.

U-shaped curve: (*stat*) a distribution shaped like the letter U, almost the inversion of the normal curve ➤Such distributions have been obtained with measurements of suggestibility

uterine theory: (*Hippocrates*) the completely discredited belief that **hysteria** is solely a feminine disturbance caused by displacement of the uterus.

uterus: *n.* the saclike structure in which the embryo of mammals develops within the mother's body.—*Syn* **womb**.—*adj.* **uterine**.

U test: *n.* (*stat.*) a nonparametric test of the significance of the differences between means for unmatched groups.

utilitarianism: *n* the philosophical doctrine that makes practical usefulness the criterion of value ➤The unwitting acceptance of this view by common sense affects psychological thinking

utility: *n* 1. the fitness of an organ or a process to promote biological survival or psychological adjustment of an organism. ➤Biological utility is more often meant when the term is unqualified. 2. (of a test) a combined measure that includes validity, reliability, pertinence, economy, and acceptability.

utricle (ū'trī kəl) *n.* a saclike structure in the vestibule of the inner ear containing the receptors that are stimulated by the inclination of the head—*Syn* UTRICULUS (ū'trik'ū-ləs)—*adj.* **utricular** (-trik'-).

utterance: *n* a unit of vocal expression by one person, preceded and followed by silence on his part. An utterance may be made up of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences

uvula (ū'vyə-lə): *n* the cone-shaped appendage that hangs from the soft palate—*adj.* **uvular**.

V

V: 1. = verbal comprehension factor (see abilities/primary mental). 2. (*C. Hull*) (*ital*) the magnitude of the intensity component of a reaction potential. 3. = (*Ror*) (*ital*) vista response. 4. (*psycho-phys*) the variable stimulus; any value of the variable stimulus. (Also symbolized by *v*)

v: 1. = volt 2. = variation/coefficient of. 3. = variable stimulus (also *V*). 4. = volume (also *abbr* vol).

VA = Veteran's Administration.

vacuum response: a behavior that appears in the absence of its usual releasing stimulus. ➤It is believed to be the result of very high drive state.

vagina: *n.* the canal from the uterus to the exterior of the body.

vaginism (vaj'ə-niz-əm): *n.* a painful involuntary spasm in the vagina. It may prevent intromission or withdrawal of the penis and is often associated with aversion to coition—*Syn* VAGINISMUS (-niz'məs).

vagotomy (və got'ə-mi): *n.* cutting of the vagus nerve

vagotonia (vā'gō-tō'nī-ə): *n.* the condition resulting from overaction of the vagus nerve.

vagus (nerve): the Xth cranial nerve—*Syn.* pneumogastric nerve (which see)

valence: *n.* (*K Lewin*) that property of an object or region in the life space by virtue of which the object is sought (POSITIVE VALENCE) or avoided (NEGATIVE VALENCE). ➤*Cp* goal, which usually means the whole object, whereas valence means the attractive property of the goal. Hull says valence plus field force roughly equal reaction potential.—*Cp* cathexis.

valence/chromatic: see chromatic valence.

valence/substitute: the attractiveness of one goal because some other goal has not been attained

validation: *n* 1. the process of determining

the degree of validity of a measuring instrument 2. making evident the correctness of a proposition or of a reasoning process—For compound terms with validation, see also compounds with validity: e.g. validation/a priori = validity/a priori.

validation/consensual: see consensual validation.

validation/cross-: see cross-validation.

validation/external: determining the validity of a set of measures by comparing them with another set, the criterion, that has been independently obtained and is known (or believed) to approximate the true measure—*Syn* EMPIRICAL VALIDATION.

validation/internal: an attempt to determine or to improve the validity of a test by studying the test items and the total make-up of the instrument. ➤Internal validation, when checked by empirical *validity, can greatly improve a test; without outside check it is not very trustworthy even when done by skilled test constructors.

valid exclusion or valid inclusion: see false negative.

validity: *n* 1. the quality of being founded on truth, fact, or law 2. (*logic*) the attribute of an argument that conforms with logical laws ➤Validity in this sense is formal it means that the reasoning process is correct Whether the premises correspond with reality is not in question, hence, an argument may have logical validity even when based on a misstatement of facts 3. (*stat*) a property of the whole measuring or testing process, but esp of the test instrument, that insures that the obtained test scores correctly measure the variable they are supposed to measure; the property of the measuring process that makes the obtained scores useful in predicting a given variable. ➤Validity is always validity for the measurement of a particular variable, there is no such thing as general validity.

Nor is there absolute validity—we determine the *degree* of validity. And the validity index has no meaning apart from the particular operations by which it is determined. ¶There are two basic kinds of operation: those that compare the test items with some classification of test items (**content *validity**, which see) and those that compare the actual test scores with some outside criterion (**empirical *validity**, which see). The latter is meant when no qualifying expression is used with **validity**.—*n* **validation**.—*v* **validate**, to determine the degree of validity, or to show that a satisfactory degree of validity is present.

validity/a priori: a guess at the validity of a test from the apparent similarity of the items to the behaviors that one assumes are those of the variable to be measured: a primitive form of **content *validity**.—*Syn* LOGICAL VALIDITY

validity/assumption = **validity/common-sense**.

validity/coefficient of: an estimate of the degree to which a test measures what it is supposed to measure. It is the coefficient of correlation between (a) a set of scores and (b) an independently obtained set of scores (called the criterion scores) which are believed to represent the variable to be measured. ➤E.g., if success in academic studies is the variable to be measured, point-hour ratios or marks may be taken as the criterion scores—i.e., as sufficient approximation to the true measure of academic success. The correlation of test results with these scores is a validity correlation for the test. Correlation may be computed by any method appropriate to the data.—See **correlation**.—*Syn*. EMPIRICAL VALIDITY COEFFICIENT.

validity/common-sense: a guess about **content *validity** based on "obvious" relationships between the test items and what the test is supposed to measure. ➤It is usually the product of confident ignorance.—*Syn* VALIDITY BY ASSUMPTION, **validity/a priori**.

validity/concurrent: a measure of the correspondence between test results and the present status or classification of individuals; a form of **empirical *validity**. ➤E.g., for a trade test, one may correlate test scores with trade skills previously rated in actual performance, or with standing in the trade as apprentice, journeyman, or expert. Concurrent validity differs from **predictive *validity** chiefly in respect to the time when the criterion measure is obtained. The former asks how well people score who have achieved a certain status; the latter asks how well the scores on the test correspond with some future achievement.

validity/congruent = **construct *validity** (*prefd*).

validity/construct: a sophisticated form of **content *validity** that reflects the degree to which each test item is a sample of the behaviors defined by the **construct** in question, and the degree to which the items collectively are representative of the whole range or class of behaviors thus defined. ➤The construct must be made so explicit that one can determine whether each answer to a test item is a behavior belonging in the class in question. Thus, for a test of manual skill, one needs to know exactly what kinds of behaviors exemplify manual skill. The tentative selection of test items nearly always rests on construct validation, though, unfortunately, too often on a casual use thereof. Only when construct validity is perfect is there no necessity for **empirical *validity**.

validity/content: a general term for methods of ascertaining the validity of a test by studying the contents of its several test items, in contrast with **empirical *validity**, which studies how the test actually works when given to a sample population. ➤Two criteria are critical: Is each item an example of the kind of performance the test is intended to measure? And are they collectively a representative sample of the class of performances that constitute the variable to be tested? In an arithmetic test, e.g., it is necessary to insure that ability to perform arithmetically is the chief determiner of each item. an arithmetic problem should not test reading rather than arithmetic. It is further necessary to insure that the items cover fairly the range of arithmetic tasks intended: a test may be overloaded with multiplication as compared with addition. Content validity is especially useful for appraising achievement tests. In experimentation, the content validity of the measures of the several variables is usually taken for granted.—*Cp* **validity/face**. For various aspects of content validity, see **validity/construct**, **/curricular**, **/definitional**, **/face**, **/logical**, **/sampling**—all varieties of content validity.

validity/criterion: any independent measure that is believed to be an approximately true measure of a variable.

validity/criterion-oriented: a validity measure based upon correspondence with a criterion: both **predictive** and **concurrent *validity** are criterion-oriented.—*Syn*. **validity/empirical**.

validity/curricular: the degree to which test items are representative of the knowledge, skills, or attitudes supposed to be learned in a given course of study—a form of **content *validity**. ➤A number of tech-

niques, from simple inspection to elaborate sampling studies, are used

validity/definitional: the postulated validity of a test when the items making up the test are taken as the definition of the variable to be measured. ➤ If a test contains items x' , x'' , x''' , we can arbitrarily call it a test of x , if x is rigorously restricted to mean only what is common to x' , x'' , x''' . Thus it seldom is. E.g., if the three items all require skillful manipulation, we may call it a "test of manipulation," but we cannot actually restrict *manipulation* to mean only the three performances actually measured. Definitional validity, therefore, turns out in practice to be more than merely definitional—See **validity/logical; validity/construct**.

validity/ecological: (E Brunswik) an established relationship (within a given habitat or set of environmental circumstances), between a proximal sensory impact and a distal variable in the more remote environment, such that the presence of the proximal stimulus implies a strong probability that the distal stimulus is operative and vice versa. ➤ E.g., if there is a certain small image on the retina (a proximal stimulus), it is probable that there is an object in the environment (a distal stimulus) somewhat like the image

validity/empirical: the validity of a measuring process determined by how well it works in practice with a sample population; the degree to which the actually obtained scores correspond with an independent set of scores (called **criterion scores** or **measures**) obtained from the same sample. The criterion scores are supposed to be an approximation to the true scores on the variable being measured ➤ See **validity coefficient** for the most common method of determining empirical validity.

validity/face: 1. = **validity/content** (which see) 2. the extent to which a test is made up of items that, to casual inspection, seem related to the variable to be tested. ➤ This is hardly validity at all, though it may contribute to getting a test accepted—Syn **ASSUMPTION VALIDITY**, **common-sense validity**.

validity/factorial: validity measured by correlating the test with a factor found by factor analysis ➤ Factorial validity is useful only in proportion as the factor is theoretically clear or known to be practically significant.

validity/intrinsic: validity arising from the fact that the items of a test inherently and necessarily call for the behavior that the test as a whole is designed to measure. E.g., in a test of arithmetical addition, the test item *How much are 6 + 3?* has intrinsic validity.—Cp. **validity/face**.

validity/logical: an estimate of content ***validity** based on a comparison of the behavior demanded by the test with the behavior that, by a priori analysis, belongs to the variable to be measured ➤ E.g., if the variable to be measured is "aggression," it is necessary to be sure just which kinds of behaviors are included; logical validity then compares the behaviors elicited by the test items to see whether there is correspondence—Syn **validity/construct**, /a priori, /RATIONAL.

validity/predictive: an empirical ***validity** measure based on the correspondence actually found for a representative sample of persons between their test scores and their actual behavior, at a given interval after testing, in the tasks in question ➤ E.g., test scores may be compared with the academic marks or grades received the following year, the correlation is a measure of the validity with which grades can be predicted a year later.—Cp **validity/concurrent**.

validity/rational = **validity/logical**.

validity/sampling: a measure of content ***validity** obtained by determining how far the test items are a representative sample of the universe of behaviors that define the variable to be measured, or that may be deduced from the defined nature of the variable ➤ E.g., it might be shown that scores based on 25 per cent of all possible addition operations adequately represent a person's ability to add—Cp. **validity/curricular, validity/construct**.

validity/status: correspondence between test scores and the concurrent status of testees, e.g., between a test of leadership and actual status in positions believed to require leadership. It is a form of **concurrent validity**.

valid negative or **valid positive:** see **false negative**.

value: *n* 1. the worth or excellence, or the degree of worth, ascribed to an object or activity or a class thereof ➤ Though ascribed to the object and reacted to as if external or objective, **value** is a function of the valuing transaction, not of the object. A **valence** is a specific embodiment of a value in a particular concrete situation. 2. an abstract concept, often merely implicit, that defines for an individual or for a social unit what ends or means to an end are desirable. ➤ These abstract concepts of worth are usually not the result of the individual's own valuing, they are social products that have been imposed on him and only slowly **internalized**—i.e., accepted and used as his own criteria of worth. 3. a **goal object**. ➤ Instead of saying that a goal *has* a value, in this usage a goal *is* a value. 4. (*math.*) the magnitude of something, or the number that represents that magnitude, any of the

numbers representing the different magnitudes of a variable ➤ Eg, the several scores in shooting at a target may be treated as the values obtained by the individual on a variable of accuracy in shooting. Value, measure, score, or magnitude may often be used interchangeably for a number (or other symbol of quantity) though they refer to slightly different functions of the number (See **score**) 5. = **LIGHT VALUE**: the position of a visual datum on the scale from white through gray to black; lightness, or brightness It is one of the three dimensions of the Munsell color system. 6. = **color saturation** (not *recom.*). 7. (*econ.*) a judgment of what an object will bring in exchange, the basis of price, **EXCHANGE VALUE**

value/absolute: (*math.*) a number (representing a magnitude), irrespective of its positive or negative sign. Eg, the absolute value of +5 and -5 is the same and is written |5|.—*Contr.* w. **algebraic *value**.—*Syn.* **NUMERICAL VALUE**, **ARITHMETIC VALUE**.

value/algebraic: (*math.*) a number, representing a magnitude, that has a plus or a minus sign—*Contr.* w. **value/absolute**.—*Syn.* **DIRECTED VALUE**, **SIGNED VALUE**.

value analysis: a variety of content analysis in which one tabulates all expressions referring to a certain value (2) that occur in a piece of writing. ➤ A checklist of the values to be looked for is provided, together with directions for assignment to a given value. Eg., in tabulating the values appealed to in advertising, "restores the glamour of youth" would be tabulated under "sex appeal." A given expression may be classified in more than one way

value/face: see **face value**.

value judgment: a reaction to persons, situations, or actions in terms that imply an assessment of their value or worth rather than of their objective characteristics. ➤ To say that a child has a straight nose is—or may be—objective fact, to say that he has an adorable nose is a value judgment Value judgments are difficult chiefly when they masquerade as objective. Characterizing a child as "troublesome" is seldom merely an objective assertion that he makes trouble; it nearly always implies that the child's behavior is condemned according to some system of values

value system: 1. the more or less coherent set of values that regulate a person's conduct, often without his awareness that they do so. 2. the set of values overtly accepted by a person or by a social group. ➤ The value systems of (1) and of (2) are often quite divergent.

value/true: see **score/true**.

vandalism: *n.* careless or malicious destruction of property one has no right to destroy **SEXUAL VANDALISM** is the destruction, usually compulsive, of anything representing sex in pictures, statues, etc.

vanity: *n.* excessive desire for praise of one's appearance or accomplishments. ➤ It is generally implied that the desire focusses on matters of little real importance One is proud of one's vocational accomplishment, vain about a handsome beard—*adj.* **vain**.

variability: *n.* 1. (*stat.*) the unlikeness of the scores in a set from each other or from some standard; the fact that the scores or measures or values differ, or the degree to which they differ It is measured by the mean *deviation, the standard *deviation, or the variance. ➤ **SAMPLE VARIABILITY** is the variability not of the actual scores but of the representative measures of a series of samples This is estimated by the standard error of the representative measure—the sample variability of the mean is the standard error of the mean, or σ_x . 2. (*biol.*, *psychol.*) the capacity for change manifested by an individual or species; or the amount of change from one generation to another in a species.

variability/absolute: **variability** expressed in terms of the original units of measurement, rather than in relative terms.—*Contr.* w. **variability/relative**.

variability/coefficient of: see **dispersion/coefficient of**.

variability/continuous: see **continuous variation**.

variability/index of = **standard *deviation**.

variability of individual differences: the scatter of scores obtained by measuring many persons in the same way or with the same test. The usual measure is the standard deviation of the distribution (**SD**_{differences}).

variability/presolution: the progressively reduced variety of acts that characterize the animal's behavior during the earlier stages of problem-solving.

variability/quotidian: the likelihood that a certain difference from the mean will be found from day to day. ➤ The term is often used where **DAILY VARIATION** rather than daily variability is meant In either case, why quotidian instead of *daily*, or *day-to-day*?

variability/relative: the variability of a series of observations relative to the magnitude of the observations.—*Ant.* **variability/absolute**.

variable: *adj.* 1. changing; changeable; subject to change; able to vary in quantity or magnitude or in some qualitative aspect.—*Ant.* **constant**.—*n.* 2. a quantity that may increase or decrease, continuously or dis-

continuously, without other essential change e.g. the area of skin stimulated, the intensity of the stimulus, the number of correct answers on a test, the time taken to react ➤Note that it is the area which is the variable, not the skin, the intensity, not the stimulus; the number, not the correct answer; the time, not the reaction. In this sense, a variable is always an abstraction, the quantity—*Syn* variate. 3. anything that can change; any distinct function, aspect, attribute, or property that can change, a trait or characteristic; anything appearing in changed amount (or quality) in different individual instances. ➤This extends the meaning of (2) from the abstracted characteristic, *quantity*, to the concrete entities that manifest change. Anything whatever that can be perceived or thought about as distinct may be called a variable when it is desired to call attention to the fact that it is subject to change. ¶Variable refers to the actual quantities that are data; trait refers to that to which the data are assigned. Thus, trait suggests an entity as variable does not. ¶In psychology three classes of variables are distinguished R VARIABLES, responses or acts; S VARIABLES, properties of the physical or social environment, O VARIABLES, the ORGANIC or ORGANISMIC or PERSONAL VARIABLES, the changeable properties of the person or organism. The R variable is always the dependent variable. See *variable/dependent* and *variable/independent*. *Variation* is the abstraction, the fact of change, *variable* is the concrete changing quantity, entity, object, or attribute—*v. vary*.

variable/autochthonous: a change arising within a system, specif. within a psychophysiological system, not primarily elicited by outside influence or stimulus—See *autochthonous* (2).

variable/continuous: When, between any two values (4) of a variable, it is possible always to find or to posit an intermediate value, the variable is called *continuous*. When change is by distinct leaps, i.e., by finite steps between which no values can be placed, the variable is *DISCONTINUOUS*.

variable/controlled = **variable/independent**.

variable/criterion: a variable considered as a standard to which a given variable may be compared: e.g. the set of scores used as a standard in *validity* studies—See *criterion*.

variable/dependent: 1. a variable whose changes are treated as being consequent upon changes in one or more other variables called collectively the *independent* *variable. ➤In psychology, the measured dependent value is always the response. A

change in the organism is sometimes *inferred* as corresponding with the response change, but it is the changes in response that are observed and measured. ¶In mathematics, the dependent variable is the symbol whose values are determined by the other variables linked with it in an algebraic equation. The fundamental relation of *all* variables may be expressed in the form, $Y = f(X)$, which reads "Y is a function of X," and means that Y changes in a way to be discovered and/or stated whenever X changes. In this formula, Y is the dependent, X the independent, variable—See *independent* *variable. 2. the variable that is estimated from another variable or variables—See *regression* (4).

variable/discontinuous: the opposite of *variable/continuous* (which see).—*Syn.*

DISCRETE VARIABLE

variable/discrete = *discontinuous variable* (see *variable/continuous*).

variable/distal: see *distal* vs. *proximal variables*.

variable error: the deviation of a measure from the true *score arising from small uncontrolled errors of observation that occur unsystematically.—*Ant.* constant *error.—*Syn.* chance *error.

variable/experimental: see *experiment*.

variable/hypothetical process: see *process variable/hypothetical*.

variable/hypothetical state: see *state variable/hypothetical*.

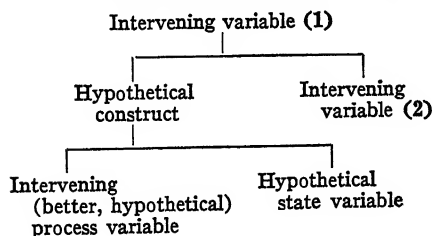
variable/independent or I.V.: 1. the variable whose changes are regarded as not dependent upon changes in another specified variable; the variable which is manipulated or treated in an experiment to see what effect changes in that variable bring about in the variables regarded as dependent upon it. ➤The independence asserted is not absolute; there is no such thing as an absolutely independent variable. In psychology, either the S VARIABLES (*stimulus variables*—i.e., environmental conditions, physical or social), or the O VARIABLES (*characteristics of the organism or person*) may be taken as independent. The dependent *variable for psychology is always a response. Investigations with O variables as the I.V. give us *differential psychology*; those with S variables as the I.V. give us *experimental psychology* (1). Where the independent variable can be altered by the experimenter, it is called the *TREATMENT* or *EXPERIMENTAL VARIABLE*: e.g. the order in which questions are asked—See *variable/dependent*. 2. in simple and multiple correlation, the *criterion* *variable with which the measured variable or a group of variables is to be correlated.

variable interval reinforcement: see *reinforcement schedule*.

variable/intervening or I.V.: 1. any variable that is functionally connected with a preceding and a following variable. ➤ It is recommended that this general meaning give way to the restricted meaning of (2) below. 2. the expression in condensed form of the relationship between the control conditions and the dependent variable ➤ The I.V. has no properties except those of the empirical data of which it is an abstraction Gravitation is an I.V.; it has no meaning other than the series of quantitative relationships that describe the reciprocal movements toward each other of bodies having mass Gravitation is not an entity and not a cause; it is simply the fact that bodies move toward each other. Similarly, for Hull, **habit strength** is an I.V. It is defined as the relation, other things being equal, between the number of reinforced repetitions of a stimulus-response sequence and the probability that the stimulus will be followed by the response. Habit strength means just that relation and nothing else.

In the general sense of (1), **intervening variable** includes the hypothetical *construct, parallel and contrasted with **intervening variable** in the restricted sense of (2). But differentiating terminology has not yet stabilized. Thus, the **intervening process** *variable is an I.V. only in sense (1); a *process* can hardly be an I.V. in the highly abstract sense of (2). The intervening process variable is indeed a kind of hypothetical construct and is better called **hypothetical** *process variable. (Cp. the parallel hypothetical *state variable)

The relationships may be set forth thus:



variable/intervening process = process variable/hypothetical.

variable/organic: see organic variable.

variable ratio reinforcement: see reinforcement schedule.

variable/response: see response variable.

variable stimulus: (*psychophys.*) any of the set of stimuli that are systematically compared with the constant stimulus.—Symbol *s* or *V*.

variable/stimulus: see stimulus variable.

variable/treatment = experimental variable (see experiment).

variance = σ^2 , the square of the standard deviation. It is used as a measure of the extent to which individual scores in a set differ each from each.—Syn MEAN SQUARE DEVIATION, MEAN SQUARE ERROR

variance/analysis of: see analysis of variance.

variance/error: see error variance.

variance/interaction: see interaction variance.

variance/true: individual differences in test scores that are attributable to true differences in characteristics under consideration.

variance/within-group: the variance that occurs *within* an experimental condition, as contrasted with variance caused by *different* experimental conditions, the variance that persists despite efforts made by the experimenter to control one or more potential sources of variance.

variate: *n.* 1. = variable (2 or 3). 2. the magnitude of a particular observation or measurement, a particular value of a variable.

variation: *n.* 1. change. 2. difference. 3. dissimilarity in homologous organs. 4. the extent to which the several values of a distribution depart from the mean; = dispersion.—*adj.* variant.

variational psychology = differential psychology.

variation/coefficient of: a measure of the relative variability of a distribution, equal to 100 times the standard deviation divided by the arithmetic mean.

variation/continuous: see continuous variation.

variation/mean = deviation/mean.

variation tone: the tone heard when a source of sound is rapidly interrupted.

variator / (Stern) = tone variator.

varied: *adj.* manifested in several forms; diversified. ➤ **VARIED RESPONSE** consists of a series of responses to a problem situation that have little or no similarity to each other. Despite the differences, these responses relate to the same problem and hence random activity (which see) is not a good synonym, though commonly so used.

varied reaction/principle of: see multiple response/principle of.

variety: *n.* (*biol.*) a subdivision of a species.

vary: *v.* to change; esp., to change without losing identity. ➤ Reds vary from a purplish crimson to a very orange red; and there is a corresponding continuous variation in the length of the light wave. But when the length of the light wave passes a certain point, the color is better said to alter or change to yellow, rather than to vary.

vas: *n.* (*L.*) (*anat.*) a duct for the conveyance of liquids.

vascular: *adj* pertaining to ducts or vessels; or of a tissue rich in such ducts

vascular theory: (*J. P. Nafe*) the hypothesis that coolth and warmth are merely sensations from constricting and dilating blood vessels

vas deferens (vas def'e·renz) · *n* (*L*) the duct leading from the testis to the ejaculatory duct. Cutting of this tube is **vasectomy**.

vasectomy (vas·ek'tə·mi): *n* the surgical severing or removal of a part of the **vas deferens**, the tube that conducts the sperm away from the testis. It is a method of sterilization of the male which does not affect the production and secretion of sex hormones nor interfere with sex activity or sexual feeling—*Distg. fr. castration*.

vaso- (vas'ō-)· combining form meaning *tube* or *vas*, and usually signifying *blood vessels*.

vasoconstriction: see **vasomotor**.

vasodilatation: see **vasomotor**.

vasomotor: *adj* pertaining to the expansion (**VASODILATATION**) and contraction (**VASOCONSTRICTION**) of the blood vessels. The vasomotor nerves, which control these changes, form part of the sympathetic nervous system.

vector: *n* 1. (*math, phys.*) a directed magnitude; a force of given magnitude in a given direction. It is represented by a line with an arrowhead. The length represents the magnitude, the direction with respect to a system of coordinates indicates the direction of the force, and the arrow tip indicates the point of application of the force. 2. (*topol*) a directed magnitude in the life space; a force causing psychological locomotion. 3. (*stat*) the representation of a score for any variable as a line having length and direction, the length representing the size of the score, the direction the relation of the variable to other variables or to certain arbitrary axes—See **vector/test**, **reference vector**.

vector psychology: (*K. Lewin*) the systematic delineation of dynamic psychological forces by means of **vectors**. ➤ **Vector psychology** is neither a school nor a branch of psychology. Essentially, it refers to an expository method. It is much used in **topological psychology** and **field theory**. The use of **vectors** in factor analysis is a distinct approach.

vector/reference: see **reference vector**.

vector/test: (*stat*) the representation of a test by a **vector** (3). ➤ Two slightly different usages fall within the definition. A. The direction and length of the vector represent the compounded influence of the **factors** operative in the test or in a particular score. B. Each of several tests is represented by a vector whose length is the

variance; the angle between the vectors is that angle whose cosine equals the coefficient of correlation. A right angle represents zero correlation, and the smaller the angle the higher the correlation

veg: *n* (*psychophys*) a unit in a scale for perceived weight, obtained by the halving method

vegetative: *adj* 1. pertaining to plants, or to plant growth. 2. pertaining to those animal activities that are also found in plants, esp. to those necessary to life and growth e.g., breathing and digesting. ➤ **Locomotion** is so seldom found in plants that it is deemed not vegetative. The **VEGETATIVE FUNCTIONS** are contrasted with **RESPONSE FUNCTIONS** which are activities oriented toward the environment (seldom found in plants).

vegetative nervous system: an incorrect synonym for **autonomic nervous system**.

vegetative retreat: the tendency, when faced with difficulties, to revert to activities of the vegetative system such as were common in childhood. e.g., diarrhea when under stress

velleity (və·lē'ə·ti): *n.* weak desire or volition

velocity: *n* rate of motion in a given direction, whether straight or curved ➤ *Cp.* speed, the rate of motion regardless of direction

venereal: *adj* 1. pertaining to coitus. 2. pertaining to a disease usually transmitted by coitus.

venous (vē'nəs) · *adj* pertaining to the veins (the tubes leading toward the heart) or to their contents. ➤ *Distg. fr.* **ARTERIAL**, pertaining to the tubes leading away from the heart—*n* vein.

ventilation: *n* 1. movement of air, hence, the supplying of oxygen to the blood. 2. metaphorically, the activity of talking freely about a problem, expressing and exposing one's emotions with respect to it. ➤ The term makes fewer assumptions than does **catharsis**.

ventral: *adj* pertaining to the belly or to the belly-side of the body.—*Contr w. dorsal*.—See **anterior**.

ventricle: *n.* (*anat*) any small cavity within an organ; specif., one of the cavities within the heart or the brain. ➤ The four ventricles of the brain form a system of communicating cavities that are continuous with the central canal of the spinal cord. Two (the **LATERAL VENTRICLES**) lie laterally, one in each hemisphere. Between them, and connecting with each, lies the **THIRD VENTRICLE**, which in turn leads by the **cerebral aqueduct** into the **FOURTH VENTRICLE**.—*adj.* **ventricular** (ven·trik'ū·lər).

ventro-: combining form denoting *the abdomen*, or *the anterior aspect*

verbal: *adj* pertaining to, taking the form

of, consisting of, words in any form: spoken, heard, seen, written, or thought ➤When verbal is used for oral (ie, for spoken words), we are left without a term covering all forms of communication by words ("Wordy" has quite another meaning) The misuse has become so common that no doubt in time it will prevail, but lest we be accessory to the crime we hereby inform against it VERBAL BEHAVIOR includes both producing and responding to words.

verbalism: *n* 1. undue reliance upon words; the assumption that relationships suggested by facile habitual associations among words prevail in reality 2. the uncritical acceptance of definitions as if they were explanations 3. wordy expression lacking meaning

verbalization: *n* 1. expression in words; or the capacity to express in words 2. expressing oneself in words when more directly instrumental behavior is called for. 3. (*psychiat*) verbosity; talking too much and in diffuse, random fashion

verbal learning: learning to respond verbally to a verbal stimulus cue. It covers the range of tasks from learning to associate two nonsense syllables to learning to solve complex problems stated in verbal terms.—*Cp.* perceptual-motor *learning.

verbal scale or test: an intelligence test (or a part of one) in which ability to understand and use words plays a critical part in determining whether one can make the required responses ➤No test can be entirely free of verbal influence (*Cp.* performance *test) A verbal scale is one in which ability with words is crucial.

verbal summator: a device that reproduces at low intensities various combinations of elementary vowel sounds to which the subject is invited to respond by telling what words he hears It is used as a projective device and in studies of verbal perception.

verbatim: *adv* word for word. VERBATIM RECALL is recalling in the exact words of the original.—*Cp.* rote *learning.

verbigeration (və·bi·jə·rə·shən). *n* cataphasia, a meaningless and stereotyped repetition of words or sentences.

verboomania = logorrhea.

verbomotor: *adj* pertaining to the speaking of words

vergence: *n* a turning movement of the eyes.

veridical (və·rid·i·kəl). *adj* corresponding to objective fact. ➤The term is used chiefly in parapsychology for revelations received by apparently supranormal means and objectively confirmed.

verification: *n* 1. the use of objective data to confirm or prove the truth or actuality of a hypothesis or theory; the process of

establishing the correspondence between a theory and the facts 2. (*esth*) a review or analysis by an artist to see whether he has obtained the artistic effect intended.

vermis (vər·məs): *n.* the median portion of the cerebellum.

vernier (vər·ni·ər) *n.* a subsidiary scaling device to permit reading off fractions of a larger scale

Verstehende Psychologie (fər·shtā·ən·de): (*Ger.*, understanding psychology) a school that holds that psychic processes are not to be described but to be intuitively understood It is a variety of *Geisteswissenschaftliche Psychologie* (which see).

vertebra *n*, *pl.* vertebrae, -bras: any of the bones in the spinal column.—*adj.* vertebral.

Vertebrata (vər·tə·brā·tə). *n* *pl* a comprehensive division of the animal kingdom comprising all the animals with a backbone. It was formerly ranked as a phylum, but now usually as a subphylum of the slightly larger phylum Chordata.—*n.* vertebrate, any animal of this division

vertex: *n.* the uppermost point of a geometric or other figure; specif., the crown of the human or anthropoid head.—*adj.* vertical.

vertical: *adj* 1. of a direction parallel with that of the force of gravity, or, by extension, of a top-to-bottom direction, however defined. 2. pertaining to the axis from head to foot of the human body ➤For vertebrates who do not have upright posture, cephalocaudal axis is *prefd*

vertiginous (vər·tij·ə·nəs): *adj.* dizzy.—*Var* vertiginial (-nal).

vertigo: *n.* dizziness.

vesania (və·sā·ni·ə): *n.* any well-defined psychosis not somatic in origin; unsoundness of mind.—*adj.* vesanic (-san·ik).

vesical: *adj* pertaining to the bladder.

vesicle: *n.* (*anat*) a sac containing liquid.—*adj.* vesicular (və·sik·yə·lər) (not vesical, which is usually restricted to the bladder).

vestibule: *n* a bony cavity in the labyrinth (1) containing two sacs (the utricle and saccule) filled with liquid. The term is sometimes extended to include also the semicircular canals (each with an enlarged or bulblike end called the AMPULLA), the whole constituting the VESTIBULAR APPARATUS. It is the sensory mechanism for the perception of acceleration and of the head's relation to gravity.—*Cp.* static sense.—*adj.* vestibular (ves·tib·yə·lər).

vestibule school: a factory training school through which beginners pass before admission to the regular workshops.

vestige: *n.* (*biol*) a degenerate or imperfectly developed organ, more highly developed in the ancestry of the organism but

thought to have no present function—*Cp.* rudiment, *Anlage*.—*adj.* vestigial.

Vexierversuch (veks'ir·fer·zuH') *n* (*Ger.*, *vexation trial*) (*psychophys*) a false stimulus—i.e., one not belonging in an experimental series—inserted at intervals to prevent the subject from responding according to a series set instead of to each stimulus as presented

V factor = verbal comprehension factor (see *abilities/primary mental*).

viable (vi'ə·bəl). *adj.* 1. of an organism capable of living or surviving, specif. of a premature organism capable of surviving outside the shell or uterus 2. figuratively, of a theory or movement capable of surviving. ➤A viable theory need not be valid but must at least seem plausible.—*n.* viability.

VIB = vocational interest blank; e.g., the Strong Vocational Interest Blank.

vibration: *n.* a regular or periodic motion to and fro of a particle or body. ➤The motion from one extreme to the other and back is called a **VIBRATION CYCLE** (for which ~ is a symbol). Formerly, a cycle was called a **DOUBLE VIBRATION** (d.v. or v.d.) in contrast with the single vibration (v.s.) which is the motion from one extreme to the other.

vibration/forced = resonance.

vibration frequency or rate: the number of vibration cycles per unit of time—See *vibration*.

vibration/sympathetic or /induced = resonance.

vibrato (vi·bra'tō). *n* (*music*) a pulsating effect consisting in slight and rapid variation in pitch (occasionally in intensity, or both) of a tone—*Cp.* tremolo.

vibratory sensitivity: responsiveness to contact with a rapidly vibrating body.

VIBS: an abbreviated form of the Wechsler-Bellevue Scale consisting of the Vocabulary, Information, Block-design, and Similarities sections.

vicarious (vi·kär'i·əs). *adj.* pertaining to a substitute. ➤It is said of the attempt of a person to satisfy frustrated desires by seeing them fulfilled in another person with whom he identifies: e.g., a parent may seek to satisfy his own frustrated ambition vicariously by his child's success. In escape literature, the reader experiences vicarious satisfaction. For **VICARIOUS COMPENSATION**, see *compensation*.

vicarious functioning: the substitution of one psychological process for another. ➤One sensory process *S'* may be substituted for another *S''* (equipotentiality) and one response *R₁* for another *R₂* (equifinality), so that, in learning for example, the stimulus situation may differ from that of the practice period, and the response likewise, yet a new relationship be demonstrated be-

tween *S''* and *R₂*—*Distg. fr.* generalization, either of stimulus or response, in which the stimuli *S'* and *S''* and the *R₁* and *R₂* must belong to the same "family" and be very similar. In vicarious functioning there need be equivalence only, with no similarity at all.

vicarious trial and error or **VTE**: (*K. Muenzinger*) the substitution of a mental performance for an overt performance in the tentative behaviors designed to solve a problem; the substitution of imagined responses for the overt in the tryouts of problem-solving.—See *learning/trial-and-error*.

vice: *n.* a habitual indulgence in a kind of behavior forbidden by the moral code.—*Ant.* virtue.

vicissitudes of libido: see *libido/vicissitudes of*.

Vienna Circle: a group of logicians studying the logic of science. They believe that such a logic will provide a unified science. **Physicalism and scientific empiricism** (1) are among those of their tenets which strongly influence psychology.

Viennese School: the followers of Freud.

Vierordt's law (fir'örts): the generalization that the more mobile a part of the body, the lower is the two-point threshold of the part.

viewing angle: the angle formed by a line from the eye to the viewed surface. ➤A right angle is regarded as optimal.

viewing conditions: various conditions under which a visual observation is made, including size of the stimulus, characteristics of the surround, nature of the illuminant, area of the retina affected, etc.

vigilance: *n.* watchfulness, alertness to whatever may come; attentiveness.

vigilance function = arousal function.

vigilance/neural: (*H. Head*) a neurophysiological state of high readiness to discriminate and respond to stimulation.

Vigotsky test: a test of concept formation by use of colored blocks

Vincent curve or method: a method for comparing the learning data of persons who require different times or numbers of trials to reach the stipulated level of proficiency. An equal fraction of the total time (or total number of equally spaced trials) required by any individual is treated as equivalent to the same fraction of another individual's total. Thus, the beginning and end of the learning curve are the same for all persons but the amount learned in any part or phase of the curve may differ.—*Cp.* *isochron*.

Vineland Social Maturity Scale: a rating scale of maturity based on presence or absence of certain everyday behaviors found to be characteristic of specified ages

violet: *n* the hue of visual sensations typically evoked by stimulation of the normal human eye with short-wave radiation around 433 millimicrons and shorter
V IQ: an intelligence quotient calculated from scores on a verbal test.

viraginity (vir'ə-jin'ə-ti) the quality, in a woman, of being manlike in mental make-up—*Cp* gynandrous.—*adj.* viraginous (vi-raj'ə-nəs)—*pers n* virago (vi-rā'gō)

virgin: *n* a female (usually only a matured female) who has not experienced sexual intercourse—*adj* virgin, which by extension means untouched.

virile: *adj.* manly, having the characteristics of a fully developed male, esp the reproductive ability of the adult male—*n.* virility.

virile reflex or response: erection in the male.

virilism (vir'ə-liz-əm): *n* 1. viraginity. 2. the development by a woman of the secondary sex characters of the male.—*Distg. fr.* virility.

virtual: *adj* being so in essence or effect, even though not expressly: in virtual agreement.

virtue: *n.* a habit of voluntarily behaving according to the requirements of a moral code. ➤It is implied that the habit is not automatic, that virtuous action is always difficult—*adj* virtuous.

virulent: *adj.* 1. poisonous; having dangerous or destructive properties ➤Often used figuratively. 2. of a class of smells of which morphine is typical

vis a tergo (vis' ə ter'gō): (*L.*) a force from behind ➤Used to express the idea that the present is determined by the past.

viscera: *n pl* the organs enclosed in any of the large cavities of the body; more specif, the organs of the abdomen ➤In many psychological discussions, viscera is used not only for the organs but for the tissues inside the body wall (including the inner surface of the wall itself).—*n sing* viscus (not viscera).—*adj* visceral, which see for extended meaning

visceral: *adj* 1. pertaining to a viscus or the viscera. 2. loosely, pertaining to any organ or activity inside the body wall ➤The term is badly misused in psychology; not only is the original anatomical reference stretched (as in sense 2), but it is used to imply a number of vaguely conceived theories Thus, a certain response may be characterized as "visceral rather than mental," meaning that the response is emotional Now, although it is generally agreed that visceral activity occurs in emotion, no one seriously holds that emotion is merely an activity within the body wall; and no reasonably self-consistent meaning of "mental" excludes emotion See vis-

ceral drive for other examples The extreme emphasis in theory on visceral phenomena has receded, but the loose and theory-begging use of the term is still with us *Caveat lector!*

visceral drive: a drive based on physiological need, more accurately, a drive based on physiological processes within the body. ➤The term is loosely used Thus, a drive to keep warm may be called visceral, though cutaneous elements are predominant. Fatigue, also often called visceral, is probably a muscular phenomenon.—*Syn.* VISCEROGENIC DRIVE (*prefd*)

visceral sense: collective name for sensations derived from the viscera. ➤While the denotation is somewhat more restricted than that of systemic *sense or interoceptive sense, in context the same data are usually referred to.

visceroceptor: a receptor organ in one of the viscera.—*Syn.* interoceptor (somewhat broader).

viscerogenic (vis'ə-rō-jen'ik): *adj* originating in the viscera—See visceral and visceral drive.

viscerogenic motivation or need: motivation asserted to be based on nutritional, eliminative, and reproductive needs, or on processes taking place within the body. ➤*Syn.* BIOGENIC MOTIVATION, VEGETATIVE MOTIVATION These are sometimes held to be the only primary sources of motivation, upon which all others are based.

viscerotonia: *n.* (*W. H. Sheldon*) a personality type marked by the tendency to general relaxation, love of comfort, sociability, conviviality, gluttony for food. It is correlated with the endomorphic bodily type.—See ectomorphic.

viscus: *n.* the singular of viscera.

visibility: *n.* 1. that property of radiant energy which, when of adequate strength and lying within a certain range of wave lengths, excites a visual receptor process. 2. the characteristic of a person's appearance and/or behavior that calls him to others' attention.

visibility coefficient: a numerical designation of the visibility of a given sample of radiant energy, generally of a single spectral wave length The RELATIVE VISIBILITY COEFFICIENT takes as its standard the maximum visibility of a wave length of about 554 millimicrons.

visibility curve: a graphic representation of the relation of brilliance to wave length.

visible speech: the representation of each phoneme or unit of spoken sound by a pattern of black-gray-white. The sound waves of speech, transformed first into electrical impulses and these in turn into flashes of light, are photographed.

visile (viz'il). *n* a visualizer, a person

whose imagery is predominantly of the visual kind—*Syn* visual type.

vision: *n* 1. the sense of seeing; the sense whose receptor is the eye and whose normal stimulus is light or radiant energy ranging from about 400 to 760 millimicrons. 2. the act of seeing 3. that which is seen.

vision/alternating: use of the eyes alternately for brief periods instead of using them together in seeing ➤Much of the time the data from one or other eye are simply suppressed, not used The opposite process is **binocular *vision**, in which the data from both eyes are fused—*Distg. fr.* **monocular *vision**, seeing with one eye exclusively over long periods.

vision/binocular: seeing with both eyes, usually fixated on the same point in space.

➤Normally, a fixated object is perceived as single, but, under some conditions, doubling (**diplopia**) or **retinal rivalry** occur The fusion of the slightly different images as projected on the two retinas is an important factor in perception of depth When (as with crossed eyes and in some other conditions) the two eyes cannot be fixed on the same point and the images cannot be fused, there is a tendency to suppress one image, with resulting **functional UNIOULAR VISION**

vision/central: seeing by means of the center portion of the retina, where all colors may be seen and where form and size discrimination are better than on the periphery. ➤Central vision is not limited to just the area of the fovea (**FOVEAL VISION**) but includes a small area around it—*Cp.* **vision/paracentral, /peripheral**.

vision/daylight = photopic vision.

vision/distance: 1. seeing objects that are more than about 20 feet from the eye. 2. ability to discriminate the relative distances of objects more than 20 feet away.

vision/double = diplopia.

vision/facial: see **facial vision**.

vision/field of: see **visual field**.

vision/foveal: seeing with the foveal area of the retina; or the field that can thus be seen.—*Cp.* **vision/indirect, /paracentral, /peripheral**.

vision/indirect: seeing with any portion of the retina except the central portion It includes **paracentral** and **peripheral *vision**.

vision/line of = direction/line of.

vision/monochromatic: see **monochromatic vision**.

vision/monocular: usable vision in only one eye; seeing (permanently or for long periods) with only one eye.—See **vision/binocular**.—*Syn.* **UNIOULAR VISION**, etymologically *prefd.*

vision/near: viewing something that lies at a distance of about 26 inches or less.

vision/paracentral: seeing by means of the

area immediately surrounding the fovea centralis. ➤*Distg. fr.* **peripheral *vision**, which lies farther out toward the margin. **INDIRECT VISION** includes both

vision/perimacular: vision using the portions of the eye lying in a ring area around the macula.

vision/peripheral: seeing by means of the outermost portions of the retina, seeing "out of the corner of the eye."—*Cp.* **vision/central, /paracentral, color zones**.

vision/persistence of: the tendency of visual excitation to outlast the stimulus; or, more generally, the tendency of changes in visual sensory response to lag behind changes in the stimulus—See **lag (of sensation)**.

vision/photopic: see **photopic vision**.

vision/recurrent: a succession of positive and negative afterimages or **afterimages**.

vision/theory of = color theory. ➤Properly speaking, **theory of vision** should be somewhat broader, in practice the two terms are synonymous

vista response: (*Ror*) an inkblot response interpreting shading as depth, the differences in shading nuances being interpreted as differences in distance from the observer's eye.—Symbols *FK* or *V*.

visual: *adj* pertaining to vision or seeing; characterizing an experience as belonging to the sense of vision

visual acuity: see **acuity/visual**.

visual adaptation: adjustive change in visual sensitivity caused by continued visual stimulation or lack of stimulation The three recognized types are **scotopic** or **dark adaptation**, **photopic** or **brightness *adaptation**, and **color** or **chromatic *adaptation**.

visual agnosia: see **agnosia/visual**.

visual aids: photographs, models, slides, motion pictures, etc., used in education as adjuncts to the learning process—*Cp.* **aid/audio-visual**.

visual angle: the angle subtended by an object in the visual field at the nodal point of the eye. ➤This angle determines the size of the image on the retina Objects of different sizes or distances have the same-sized image on the retina if they subtend the same angle.

visual aphasia: see **aphasia/visual**.

visual axis: the straight line from the point of fixation through the nodal point to the point of clearest vision on the retina.—*Syn.* **SIGHT(ING) LINE**—*Distg. fr.* **optical axis** and **line of *direction**. ➤For any position of the eye, there is only one visual axis. There is a whole pencil of lines passing from various points on the retina through the nodal point to the object viewed: these are the **lines of *direction**.

visual cells: (*anat*) the neuroepithelial

cells: the rods, cones, and outer nuclear layer of the retina, the cells whose stimulation directly initiates the process of seeing; the receptor cells proper of vision

visual field: 1. the totality of perceived objects visible to the unmoving eye of a particular observer at a given moment. 2. the perceived three-dimensional space that forms a frame of reference for perceived objects, forms, distances, and movements. ➤ Visual objects are perceived as lying or enclosed in space—not the conceptual space of mathematics but the space of direct perception. ¶The above two meanings are usually distinguished, but the terminology is confused: one authority restricts **visual field** to (1), another to (2); and **FIELD OF VISION** is employed with similar ambiguity. The analogy of **perceptual field** makes **visual field** the more appropriate term for (1). It is recommended that **FIELD OF VISION** be used for, if possible restricted to, (2). The addition of **subjective** or **phenomenal** to either term is not strictly necessary but serves to emphasize that the terms do not apply to the objective field, for which **field of *regard** is the term.—*Syn.* **visual space** (which see).

visual hearing = **speech reading**.

visual induction: the effect of stimulation coming from one part of the **field of *regard** upon the perceptual response to another part ➤ E.g., a pinpoint of light makes the surrounding darkness darker.—*Distg. fr.* **induction** (2), in which a direct spread of excitation is observed or hypothesized. Such physiological induction may or may not be the correlate of visual induction.

visualization: *n* the capacity for visual imagery; the picturing of objects and events in one's mind.

visual line: a loose synonym for either **line of *direction** or **visual axis**.

visual organization: the complex relationships between the elements in the **visual field**; a name for the fact that the phenomenal visual field always exhibits pattern, though sometimes much more than at other times ➤ Any kind of relationship may contribute to organization: figure-ground, similarity, all manner of spatial relationships, etc. Whatever may be the role of the viewer, the visual organization is perceived as a property of the field

visual process: 1. any activity of the organism that contributes directly to seeing; any operation of the eye and of the nerve tracts and brain centers directly involved in seeing. 2. the operation of seeing in general.

visual purple: a substance in the rods of the retina which bleaches in white light. It is believed to be the substance responsible for the reception of faint visual stimuli

visual righting reflex: a change in the orientation of the head when shifting from

one fixation point to another. ➤ Its status as a reflex is doubtful.

visual space = **field of vision** (see **visual field** 2). ➤ **Visual space** is spoken of in discussions of space perception, *field of vision* is used concretely for an actual perceived space

visual type: a visualizer, a person given to thinking in visual terms; one prone to effective visual imagery.—*Syn.* **visile**.

visual yellow: a yellow substance sometimes found in the retina when **visual purple** has been bleached by light

vital: *adj* 1. pertaining to life. 2. essential to the continued existence of something; hence, crucially important.—*n.* **vitality**.

vital capacity: the greatest amount of air that can be exhaled after a maximum inhalation

vital index: the **vital capacity** in cubic centimeters divided by the person's weight in kilograms.

vitalism: *n* the doctrine that living substance has a "plus" in addition to, or over and above, its physicochemical constituents.

vitality: *n* 1. the quality of being alive. 2. the property of an organism of being able to stay alive 3. biological vigor, energy, endurance 4. a complex personality pattern manifested by lively gestures and movements and by low threshold for the pleasant emotions.—*adj.* **vital**.

vita sexualis (vī'tə sek'shū'al'ēs): (*L.*) the sexual life.

vitreous humor: the transparent jellylike substance that fills the eyeball between the retina and the lens.—*Syn.* **VITREOUS BODY**, **VITREOUS**

vividness: *n.* 1. = **clearness** (1). 2. impressiveness; strikingness.

vocabulary: *n.* 1. a list of words. 2. the stock of words employed in a language or a passage, or by a person or group of persons.

vocabulary/active: see **language/passive**.

vocabulary burden or load: the number of different words or of word meanings occurring in a given spoken or written passage.

vocabulary/passive = **vocabulary/recognition**.

vocabulary/potential = **vocabulary/recognition**.

vocabulary/recognition: the words a person can understand when they appear in a context but that he may or may not be able to use in his own speech or writing.—*Syn.* **PASSIVE VOCABULARY**.

vocabulary test: a measure of the number of words a person understands or can use in some way. ➤ Several criteria of understanding or use are employed (recognition in, or out of, context; ability to define; ability to use in a sentence, etc.) and yield very different scores. The test words are a sample either of general vocabulary or of a

special vocabulary (e.g., of a branch of science or of a foreign language) Obtaining a representative sample is subject to many technical difficulties

vocal: *adj.* 1. pertaining to voice; having a voice; uttered ➤ **Vocal** is often used also as the missing adjective for speech, but **oral** or *spoken* is to be preferred. 2. of a person given to audible expression of his feelings or opinions

vocal cords: the ligaments in the larynx that are involved in the production of voice sounds

vocality: *n.* the voiced or vowel-like character of a sound. ➤ Different pitches have different vocality. low tones, e.g., somewhat resemble *oo* (*u*).

vocalization: *n.* the animal activity of uttering sounds, including speaking, screaming, singing, babbling, and meaningless sounds. ➤ Subhuman animals vocalize but have very limited (if any) speech.

vocalization/socialized: the use of vocal sounds to communicate, even though the sounds are not formed into words: e.g., the barking of a dog to be let out.

vocal language = *oral *language.

vocal organs: the entire mechanism for the production of voice sounds.

vocal register: the pitch range of an individual's voice, or a particular part of the range within which the tones have similar quality: e.g., the chest register vs. falsetto.

vocation: *n.* 1. originally, a task in life to which one was "called" either by Providence or by Nature It implied both an imperious inclination and the necessary aptitude for the work. ➤ This meaning is still current for those called to a special religious employment (ministers, priests, nuns, etc.), or for one who feels an imperious urge to meet a social need 2. the way in which one earns his living. ➤ The notion of "calling" is certainly almost wholly gone in this usage: few can be said to be "called" to their jobs.

vocational adjustment: having a position or job suited to one's abilities and inclinations.—*Cp.* **maladjustment/vocational.**

vocational aptitude: such present abilities and other personality qualities as justify prediction that, with adequate education and development, success and satisfaction in a given vocation are likely.—See **aptitude.**

vocational aptitude test: a test designed to predict how quickly and well a person can learn to perform the necessary tasks of a given vocation; or a series of tests designed to discover for which vocation a person has **aptitude.**

vocational counseling: any or all counseling procedures centered about the problems of selecting a vocation and preparing for it. ➤ See **counseling.** While questions

of ability and of opportunities open to the counselee are foremost, they by no means constitute the whole process Motivation and planning, e.g., may in a given case be more important

vocational education: any form of education, whether given in a school or elsewhere, whose purpose is to fit an individual for effective pursuit of a recognized profitable employment.

vocational guidance = **vocational counseling.**

vocational selection: see **selection/vocational.**

vocomotor: *adj.* pertaining to, or characterizing, the movements of talking or singing

voice: *n.* 1. sound produced by lungs and larynx (for birds, the syrinx). ➤ It includes speech sounds, the cries and barks of animals, and the songs of birds, but is not usually applied to the so-called singing of insects, which is not wind-produced 2. a vocal sound such as is heard in a vowel —*n.* **vocalization**, the production of such sounds.—*v.* **vocalize.**

voice disorder: see **speech disorder.**

voice key: *n.* an instrument that automatically starts or stops a timing device when a person speaks. It is a very simple microphone.

volar (vō'lär): *adj.* pertaining to the palm of the hand or the sole of the foot.—*n.* **vola.**

volition: *n.* 1. the act of deciding upon and initiating a course of action; action without external compulsion 2. = **voluntary activity.** 3. (*content psychol.*) a complex experience composed chiefly of kinesthetic sensations and an image of a goal or end —*Syn.* **will**, now almost never used technically in psychology.—See **voluntary activity.**—*adj.* **voluntary**, of the concrete behavior or experience; **volitional**, of the topic.

volley: *n.* (*neurol.*) a synchronized discharge of neural impulses

volley theory: see **hearing theories.**

volt: *n.* the electromotive force required to produce a current of one ampere through a resistance of one ohm.

volume = **voluminousness.**

volume/auditory: see **voluminousness.**

volume color: see **color/volume.**

volume of sound: see **voluminousness.**

volume/tonal: a tonal attribute that has thresholds distinct from those for **pitch** and **loudness.** It is the immediately apprehended bigness or **extensivity** of a tone: the quality by which, e.g., the tone of a bass voice is heard as "bigger" than that of a coloratura soprano, even though the tones are of the same intensity (**loudness**).

voluminousness: *n.* an elementary or unanalyzable attribute or **dimension:** the immediately apprehended bigness or exten-

sity of a sensory datum, esp., of a sound or a smell—See **volume/tonal**.

voluntarism (vol'un-tər-iz'm)· *n* 1. the doctrine that makes **volition** the defining character of **mental process**: an extreme form of **purposive psychology**. 2. the doctrine that attributes causal efficacy to **volition**, that supposes the course of events can be influenced to some extent by **volition**—*Ant* **determinism**.—See **psychology/divisions and schools of, V**.

voluntary: *adj* pertaining to **volition**.

voluntary activity: 1. activity unopposed by any other activity or **impulse** of the self or organism. 2. activity preferred by the self. ➤The preference or choice may be immediate and effortless, or it may follow prolonged deliberation and be attended with effort. 3. activity preceded by the idea of that activity, or of the end result to be achieved, together with a feeling of desire for the activity or end; action with intent. 4. activity oriented toward an end. ➤**Purposive psychology** holds that this is true of all psychic activity. 5. activity not forced upon a person

➤Popular psychology has a pretty complete doctrine of will and **voluntary activity**. Scientific psychology has scarcely reached the point where it is possible to define how the terms are to be used. It is probable that a number of quite distinct sets of facts have been brought together under the one term. However, it does not yet

seem possible to dispense with the concept of a class of behaviors, to be called **voluntary**, that differ from other behaviors in a number of ill-defined ways. Though it is not easy to say how, **voluntary movement** does seem to be empirically different from **involuntary movement**.

voluntary muscle: one that can be contracted voluntarily ➤A person cannot voluntarily contract the smooth *muscles. He can voluntarily contract most striate *muscles, possibly can learn to contract voluntarily *any* striate muscle. But **voluntary** and **striate**, while thus overlapping, are not synonymous.

voluptuous: see **sensuous**.

voyeur (vwə-yér)· *n*. one who seeks sex gratification by peeping; a Peeping Tom —*n* **voyeurism**.

v.s.: *abbr* for *single vibration*

VTE = **vicarious trial and error**.

V test: (*stat*) a modification of the *t* test, used when the samples are large and the variance of the two samples is unequal

vulva: *n* the external genitals of the female—*adj*. **vulvar**.

Vygotsky test (vi-got'ski)· a sorting test with blocks of varied size, shape, and color. ➤Different restrictions on the sorting make this a test of ability to conceptualize, though it is not clear how far one can generalize from the rather special form of conceptualizing required.

W

W: 1. = (*phys.*) work in joules. 2. = (*psychophys.*) Weber fraction. 3. = (*stat.*) (*ital*) a weight (also *w*). 4. = (*stat.*) (*ital*) coefficient of *concordance. 5. = word fluency factor (see **abilities/primary mental**) 6. = (*Ror*) (*ital*) whole response.

w: 1. = will factor. 2. (*stat.*) a weight.

w: (*Ror*) scoring code for a response to a part only of the inkblot area, whether or not that part is perceived as a whole.

WAIS = Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale.

waking center: a brain center in the posterior part of the hypothalamus supposed to regulate sleep and waking.

Wallerian degeneration (wä-lir'i-ən): (*neurol*) the breakdown of the myelin sheath tissue of those portions of the axon that have been severed from the cell body

walleyed: *adj*. having a divergent squint—See **divergence (2)**.

wanderlust: *n* desire for change; longing to leave home and to travel.

want: see **desire (v.)**.

warming-up period: a brief time at the beginning of a task during which preliminary adjustments are made.

warm spot: a pointlike spot on the skin that is particularly sensitive to warm stimuli.

warmth: *n*. a sense datum whose normal stimulus is an object warmer than the skin and touching it.—*Syn.* **WARMTH SENSATION**. —*adj* **warm**.

Wassermann test: a test of blood, or of the cerebrospinal fluid, for syphilitic infection.

wat (wot): *n*. (*C. Hull*) the unit for measuring reaction potential. The term is derived from the name J. B. Watson.

watch test: a rough test for acuity of hearing. the watch is moved toward or away from the subject until the threshold for its tick is established.

watt: *n*. a unit for measuring power, being the energy expended in doing one joule of work per second. It is most often used for electric measurements.

wave: *n.* the motion described by an advancing point that is simultaneously moving to and fro, either at a right angle to the direction of advance (a **TRANSVERSE WAVE** as found in water waves and in light) or **LONGITUDINAL** with it (as in sound waves).

wave amplitude: the extent of the to and fro pulsation of a wave.—See **amplitude**.

—*Syn.* **WAVE BREADTH**.

wave frequency: the number of times a complete wave pattern from one crest to the next is completed per unit of time.—*Syn.* **frequency (1)**, **VIBRATION RATE**.

wave length: the distance, at any instant, between two adjacent crests (or identical phases) of a series of waves which are advancing through a uniform medium. The wave length varies inversely with the vibration rate or frequency.

wave of excitation: 1. an electrochemical change propagated through living tissue in a wave form 2. a neural impulse, esp. when conceived as being an electrochemical change

waxy flexibility: see **cataplexy (2)**.

wayward: *adj.* unruly, disobedient; stubborn, seeking one's own way.

WB = Wechsler-Bellevue Scale.

W compulsion: (*Ror*) tendency to use all the inkblot material on one card within the framework of one content whenever possible, or as far as is possible.

weak: *adj.* of low intensity. ➤ Preferably used of stimuli. With reference to sensory response, **FAINT** is preferred.

weaning/psychological: 1. breaking a child's ties of psychological dependence upon a parent. 2. dissolution of the transference situation at the end of a psychoanalysis, attaining independence of the psychotherapist.

Weber-Fechner law: see **Fechner's law** and **Weber's law**.

Weber fraction: the expression of Weber's law in the form $\Delta R/R$, where ΔR is the change of stimulus that is just perceptibly different and R is the value of the stimulus. The fraction is a constant over the middle range of intensity.—*Syn.* **WEBER RATIO**, **WEBER FUNCTION**.

Weber's law: the original psychological law of relativity of judgment of sensation. it states that the least added difference of stimulus that can be noticed is a constant proportional part of the original stimulus. ➤ See **Fechner's law**, an extension and, in part, an interpretation of Weber's. Weber's law holds quite closely in the middle range of intensity.

Wechsler-Bellevue Scale: a test battery for intelligence, standardized for adults but usable for adolescents and older children. ➤ The MA and IQ scores for this test are derived somewhat differently from the

usual practice. Also called **BELLEVUE SCALE**.

—*Cp.* **WISC** and **WAIS**.

Wedensky effect: At a certain frequency of excitation, a nerve-muscle preparation responds with a series of rapid twitches, beyond that frequency there is a single contraction followed by complete relaxation. ➤ The expression **WEDENSKY INHIBITION** (sometimes used as *syn.*) implies a theory and should not be used for the data.

we-feeling: *n.* the awareness, by members of an **in-group**, that other members have similar ideas, feelings, and purposes, and that these feelings are caused, in large measure, by the group; the feelings of loyalty, common purpose, esprit de corps, in a group that has good morale.

we-group = in-group.

weight: *n.* 1. the relative importance of some item or datum; the amount it contributes to some whole or combination in comparison with other items. 2. = (*stat*) **NOMINAL WEIGHT**, a multiplier (or coefficient) of a variable designed to modify its relative contribution to a total score or to the variance of the total. ➤ Eg, it may be decided that a test battery better predicts a criterion if subtest *L* has greater relative influence than it would have if the raw scores were simply added to give a total, the scores on *L* are accordingly multiplied by some number greater than unity. (There are many ways of determining the size of the multiplier.) If no coefficient or multiplier of the sub-scores is explicitly written, the score is called **unweighted**; but this is a misnomer—in this case its **NOMINAL WEIGHT** is unity. (For the **EFFECTIVE WEIGHT**, see 3).—*Syn.* **WEIGHT COEFFICIENT** (*recom*). 3. = (*stat*) **EFFECTIVE** or **FUNCTIONAL WEIGHT**, the actual relative contribution of a variable to the variance of a given composite variable. ➤ The effective weight depends on the size of the **standard deviation** of the nominally weighted variable and on its correlation with each of the other nominally weighted variables. (If no nominal weight is assigned, the weight is unity.—See 2.)

It is impossible to use a score in a computation without its having an actual or effective weight. This fact is obscured by speaking of unweighted scores or of weights in sense (2). It is therefore recommended that the multipliers which have been called weights in sense (2) be always called **WEIGHT COEFFICIENTS**. (**Nominal** has other connotations that make it less useful for sense 2.) The unqualified term **weight** should be reserved for sense (3). Both **WEIGHT COEFFICIENT** and **EFFECTIVE WEIGHT** are strictly relative to a particular combination or computation.—See **factor loading**.—*Syn.* (for 2 and 3) **load**.—*adj.* **weighted**.—*v.* **weight**.

effect proceeding not from the parts singly but from all of them in combination—*Syn* TOTALITY, *gestalt*.—See *part*, *member*.—*adj.* whole, entire.

whole child: the individual child considered as a functioning unit, not as a collection of independent traits ➤The term is a reaction against a tendency to consider the child in terms of some one aspect of his behavior, neglecting its relation to other behaviors. But it is often a mere slogan for those who fear that we may lose emotional warmth if we attempt an intelligent analytic appraisal of a child.

whole learning: see *learning/whole vs. part*.

whole-meaning test = paragraph-meaning test.

whole-object: *n.* (*psychoan.*) a person as a love object. ➤*Contr.* *w.* *part-object* (which see).

whole response or W: (*Ror*) a response showing a reaction to the inkblot as a whole, or to almost all of the inkblot with no reference to anything in the omitted part. ➤There are several varieties of *W*. *W%* is a symbol for the percentage of whole responses in the entire examination

whole tone: an interval between two tones whose exact size varies in different musical scales but which is roughly twice the smallest interval in the scale. In the Western musical scale, the whole tone is one-sixth of an octave, or two semitones.—*Syn.* *WHOLE STEP*.

wholism = holism.

wiggly-block test: the task of reassembling nine blocks cut by irregular wavy lines from a rectangular block

wild: *adj.* 1. of an organism not domesticated by man; of a plant or animal in its native habitat. 2. of an animal that flees from man. 3. of an animal that attacks others savagely, esp., one that attacks not from hunger but in anger; savage. 4. of a human who acts like such an animal

Wild Boy of Aveyron: the supposedly feral child studied by the physician Itard

will: *n.* 1. the capacity for voluntary activity; the ability to hold in check certain impulses and to release others 2. (generally *cap.*) the whole self active. ➤It is not clear to what extent these and related definitions refer to the same set of facts, nor whether the facts form a proper homogeneous group. The term is little used in contemporary psychology, though in the psychoanalytic school of O. Rank it has a central place. In popular use, will is conceived as a faculty, for which reason the synonym volition is preferred.

will factor: (*factor anal.*) the factor found in tests that require purposive striving or persistence and effort.—*Syn.* *w* factor, *w*.

will/free: see *free will*.

will-temperament tests: (*J Downey*) a pioneer attempt to measure certain temperamental differences, chiefly on the basis of controlled handwriting tasks

will to power: striving for the goal of being superior to others and able to dominate them. ➤The will to power was held by A. Adler to be central in both normal and neurotic behavior.

windmill illusion: the illusion of apparent *motion in which, without change in the stimulus, the apparent direction of rotating blades or spokes (or, esp., of their shadows) is intermittently reversed ➤*Distg fr* the apparent reversal of direction of a wheel, occasionally seen in motion pictures, which is correlated with an actual change of speed and is an example of the stroboscopic effect.

window/oval: an opening between the middle and inner ear, closed by the stapes bone, through which vibration is transmitted to the inner ear.—*Syn.* FENESTRA OVALIS, FENESTRA VESTIBULI or VESTIBULARIS

window/round: an opening between the inner and middle ear, closed by a flexible membrane that absorbs the alternating pressures coming from the stapes via the fluid of the inner ear.—*Syn.* FENESTRA ROTUNDA, FENESTRA COCHLEAE.

WISC test: the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children.

wish: *n.* a desire or longing, without overt attempt to attain; the mental representation of something as desirable. ➤The word strongly suggests a conscious process, but psychoanalysts posit an unconscious wish that functions much like a conscious wish.—See *desire* (*v.*).

wish fulfillment: *n.* 1. (*psychoan.*) the discharge of a tension by imagining a satisfying or tension-reducing situation. ➤It is held that the id does not distinguish image from reality; the forming of the image is therefore wish fulfilling. The postulated process would be more fittingly called *WISH DECEPTION*. 2. loosely, any indirect satisfaction, esp. one that is accepted after frustration

wishful thinking: a thinking process guided more by one's wishes and desires than by a logical consideration of facts. It generally has the superficial appearance, however, of logical thinking.—*Syn.* AUTISTIC THINKING (see *autism*).

witch's milk: a milklike secretion sometimes exuded from the mammary glands of newborn infants of either sex.

withdrawal: *n.* 1. leaving school permanently. 2. the retraction of the penis before orgasm in order to prevent conception.—*Syn.* COITUS INTERRUPTUS. 3. a pattern of action, induced by persistent frustration

in which a person removes himself from the realm of conflict and obtains satisfactions in less strenuous ways such as day-dreaming, drowsiness, alcoholism, narcotics, or escape into work where personal problems can be forgotten—*Dstg. fr withdrawn behavior*. 4. (*E Fromm*) exaggerated indifference or active destructiveness toward a world which makes a person feel isolated and powerless. ➤ This includes **withdrawn behavior** and the behaviors of (3) but stresses lack of affectional relation as cause

withdrawal symptoms: a wide range of symptoms shown by addicts when the usual habit-forming drug is not taken.

withdrawn behavior: lack of responsiveness, esp. of emotional responsiveness, in social relations

wit work: (*psychoan*) the psychological processes, mostly unconscious, that produce wit ➤ The processes are similar to those of dream work.

wolf child: see *feral child*.

Wonderlic Personnel Test: a shortened form of the Otis Self-Administering Test for Mental Ability.

Woodworth-Mathews Personal Data Sheet: a self-inventory designed for rapid screening of children or adolescents suspected of being neurotic. It calls for yes or no answers to questions about common complaints

word: *n* the smallest linguistic unit that can stand alone

word association test: see **association test**.

word blindness = **alexia**.

word-building test: a test, similar to anagrams, in which the testee is asked to form as many words as possible from a certain set of letters.

word calling: in reading, the pronouncing of individual words without evidence that the meaning has been grasped.

word configuration: the general visual shape or pattern of a printed or written word; the more quickly seen over-all features of a word as long or short, as having letters extended above or below the line, etc Sensitivity to configuration is a help in rapid reading.

word count: a study of the frequency with which given words occur in a representative sample of written or spoken speech The count may be restricted to certain kinds of speech (e.g., that of nine-year-olds, or of Portuguese immigrants) or may sample the speech of a nation.

word deafness = **aphasia/auditory**.

word family: 1. a group of words having a common root 2. words having similar phonetic elements ➤ Both groupings may be used in teaching reading, esp by those

who emphasize the ability to pronounce words (**word calling**).

word method: in teaching reading, a procedure that emphasizes recognition of the word as a whole rather than analysis into parts, either syllables or letters.

word salad: a jumble of words possessing no meaning—at least for the listener—*Syn. paraphrasia, jargon*.

word sentence: a single word functioning as a whole unit of thought, therefore as a sentence e.g., "Yes!", or a child's "Me!" meaning, "Let me do it by myself."

work: *n*. 1. (*phys.*) the action of a force against a resistance, resulting in a change of place 2. (*physiol*) the expenditure of energy derived from metabolism during bodily activity. 3. (*psychol*) the accomplishment of a psychological task. ➤ Any attempt at a rigorous distinction between (2) and (3) leads to metaphysical theorizing. Most psychologists prefer to speak in more specific terms. so many eye movements, so many arithmetical problems solved—*Cp* output.

work decrement: loss in output, or in accomplishment of a specified task per unit of time.

working mean = **mean/assumed**.

working through: (*psychoan*) the process of having the client face the same conflicts over and over again, under the analyst's supervision, until he can independently face and master the conflicts in ordinary life

work/law of maximum: (*phys*) A maximum amount of energy, for any given set of conditions, will be expended in the course of maintaining balance in an energy system. ➤ Since a person is an energy system, this is held by some to be a basic law of behavior.

work-limit procedure or test: see **test/work-limit**.

work/mental: 1. the expenditure of energy to attain a result that is defined in mental terms—learning something, solving problems, thinking ➤ One need not imply that the energy in question is either mental or physical This usage is preferred as being relatively theory-free. 2. goal-directed expenditure of mental effort or energy. 3. goal-directed expenditure of energy upon covert behavior. ➤ Meanings (2) and (3) imply opposed metaphysical positions and are thus **theory-begging**.

work method: the way, esp. a habitual way, in which a person's psychophysiological equipment is used to attain an end result. ➤ Levels of efficiency in work methods or work habits are distinguished—*Cp* higher level *skills.

work sample: a brief operation that includes selected typical acts performed in a

job. It may be used as a selection test, or as a criterion for the validation of aptitude or job placement tests

world/external: see **external world**.

World Test: see **Bolgar-Fisher World Test**.

world view: any comprehensive explanation of external reality and of man's relations to it

worry: *n* the emotional attitude characterized by uncertainty of one's ability to prevent the occurrence of an unsatisfactory state of affairs. **EXCITED** and **DEPRESSED WORRY** are spoken of

worry inventory: a check list of things about which many persons worry ➤ It is usually employed as a self-inventory. Norms and scoring weights for items may be furnished, but the list is chiefly valued as a basis for interview and counseling

worship: *n* the act of honoring and adoring a deity; or the complex system of practices which, in any given religion, con-

stitute the mode of showing honor and veneration to deity

worth: *n* the value placed by a given person upon something, esp (perhaps necessarily) its relative value ➤ **Value** is broader, since it includes what seems to be objective importance, but some believe that all supposedly objective value is really only worth

W%: (*Ror*) see **whole response**.

W response = (*Ror*) **whole response**.

writing accent: those peculiar features of a person's, or of a cultural group's, handwriting which set it off from that of others ➤ The term is formed on the analogy of oral accent

writing/automatic: see **automatic writing**.

Würzburg School: a group of psychologists at Würzburg University who, by means of introspective analysis, found evidence for **imageless thought**, **Aufgabe**, and **determining tendency**, which they believed were not composed of image and sensation

X

X: 1. range of possible score. 2. any gross or raw *score of the *x* distribution, or of the independent *variable.

X_o = dependent *variable.

\bar{X} = arithmetic *mean of the *x* variable

\bar{X}_1 , \bar{X}_2 = predicted raw *score.

x: 1. deviation of a class or class interval from the mean value of the *x* variable. 2. (*Ror*) an uncommon response that imputes the likeness of a part of an animal or human being to an area of the inkblot to which the usual response is that of seeing a whole animal or human being.

x': (*stat.*) a deviation from an assumed *mean.

x²: incorrectly used for **chi square** or **χ²**.

xanthocyanopsia (zan'thō-sī'an·op'si·ə): *n.* seeing everything as yellow or blue, red-green color blindness.

xanthopsia (zan·thop'si·ə) = **yellow-sightedness**.

X axis = **abscissa** (1).—See **axis**.

X chromosomes: see **chromosomes /X and Y**.

X coordinate = **abscissa** (1).—See **axis**.

x distance = **abscissa** (2).—See **axis**.

xeno- (zen'o-): combining form meaning *strange, foreign*.

xenoglossophilia: *n.* a disorder that leads to the use of strange, pretentious words, or those having a foreign origin, when simpler words from one's own vernacular would serve better. ➤ The very term is itself the product of this probably incurable—certainly chronic—disorder. Inclusion of such foreignisms in this dictionary does not imply approval of their use

xenoglossophobia: *n.* a morbid fear of foreign languages ➤ A very common affliction of graduate students.

xenophobia: *n.* abnormal fear of strangers
xi or **ξ** (ksī, sī)· (*psychophys*) the point of subjective equality; the stimulus value at which the probability of a judgment "greater" equals the probability of a judgment "less."

X-O test: (*S. Pressey*) a pioneering test of attitudes and interests

x value: see **axis**.

X-Y-Z grouping: (*educ*) grouping pupils according to ability into three sections for separate instruction. ➤ To conceal the basis of grouping, the slow learners are usually made the **Y** rather than the **Z** group.—See **ability grouping** for discussion.

Y

Y: 1. (*stat*) *dependent criterion *variable; that which is being estimated or predicted by other variables singly or in combination. 2. (*stat*) any gross or raw *score of the *y* distribution. 3. the dependent *variable in curve-fitting by the method of least squares. 4. (*Ror*) an inkblot response in which flat gray is the determinant.

y: 1. (*math.*) a value of an ordinate; the numerical value representing a distance from the *X* axis along any line parallel to the *Y* axis—See *axis*. 2. (*stat*) deviation of a value or class interval from the mean ordinate value

y array = column (1).

Y axis = ordinate.—See *axis*.

Y chromosomes: see *chromosomes /X and Y*.

Y coordinate = ordinate.—See *axis*.

year scaling: see *age equivalent scale*.

yellow: *n.* the hue of visual sensations typically evoked by stimulation of the normal human eye with radiation of wave length approximately 582 millimicrons; or any color manifesting a hue predominantly similar to the typical yellow so produced.

yellow-sighted: *adj.* characterizing a heightened color sensitivity for yellow, or a tendency to see all objects tinged with yellow ➤The phenomenon occurs (a) in individuals who possess a peculiar pigmentation of certain tissues of the eye, (b) in normal individuals following blue-adaptation, or (c) following the use of certain drugs.

yellow spot = *macula lutea*.

yellow/visual: see *visual yellow*.

Yerkes-Bridges Point Scale: an early adaptation of the Binet Scale to American conditions.

yes reaction = *confirming reaction*.

Young-Helmholtz theory: see *color theories*.

youth: *n.* 1. a person from about age 16 to age 25 2. an adolescent ➤The term is not sharply limited as to age It properly refers to both sexes, but some restrict it to males. Its synonym, *juvenile*, tends to be more inclusive, extending downward into childhood.—See *development/levels of*.—*adj.* *youthful*.

y value or y distance: see *axis*.

Z

Z: 1. (*Ror*) a response imputing organization to the inkblot pattern: two or more portions of the figure are seen in relation to one another, and the meaning reported depends on this organization. 2. = *z* (2).

z: (*stat*) 1. = *standard *score*. 2. a transformation of the product-moment correlation, *r*, for which the formula is

$$z = \frac{1}{2} [\log_e (1 + r) - \log_e (1 - r)]$$

➤The transformation has the advantage that it is approximately normally distributed. It may also be symbolized by *Z*, *Z'*, *z'* 3. the difference between two standard deviations expressed in logs:

$$z = \log_e \sigma_1 - \log_e \sigma_2$$

$z_1, z_2 \dots z_t$ = *standard *scores*.

Zeigarnik phenomenon or effect (tsī·gār'nik) the experimental finding that names of tasks that were interrupted before completion are better recalled than names of completed tasks. ➤The term has been loosely applied to many phenomena having

in common only that the person is interrupted—*Syn.* (for the broader concept) *unfinished business*.

Zeitgeist (tsit'gist): *n.* (*Ger*) the spirit of the times; the complex of ideas that, in a given era and culture, are charged with strong emotion.

Zeno's arrow: an argument, resting on the assumption that time is made up of discrete units, that motion is impossible or at least unthinkable.

zero/absolute: that point on a measuring scale at which a variable ceases to exist, at which nothing of the variable remains ➤Absolute zero temperature is that point at which all molecular motion ceases. It is peculiarly difficult even to estimate the absolute zero point for any psychological variable.

zero/(absolute) ontogenetic = *developmental zero*.

zero/developmental: see *developmental zero*.

zero-order: *adj* (*stat*) referring to a correlation coefficient computed from the original data; thus, to one having no variables held constant ➤The ordinary correlation r_{12} is a zero-order correlation, in contrast with a partial correlation of the first order $r_{12.3}$ which has one variable, 3, held constant, or with one of the second order $r_{12.34}$ which has two variables, 3 and 4, held constant.

zero/physiological: see **physiological zero**.
zero/true = **zero/absolute**.

zest: *n.* taking a hearty interest in living and seeking out opportunities for useful activity, recreation, and good fellowship.

zeta or ζ ($z\bar{a}'t\bar{a}$, $z\bar{e}'-$): the difference between the squares of the correlation ratio (η^2) and the correlation coefficient, $\zeta^2 = (\eta^2 - r^2)$ ➤This variable is used in determining whether the regression is linear, which it will be if $\zeta = 0$ When the C.R. of zeta (which is $\zeta/2\sqrt{\zeta/N}$) is more than 2.5, the relation is considered *nonlinear*.

zoetrope ($z\bar{o}'\bar{a}$ -tröp): *n.* an old instrument, prototype of the motion picture, by which a series of still pictures passing rapidly in front of a narrow aperture are seen in motion—See **phi-phenomenon**.

Zöllner illusion: an illusion of space perception in which two actually parallel lines seem divergent when one is crossed at a



sharp angle by a number of short lines slanting in one direction and the other by lines slanting in the opposite direction

zone/erogenous or **/erotogenic:** an area whose stimulation arouses sexual or erotic feeling.

zone/primacy: (*psychoan*) that area which, at a given period of development, yields greatest satisfaction to the libido, and which therefore tends to draw off satisfaction from other zones onto itself ➤The typical order of primacy is said to be oral, anal, phallic, genital; but development may be arrested at, or may regress to, any stage.

zones/color: see **color zones**.

zones/retinal: see **color zones**.

zo(o)-: combining form meaning *animal*.

zoerasty ($z\bar{o}'\bar{a}$ -er-as'ti): *n.* sexual intercourse with an animal

zoology ($z\bar{o}$ -ol'ö-jü) *n.* the study of animal organisms. ➤Taken broadly, it includes psychology; but in practice zoology is limited to the study of animal structure and physiology—*adj.* **zoological**.

zoomorphism ($z\bar{o}'\bar{a}$ -morf'iz-əm): *n.* the interpretation of man's behavior exclusively in the descriptive terms appropriate to infrahuman animals; the implicit denial to man of behavior that distinguishes him from infrahumans—*Syn.* **theriomorphism**.—*Cp.* **anthropomorphism**.

zoophilia: *n.* unusually strong attraction to animals—*adj.* **zoophilic**.

z score = **standard *score**.

z-test: *n.* a projective test consisting of three pictures successively projected on a screen they are plain, colored, and cut into ribbons. Subjects write out responses, and interpretation in the main follows the pattern set by Rorschach

Zürich School: the psychiatrists who follow the leadership of C. G. Jung.—*Syn.* **analytic psychology**, **ANALYTIC PSYCHIATRY** (*prefd*).

zygote ($z\bar{i}'g\bar{o}t$): *n.* a cell formed by union of two gametes; in higher animals, the union of sperm and egg cell into the fertilized egg that begins a new individual; or the groups of cells produced by fission from that union in the first two weeks. ➤*Cp.* **gamete**, either of the two cells that unite to form the zygote.—*adj.* **zygotic** (-got'ik).

Zyve test: a test of scientific aptitude.

zyz: a nonsense syllable (such as is used in memory experiments) with which it seems suitable to end this dictionary.